



COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

REPORT ON THE NINETEENTH SESSION

21 February – 11 March 1966

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : FORTY-FIRST SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 7

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1966

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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.



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 7

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Report to the Economic and Social Council on the nineteenth session of the Commission, held at Geneva from 21 February to 11 March 1966

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on the Status of Women held its nineteenth session at the European Office of the United Nations, at Geneva, from 21 February to 11 March 1966.
2. The session was opened by H.I.H. Princess Ashraf Pahlevi (Iran), Chairman of the Commission at its eighteenth session.

Attendance

3. Attendance at the Commission was as follows:

MEMBERS

Austria: Mrs. Hella Hanzlik, Mr. Kurt Herndl;*

Chile: Mrs. Mimí Marinovic de Jadresíc;

China: Miss Yah-chuan Wang, Mr. Yuen Chang;**

Dominican Republic: Mr. Enrique de Marchena y Dujarric, Miss Norka Paradas;*

Finland: Mrs. Helvi L. Sipilä, Mrs. Anna-Lisa Sysiharju;*

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

France: Miss Jeanne Chaton, Mr. Henri Beffeyte,* Mrs. Germaine Hirlemann;**

Ghana: Mrs. Annie R. Jiagge, Mr. J.A. Brobbey;*

Guinea: Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé;

Honduras: Mrs. Emma C. de Lázarus;

Hungary: Mrs. Hanna Bokor, Mr. Sandor Hajnal;*

Iran: Miss Mehri Ahy, Mrs. Kachkineh Kazemi;*

Japan: Miss Taki Fujita, Mrs. Tsuneko Akiyama;**

Liberia: Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson;

Mexico: Miss María Lavallo Urbina; Mrs. María Prieto;**

Nepal: Mrs. Kamal Rana;

Philippines: Miss Helena Z. Benitez, Mrs. Lourdes Paredes de San Diego,*
Mrs. Rosa Santos Munda,* Mr. Felipe Mabilangan Jr.;**

Poland: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska, Mrs. María Regent-Lechowicz;*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mrs. Zoia Ivanova, Mr. Vassilii Galkine,**
Mrs. Tatiana Andreeva;**

United Arab Republic: Mrs. Aziza Hussein; Mr. Abel Abdel Salam;**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mrs. Margaret McKay;
Miss T. Solesby,* Mr. Robert Browning;*

United States of America: Mrs. Gladys A. Tillett, Mr. Warren E. Hewitt,**
Mrs. Alice Morrison,** Mr. James R. Wachob.**

OBSERVERS

Federal Republic of Germany: Miss Ursula Daldrup, Mrs. Dorothee Frandsen;

Iraq: Mrs. Bedia Afnan;

Netherlands: Miss A.F.W. Lunsingh Meijer, Mrs. C. Graham;

Nigeria: Mrs. T. Ayo Manuwa, Mrs. R.A. Doherty, Mrs. O. Odinaradu;

Yugoslavia: Mrs. Ana Kovavević.

* Alternate.
** Adviser.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mrs. Elizabeth M. Johnston;

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

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. Wintoria Winnicka, Miss B. Howell.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION^{1/}

Inter-American Commission of Women: Mrs. Margarita Macaya.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Miss Marcelle Dehareng,
Miss Ilda Simona;

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. Georges Eggermann,
Miss Sara Masselang;

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Giuseppe Boglietti, Miss H       Dazy;

World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mrs. Cristina C.M. de Aparicio,
Miss Nan Temple Robinson;

Category B

All African Women's Conference: Mrs. Jeanne Martin Ciss  ;

All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan): Mrs. Rani Mirza-Khan;

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. Geertruida J. van Beekhoof van Selms,
Mrs. Rani Mirza-Khan;

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Miss Marie-Madeleine Brazzola;

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The: Miss Madeleine Barot,
Rev. Matti Joensuu;

Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations: Mr. Gustav Warburg;

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Mr. J. Duncan Wood, Mrs. Katharine Wood;

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

International Abolitionist Federation: Mrs. Noële Chaix-Constantin;

International Alliance of Women: Miss Clara Campoamor, Miss Marie Ginsberg,
Mrs. Alexandra Joannides, Miss Antoinette Quinche,
Mrs. Irmgard Rimondini-Schnitter;

International Association of Penal Law: Mrs. Hélène Romniciano;

International Catholic Child Bureau: Miss Odile Roullet;

International Commission of Jurists: Miss Hilary Cartwright, Mr. Janos Toth;

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Rev. Paul Bouvier;

International Council of Jewish Women: Mrs. Miriam Warburg;

International Council of Women: Mrs. Alexandra Mantzoulinos, Miss Louise C.A.
van Eeghen, Mrs. Mary Craig Schuller-McGeachy;

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Mrs. Paula van Gorp,
Mrs. T. Ayo Manuwa, Miss Andrée Travelletti;

International Federation of University Women: Miss Maria-Immita Cornaz,
Mrs. Constance Jones, Mrs. Margaret Orange;

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers: Mrs. Marlise Ernst Henrion,
Mrs. Yvonne Tolman-Guillard;

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Lady Gladys M. Chatterjee, O.B.E.,
Mrs. Hildegard Wolle-Egenolf, Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson;

International League for the Rights of Man, The: Mrs. Hildegard Wolle-Egenolf;

Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association, The: Mrs. Constance Jones;

Pax Romana - International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
and International Movement of Catholic Students: Mr. Tadeusz Szmitkowski;

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Mrs. Gertrude Baer,
Mrs. Elisabeth Stahle;

Women's International Zionist Organization: Mrs. Yvette Brunschvig,
Mrs. Blurette Nordmann;

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls: Miss Léone Herren;

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Mrs. Yvonne Darbre,
Dr. Marie-Th. Graber-Duvernay;

World Young Women's Christian Association: Miss Alice Arnold, Miss Elizabeth Palmer,
Mrs. Hanako Watanabe, Miss Dorothea E. Woods;

World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union: Mrs. Noële Chaix-Constantin,
Mrs. Lucienne Erni.

Register

International Council of Social Democratic Women: Miss Maria Petronella De Bruyn Ouboter;

International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom: Mrs. Claire Oltramare-Chapuisat;

International Committee of Catholic Nurses: Miss Lucie Charles-Roques;

Open Door International: Mrs. Gertrude Baer;

St. Joan's International Alliance: Miss Marie-Isabelle Archinard, Mrs. Margarethe von Müller;

Soroptimist International Association: Miss Jeanne Germain; Mrs. Blanche Merz, Mrs. Lily E. Quarnberg;

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The: Mrs. Perle Bugnion-Secretan;

Zonta International: Mrs. Gertie Deneke;

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

Election of officers

5. At its 439th meeting, on 21 February 1966, the Commission unanimously elected the following officers: Chairman: Miss Helena Z. Benitez (Philippines); First Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Helvi L. Sipilä (Finland); Second Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Annie R. Jiagge (Ghana); Rapporteur: Mrs. Hanna Bokor (Hungary).

Representation of China

6. At the 439th meeting, one member of the Commission expressed the view that the representation of China in the Commission was illegal, since only the Government of the People's Republic of China represented the Chinese people. Two members spoke in support of that view.

7. Another member stated that the Government of the Republic of China has represented China since the Conference at San Francisco at which the United Nations had been established, and pointed out that the Commission on the Status of Women was not competent to deal with the question of the representation of a Member State. That view was supported by two other members. It was agreed that the views expressed would be included in the summary records of the session.

Meetings, resolutions and documentation

8. The Commission held twenty-five plenary meetings. The views expressed at those meetings are summarized in the records of the 439th to the 464th meetings (E/CN.6/SR.439-464).
9. The resolutions and decisions of the Commission appear in the present report under the relevant headings. The draft resolutions submitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration are set out in chapter XVI of the report.
10. The documents before the Commission at its nineteenth session are listed in annex I to the present report.
11. In the course of its nineteenth session, the Commission took note of statements by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of proposals the implementation of which would involve additional budgetary provisions. A summary of these statements, relating to the proposals as adopted by the Commission, is given in annex II to the present report.

Agenda

12. The Commission considered its agenda at the 439th meeting. It had before it the provisional agenda (E/CN.6/443) drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission at its eighteenth session.
13. At its 439th meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted the agenda.
14. The agenda (E/CN.6/443/Rev.1) as adopted is reproduced below:
 1. Election of officers.
 2. Adoption of the agenda.
 3. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women.
 4. Periodic reports on human rights.
 5. Political rights of women:
 - (a) Progress achieved in the field of political rights;
 - (b) Status of women in Trust Territories.
 6. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women.
 7. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
 8. Status of women in private law; parental rights and duties, including guardianship of children.
 9. Access of women to education.

10. Economic rights and opportunities for women:
 - (a) Activities of the ILO which have a bearing on the employment of women;
 - (b) Findings and recommendations of the International Labour Conference relating to women workers in a changing world;
 - (c) Facilities for assisting employed mothers in child care.
11. International Year for Human Rights.
12. Reports by the representatives of the Commission on the Status of Women at the twenty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights and at the eighteenth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.
13. Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women.
14. Communications concerning the status of women.
15. Survey of work of the Commission. Review of the programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation.
16. Report to the Economic and Social Council on the nineteenth session of the Commission.

II. DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

15. The General Assembly, in resolution 1921 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, with a view to its consideration by the Assembly, if possible at its twentieth session (1965). The General Assembly also invited Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations to send to the Secretary-General their comments and proposals relating to the principles that might be incorporated in the draft declaration, with a view to their being brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women.

16. At its eighteenth session (March 1965) the Commission had before it the comments and proposals received, in accordance with the above request, from thirty Governments, four specialized agencies and fifteen non-governmental organizations (E/CN.6/426 and Add.1 and 2). It established a drafting committee of twelve members to consider all proposals and suggestions that had been submitted and to prepare a single text for the consideration of the Commission. Complying with this request the Drafting Committee submitted the text of a draft declaration for the Commission's consideration (E/4025, 2/ para. 77). After discussing this text the Commission decided (E/4025, para. 110) to adjourn further debate on the item until the nineteenth session; to request the Secretary-General to circulate the draft declaration as it stood, as well as the relevant working papers submitted to the Drafting Committee and the records of the debate in the Commission, to the members of the Commission for their comments; and to request the Secretary-General to circulate such comments to all members of the Commission before its nineteenth session.

17. At its nineteenth session the Commission considered item 3 of its agenda, concerning the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, at its 440th-443rd, 445th-449th, 452nd, 454th, 455th, 460th, 461st and 464th meetings. It had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/447 and Add.1) containing comments received from nine members of the Commission in accordance with its decision at the eighteenth session.

18. Written statements were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations: International Federation of Business and Professional Women (E/CN.6/NGO/161); the Associated Country Women of the World (E/CN.6/NGO/162); the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (E/CN.6/NGO/164); the International Council of Social Democratic Women (E/CN.6/NGO/165); the International Federation of Women Lawyers (E/CN.6/NGO/167); the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association (E/CN.6/NGO/168); the International Catholic Child Bureau (E/CN.6/NGO/172 and Corr.1 in English only) and the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union (E/CN.6/NGO/173). Oral statements were made during the debate by the following non-governmental organizations: the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the

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

International Association of Penal Law, the International Catholic Child Bureau, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, the International Federation of Women Lawyers, the International League for the Rights of Man, the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, the International Council of Social Democratic Women and the St. Joan's International Alliance.

19. Statements were also made by the representatives of the ILO and UNESCO and by the observer of Nigeria.

General debate

20. Several members of the Commission expressed satisfaction at the decision taken at the eighteenth session to adjourn consideration of the draft declaration, since it had given the Governments represented on the Commission, and also non-governmental organizations, an opportunity to express their views, and had enabled the members of the current session to be better equipped for the extremely important task they were facing.

21. Many representatives emphasized that the declaration would be a historic document and would also have a bearing on all the Commission's future work. It was therefore essential that the Commission, being the expert United Nations body in matters concerning the status of women, should prepare the best possible text. It was said that the declaration would constitute a universal charter of women's rights, and would serve as a guide to Governments in the enactment of legislation and to non-governmental organizations in their efforts to promote equal rights for men and women. It was also pointed out that the declaration could be an instrument to educate world opinion and to focus attention on women's inalienable rights, stimulating men and women to take action to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women which still existed in many instances, and to speed up the achievement of complete equality of status between the sexes both in law and in fact. Some representatives expressed the view that the declaration would promote increased participation of women in the economic development and social progress of their countries. One representative stressed that the declaration, if adopted, should be given the widest possible publicity and its text should be distributed to universities and other educational institutions.

22. Members of the Commission shared the opinion that a declaration which would be acceptable for as many States as possible was desirable, since it must have universal approval if it was to be effective. Discussion centred mainly on the question whether the declaration should be addressed primarily to men and women throughout the world or more specifically to Governments. A number of representatives expressed the view that by its very nature a declaration was not a legally binding instrument and should therefore not contain provisions intended to commit States to take certain action; such provisions would be appropriate for a convention, but the Commission had been requested by the General Assembly to draw up a declaration containing general aims and principles. Other members of the Commission felt that the provisions of the declaration, particularly those dealing with matters for which States were responsible, should be addressed to the States themselves. They pointed out that it was primarily the task of Governments to implement the principles set forth in the draft declaration; and that especially provisions dealing with such matters as political rights and education, and all matters requiring legislative action should be directed to States rather than to individuals. Attention was drawn to the form that had been followed in other

declarations adopted by the United Nations. Reference was made in particular to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It was pointed out that the latter Declaration contained some provisions committing States, and also that it had been followed by the drafting of a convention adopted at the twentieth session of the General Assembly (see General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX)). It was suggested that in the case of the declaration under discussion the same procedure might be followed. Some representatives expressed the view that the inclusion of a special article in the declaration containing a general appeal to Governments to implement its provisions would solve the problem of obligating States in the declaration.

23. Members of the Commission pointed out that the draft declaration should not merely set forth the principles already enunciated in existing conventions on the status of women that had been adopted under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, but it should transcend the present situation and certainly should not constitute a backward step in any field. One representative emphasized that the declaration was being drafted for the future and should set standards to be achieved; it should not be limited to provisions which all States might be in a position to accept immediately, but should aim at setting forth all the noble and justified aspirations of women all over the world and should contain a series of principles valid for future generations.

24. On the question of including provisions aimed at the special protection of women, the majority of the Commission expressed the view that such protective provisions might result in discrimination against women, and not be advantageous to them. One representative pointed out that the use of the term "non-discrimination" was preferable to the use of the term "equality" since the roles of men and women were not identical, but rather complemented one another. One representative was of the opinion that if the articles were drafted in too precise terms or in too much detail there was the risk of omitting important points and the omissions might be regarded by others as intentional. In that connexion, reference was made in particular to the provision on all forms of traffic in women and to protective measures currently enjoyed by women under most legal systems. It was felt that to include such questions would weaken the case for the elimination of discrimination against women. A number of representatives supported the view that the term "non-discrimination" should by itself imply the guarantee of the rights of women to legitimate protection on account of their special functions. For those reasons many members felt that the inclusion of an additional article along the lines proposed by the representative of Hungary at the eighteenth session of the Commission (E/4025, para. 102) would be unnecessary and perhaps unwise.

25. With regard to the style in which the draft declaration should be drafted, members of the Commission stressed that it should be simple, clear and precise so as to be understood not only by leaders of Governments but by all men and women throughout the world. One representative expressed the view that the declaration would achieve its objective only if widely read and understood; it should therefore be as brief and concise as possible. In the opinion of some representatives provisions drafted in too legalistic or imperative form, with stringent provisions, should be avoided in order to make the declaration universally acceptable.

Procedure followed

26. In the comments made by members of the Commission in response to its decision at the eighteenth session (paragraph 16 above), a revised text of the draft declaration was submitted by Ghana (see E/CN.6/447). A suggested new draft declaration prepared by the United Kingdom was also circulated to the Commission at its nineteenth session at the request of the Chairman (E/CN.6/L.437). The Commission decided to consider the text prepared by the Drafting Committee established at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77) as the basic text for discussion and to consider any other proposals submitted as amendments to that text.

27. At its 440th meeting, on 22 February 1966, the Commission established a Style Committee, composed of the representative of France as Chairman and the representatives of Ghana, Hungary, Mexico and the Philippines, to assist in the final wording of the text of the draft declaration in the various languages.

Consideration of the text of the draft declaration submitted by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session

Preamble

28. The text of the preamble submitted by the Drafting Committee to the eighteenth session of the Commission (E/4025, para. 77) read as follows:

"Considering that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

"Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts the principle of non-discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including any distinction as to sex,

"Taking into account the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies with a view to promoting equal rights for men and women,

"Concerned, however, that despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other conventions and recommendations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and despite the progress made in certain fields, there remains in fact, if not in law, considerable discrimination against women, in many parts of the world, which prevents their participation on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries.

"Noting further that in some countries women are still denied the exercise of political rights, and that in a number of countries conditions have not yet been created for the implementation of the principle of equality of men and women, embodied in the legislation of those countries.

"Considering that discrimination against women is incompatible with the dignity of women as human beings, the welfare of the family as an institution and the welfare of the community at large and is an obstacle to the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

"Convinced that the elimination of discrimination against the woman is indispensable for the full development of her potentialities and for the full attainment of her personality in her increasingly important role in modern society,

"Considering that it is necessary to ensure the universal recognition in law and in fact of the principle of equality of sexes,".

29. The Commission considered this text at its 441st and 461st meetings. After the Commission had approved the first six paragraphs, with minor drafting changes, some representatives suggested that the seventh paragraph was largely a repetition of the sixth and could, in the interest of brevity, be omitted. Others, however, stressed that the two paragraphs expressed different ideas: the sixth dealt with discrimination and its effects on the status of women, the seventh with the elimination of such discrimination and the intended results of the remedial action.

30. An alternate text of the seventh paragraph, proposed by Ghana (E/CN.6/447), read as follows:

"Convinced that the elimination of discrimination against women is indispensable not only for the full development of their potentialities in their increasingly important role in society, but also for the fact that inevitably no country can attain its full and complete development without the maximum participation of its women;".

31. The Commission agreed that the Drafting Committee's text of the seventh paragraph should be replaced by the Ghanaian text, on the understanding that the somewhat imperative wording of the latter might be modified by the Style Committee.

32. The Commission also decided to introduce a minor drafting change into the eighth and final paragraph of the preamble, so that it would read:

"Considering that it is necessary to ensure the universal recognition in law and in fact of the principle of equality of men and women,".

The Commission then approved and referred to the Style Committee the Drafting Committee's text of the preamble (see paragraph 28 above) with the new texts of the last two paragraphs set out in paragraphs 30 and 32.

Article 1

33. The text of article 1 submitted by the Drafting Committee to the Commission's eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77) read as follows:

"Discrimination based on sex, designed to destroy or modify equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence to human dignity. It shall therefore be condemned as a denial of the principles

of the Charter of the United Nations, and as a violation of human rights and the fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

34. The Commission considered article 1 at its 441st, 442nd and 455th meetings.

35. A suggestion was advanced, in the course of the discussion, that the draft declaration might contain a definition of discrimination against women, along the lines of the definitions contained in the UNESCO Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education and the ILO Convention and Recommendation concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation. Alternatively, some means should be found to strengthen the phrase "designed to destroy or modify equal rights between men and women", which wrongly implied that equality was already a universal fact.

36. Several representatives stated that they would prefer, instead of the Drafting Committee's text of article 1, a modified version of the text of the article proposed by Ghana (E/CN.6/447) which seemed a more forceful statement of fact. This text read as follows:

"Discrimination based on sex, operating as it does to destroy or modify equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity.

"It is a denial of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and a violation of human rights and the fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

37. After some discussion of drafting detail, a new text of article 1 was submitted jointly by Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.453). This text read as follows:

"Discrimination based on sex, operating as it does to destroy or limit equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity."

38. In submitting this amendment, the sponsors stressed that, in their opinion, the words "operating as it does" were greatly preferable to the term "designed". Discrimination was by no means always the result of deliberate design, often owing its existence to a far less perceptible cause. The new text also sought to change the word "modify" to "limit", in order to emphasize that discrimination against women resulted in an intolerable restriction which rendered the inherent equality of rights meaningless. Lastly, the sponsors urged the deletion of the second part of the Drafting Committee's text, feeling that the somewhat negative reference to the Charter and the Universal Declaration did little to strengthen the article.

39. The amendment (see paragraph 37 above) was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. That text was then referred to the Style Committee.

Articles 2, 3 and 11

40. At its 454th meeting the Commission decided that, in view of the nature of the amendments which had been submitted, it would consider articles 2, 3 and 11 jointly. In the course of the discussion and voting which took place at that

meeting, the Commission had before it the text of these articles submitted by the Drafting Committee to the Commission's eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77), amendments relating to those texts submitted jointly by Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.453 and E/CN.6/L.455) and an amendment for a merger of the three articles submitted by Poland (E/CN.6/L.459).

41. The texts of the three articles submitted by the Drafting Committee (E/4025, para. 77) read as follows:

"Article 2

"The principle of equality of rights for men and women shall be embodied in the Constitution of each Member State.

"Article 3

"All States shall take effective measures to abolish existing laws, regulations and practices which are discriminatory against women, and to establish adequate legal protection for equal rights of men and women.

"Article 11

"With a view to promoting equal rights for women in all fields, all States shall take appropriate measures to accept or to ratify and to implement fully the international instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the elimination of discrimination against women."

42. The amendment of Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.453) sought the deletion of article 2 of the Drafting Committee's text, and the substitution of the Drafting Committee's text of article 3 by the following:

"All existing laws, customs, regulations and practices which are or tend to be discriminatory against women should be repealed and replaced by adequate and effective measures for the maintenance and protection of equal rights of men and women."

43. The text proposed by the four representatives for article 11 (E/CN.6/L.455) to replace the Drafting Committee's proposal read as follows:

"The principle of equality of rights of men and women demands implementation in all States in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

"Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals are urged, therefore, to do all in their power to promote the observance of the principles contained in this Declaration.

"All States should take all practicable steps as rapidly as possible to implement fully all international instruments directed towards the elimination of discrimination against women in all walks of life."

44. The Polish amendment (E/CN.6/L.459), which sought to combine articles 2, 3 and 11 into a single provision, read as follows:

"All States shall take effective measures to abolish existing laws, regulations and practices which are discriminatory against women, and to establish adequate legal protection for equal rights of men and women. In particular:

"(a) The principle of equality of rights for men and women shall be embodied in the Constitution of each country;

"(b) The international instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the elimination of discrimination against women shall be ratified and fully implemented."

45. There was widespread agreement in the Commission that both amendments represented an improvement on the texts of the Drafting Committee. Opinions were divided, however, regarding the emphasis and scope of the wording.

46. In the opinion of several representatives, the direct appeal to States contained in the Polish amendment was an important necessary feature, since States alone had the authority, besides the primary duty, to combat discrimination against women. The position of women as the equals of men depended on their equality before the law and inequities could only be effectively removed by legislative and other governmental action. In the view of one representative, such an appeal to States was wholly consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, under which obligations to assure human rights were assumed by Member Governments.

47. In the view of other speakers, however, the declaration should state the rights of women as individuals, without using language which properly belonged in conventions rather than in declaratory texts of primarily persuasive force. The representative of Guinea, supported by other speakers, accordingly introduced an oral sub-amendment to the Polish amendment seeking to have the words "All States shall take effective measures" replaced by "All appropriate measures shall be taken".

48. Some speakers found difficulty in accepting the enjoiner, contained in sub-paragraph (a) of the Polish amendment, to embody the principle of equality in the constitutions of their countries. In some countries there was no written constitution and, in one at least, not even a specific statute which could be described as organic or fundamental. Moreover, in certain countries where written constitutions existed, the judicial interpretation of basic guarantees as applicable erga omnes had rendered unnecessary the insertion in the constitution of the principle of equality between the sexes. In the light of these arguments and taking into account the suggestion of some speakers that the declaration might allow for future changes in the constitutional laws of some countries, the representative of Poland agreed to the insertion, after the word "Constitution" in sub-paragraph (a) of her amendment, of the words "or equivalent legislation present or future".

49. There was a measure of disagreement among representatives regarding the relative merits of sub-paragraph (b) of the Polish amendment and the text of article 11 proposed by the four representatives. In the opinion of some, the Polish text was both inappropriately placed and insufficient in scope: the call

for implementation should be contained in the closing provision of the declaration and should not be limited by a reference to instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Moreover, the call for the ratification of those instruments would be a new departure in United Nations declarations, demanding complete and immediate involvement by all countries. The representative of the United Kingdom accordingly proposed the insertion, at the end of sub-paragraph (b) of the Polish amendment, of the words "as soon as practicable". This oral sub-amendment was accepted by the representative of Poland.

50. The representative of Guinea suggested the insertion of the word "customs" after "laws" in the introductory paragraph of the Polish proposal. In her view, existing customs had virtually the force of law, particularly in the African countries, and it was important that they should be mentioned. One representative felt, however, that such insertion would be inappropriate, since customs could only be changed by gradual education and not by legislative act.

51. The sub-amendment seeking the change of the opening of the Polish amendment (see paragraph 47 above) from "All States shall take effective measures" to "All appropriate measures shall be taken" was adopted by 11 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions.

52. The insertion of the word "customs" after "laws" in the introductory paragraph of the Polish amendment was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

53. The introductory paragraph of the Polish amendment, as amended, was adopted by 16 votes to one, with 3 abstentions.

54. Sub-paragraph (a) of the Polish amendment, as amended, (see paragraph 48 above), was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

55. Sub-paragraph (b) of the Polish amendment, as amended (see paragraph 49 above), was adopted by 15 votes to one, with 4 abstentions.

56. The combined text of articles 2, 3 and 11, as proposed by Poland and as amended, was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The approved text, which was referred to the Style Committee, read as follows:

"All appropriate measures shall be taken to abolish existing laws, customs, regulations and practices which are discriminatory against women, and to establish adequate legal protection for equal rights of men and women. In particular:

- "(a) The principle of equality of rights for men and women shall be embodied in the Constitution or equivalent legislation, present or future, of each country;
- "(b) The international instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the elimination of discrimination against women shall be ratified and fully implemented as soon as practicable."

Article 4

57. The text of article 4 submitted by the Drafting Committee at the Commission's eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77) read as follows:

"States, institutions, groups and individuals shall also take appropriate measures in the field of training, education and information, and civic and political action with a view to advocating the equality of women and men in all fields, to eradicating prejudice, abolishing customary practices and all other action based on the idea of the inferiority of women."

58. The Commission considered this text at its 455th meeting, together with an alternate text proposed by the representatives of Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.453), which read as follows:

"Appropriate measures should be taken to educate public opinion and inspire national aspirations towards the eradication of prejudice and the abolition of customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority of women."

59. The sponsors of that amendment pointed out that their text differed from the Drafting Committee's version in two principal respects: instead of speaking of "States, institutions, groups and individuals" taking the appropriate measures, it used the wider and shorter expression "Appropriate measures should be taken", which the Commission had already approved in other contexts (see paragraphs 56, 91, 102 and 130); and it used a more general formula to cover the detailed listing of fields of action found in the Drafting Committee's text, which had a limitative effect.

60. The amendment (see paragraph 58 above) was referred to the Style Committee after being approved by the Commission by 20 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Article 5 and additional article

61. The text of article 5 submitted by the Drafting Committee at the Commission's eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77) read as follows:

"There shall be no discrimination against women in the field of personal rights. The right to full and equal legal capacity, freedom and security of person, and equality before the law for men and women shall be ensured by law."

"In criminal law no distinction based on sex shall be permitted, in regard to either offences or penalties, and all forms of traffic in women, compulsion to and exploitation of prostitution shall be made punishable by law.7" 3/

62. This text and related proposals were discussed by the Commission at its 455th meeting.

3/ The brackets indicate that the Committee did not reach agreement on this sentence.

63. The representatives of Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Kingdom proposed (E/CN.6/L.453) the deletion of this text from the declaration, contending that its purport was already covered by the article which dealt with civil rights (see article 9, paragraphs 103-130, below).

64. The representative of Poland proposed that the Drafting Committee's text of article 5 should be replaced by the following (E/CN.6/L.458):

"States shall put an end to all surviving manifestations of traffic in and exploitation of women. Compulsion to prostitution with a view to the exploitation of prostitution shall be made punishable by law."

65. In addition, the representative of Poland proposed the text of a separate article (E/CN.6/L.458), to be inserted after the text proposed by her as a replacement of the Drafting Committee's article 5, which read as follows:

"All provisions of penal codes which constitute discrimination against women shall be rescinded."

66. In support of the Polish proposal for a new text of article 5 (see paragraph 64 above), several representatives said that a declaration which omitted to mention the need to eradicate all surviving manifestations of traffic in women would be deficient. Moreover, the call to action in this field should be addressed to States, since the State was the only authority competent to take the repressive measures which the crime, known to the law of every country, urgently demanded.

67. The representative of the United Kingdom suggested that the provision might adequately reflect the need for governmental action, while maintaining consistency with the form of other articles already adopted, if it were reworded to read:

"Adequate measures, including legislation, shall be taken to combat all forms of traffic in women and the exploitation of prostitution."

68. This suggestion was accepted by the representative of Poland; the sponsors of the proposal to delete article 5 (see paragraph 63 above), for their part, withdrew that proposal.

69. As regards the Polish proposal for an additional article (see paragraph 65 above), the sponsor recalled that the inclusion of such a provision had received wide support at the Commission's eighteenth session (E/4025, paras. 88-94), since the declaration should call for the end of discrimination in every sphere. Other speakers agreed that failure to demand equal treatment for women in the application of criminal justice would leave the declaration incomplete. One representative recalled, in that connexion, that the problem of discrimination against women in criminal law had been raised at international seminars organized under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

70. The Polish proposal for a rewording of article 5, with the sub-amendment orally proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom and accepted by the sponsor (see paragraphs 67 and 68 above), was unanimously adopted.

71. The Polish proposal for an additional article (see paragraph 65 above) was also unanimously adopted.

72. The text of article 5 referred to the Style Committee read as follows:

"Adequate measures, including legislation, shall be taken to combat all forms of traffic in women and the exploitation of prostitution."

73. The text of the additional article referred to the Style Committee read as follows:

"All provisions of penal codes which constitute discrimination against women shall be rescinded."

Article 6

74. The text of article 6, dealing with the political rights of women, as drafted by the Drafting Committee at the Commission's eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77), read as follows:

"All States shall take measures to ensure women the same political rights as men, as well as the exercise of those rights, and shall ensure women the right to vote and to be eligible for all elections and the right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions on equal terms with men, without any discrimination."

75. The Commission considered this article at its 442nd and 445th meetings. In addition to the Drafting Committee's text, it had before it a text circulated by Ghana (E/CN.6/447, p. 8, art. 5) and some suggestions of wording by the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.437, paras 1 and 8). The Ghanaian text read as follows:

"Women should have the right to vote in all elections and should be eligible to be appointed or elected to all public bodies established by national law on equal terms with men, without any discrimination. Such rights should be reflected in national legislation."

76. The United Kingdom suggestions respecting the wording of the article on political rights read:

"All women have the right to vote in elections, to be eligible for election to publicly elected bodies, to hold public office and to exercise all public functions on equal terms with men."

"All women have the right to equality of status with men in the field of public law."

77. Several representatives supporting the Drafting Committee's text stressed that the article was essentially designed as an expression of women's determination to participate fully in the political life of their countries and to ensure that their rights in that regard were guaranteed by law. In the view of many speakers, the declaration could not avoid imposing explicit obligations on States in such a context, since only with the consent of Governments could women exercise public functions. One representative pointed out that in some countries the problem was not one of granting constitutional or legal rights, which already existed on the statute book, but rather one of effective implementation by the State authorities. Some speakers mentioned, in that connexion, the need for active encouragement of women to enter political life. Certain other representatives, however, emphasized

that the General Assembly had requested the Commission to prepare a draft declaration and not a draft convention. A convention might well follow, but for the time being the Commission should confine itself to enunciating general principles. In their view, therefore, the tenor of the Ghanaian suggestion was preferable.

78. In that connexion, some representatives said that a convention on the subject already existed, namely, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, and that the declaration should mark a further step in the same direction. Moreover, a precedent for imposing obligations on States in a declaration could be found in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Other speakers felt, however, that the language of the Drafting Committee's text already followed too closely that of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, which had been ratified by somewhat less than half of the States Members of the United Nations. Furthermore, undue stress on the role of the State might obscure the fact that women's participation in political life was sometimes impeded by other factors.

79. Some representatives expressed the hope that the final text of the article would omit any reference to "national" legislation, which might place federal States in certain difficulties.

80. At the close of the general discussion, the representatives of Ghana and the United Kingdom submitted a joint amendment (E/CN.6/L.444) worded as follows:

"Women should have the right to vote in elections, to be eligible for election to publicly elected bodies, to hold public office and to exercise all public functions on equal terms with men, without any discrimination. Such rights should be reflected in legislation."

81. At the 445th meeting the Commission adopted the joint amendment with a minor drafting change, by 9 votes to 8, with 4 abstentions. The text of article 6 referred to the Style Committee was worded as follows:

"Women have the right to vote in all elections and shall be eligible for election to publicly elected bodies established under national law, to hold public office and to exercise all public functions on equal terms with men, without any discrimination. Such rights should be reflected in legislation."

Article 7

82. The text of article 7, dealing with rights in the matter of education, as submitted by the Drafting Committee to the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77), read as follows:

"All States shall adopt appropriate measures for ensuring women equal rights with men in the field of education, which shall fully guarantee them:

"(a) Equal conditions of access to and study in schools of all types including universities, vocational and technical schools, and advance courses at all levels;

"(b) Where education is not mixed, the right to the same choice of curricula, the same examinations and teaching staff with the same qualifications;

"(c) Equal possibilities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;

"(d) Equal opportunities for access to out-of-school education of young people and adults, including measures taken to fight against illiteracy."

83. When considering the text of article 7 at its 442nd, 443rd and 445th meetings, the Commission also had before it an alternative suggestion by Ghana (E/CN.6/447, p. 9, art. 6) worded as follows:

"All appropriate measures should be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of education at all levels; to this end measures should be taken to ensure in particular:

"(a) Equal conditions of access to and study in educational institutions of all types including universities, vocational, technical and professional schools;

"(b) Where no co-educational institutions exist, provision should be made for women to have the same choice of subjects as in corresponding institutions for men: women should have the right to the same examinations and to teaching staff with the same qualifications as those for the staff of corresponding institutions for men;

"(c) Equal opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;

"(d) Equal opportunities for access to out-of-school education for young people and adults, including adult literacy programmes."

84. In addition, the representative of the United Kingdom had circulated to the Commission an amendment (E/CN.6/L.439) proposing the replacement of the Drafting Committee's text of article 7 by the following:

"All girls and all women have the right to equality of opportunity and treatment with men in the field of education."

85. At the 445th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom withdrew her proposal in favour of the Ghanaian suggestion (see paragraph 83 above), which had become a formal amendment jointly sponsored by Ghana, Guinea and the Philippines (E/CN.6/L.440).

86. Minor changes were also proposed to the Drafting Committee's text (see paragraph 82 above) by the representatives of Austria (E/CN.6/L.441) and China (E/CN.6/L.443). These were withdrawn in favour of the joint amendment (see paragraphs 83 and 85 above) after explanations by the sponsors.

87. The representative of Chile, after stating that the declaration should aim at safeguarding the rights of women to a specifically feminine form of education, proposed the addition to the joint amendment of a new sub-paragraph (e) worded as follows (E/CN.6/L.442):

"(e) It is understood that all these measures shall be without prejudice to the right of women to access to forms of education specifically for women."

88. The representative of Poland, expressing the view that a reference to married women might give the false impression that the article was primarily concerned with adult education, orally proposed the insertion in the introductory paragraph of the joint amendment of the words "girls and" before "women" and of the words "boys and" before "men".

89. The Chilean sub-amendment (see paragraph 87 above) to the joint amendment was rejected by 17 votes to one, with 3 abstentions.

90. The Polish oral sub-amendment (see paragraph 88 above) was adopted by 8 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions.

91. The amendment proposed jointly by Ghana, Guinea and the Philippines (see paragraphs 83 and 85 above), as amended by the Polish sub-amendment just adopted, was approved by 19 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The text of article 7 referred to the Style Committee read as follows:

"All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to girls and women, married or unmarried, equal rights with boys and men in the field of education at all levels; to this end measures should be taken to ensure in particular:

"(a) Equal conditions of access to and study in educational institutions of all types including universities, vocational, technical and professional schools;

"(b) Where no co-educational institutions exist, provision should be made for women to have the same choice of subjects as in corresponding institutions for men; women should have the right to the same examinations and to teaching staff with the same qualifications as those for the staff of corresponding institutions for men;

"(c) Equal opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;

"(d) Equal opportunities for access to out-of-school education for young people and adults, including adult literacy programmes."

Article 8

92. The Commission considered the various texts of article 8, dealing with economic and social rights, at its 443rd and 445th meetings. The text of the article submitted to the Commission at its eighteenth session by the Drafting Committee (E/4025, para. 77) read as follows:

"All States shall adopt appropriate measures for ensuring women equal rights with men in the field of economic and social rights.

"To achieve effective equality in this field:

"(a) Women shall be ensured the same rights as men to vocational training, work, free choice of employment, equal treatment and assistance by the employment services, equal pay for equal work, and professional and vocational advancement and promotion;

"(b) Women shall be ensured the same rights as men to rest and to material security in case of old age, illness, unemployment or loss of capacity to work;

"(c) Women shall be ensured that they will not be subject to discrimination on grounds of marital status with respect to hiring, tenure, promotion or other terms and conditions of employment.

"In view of the dual role performed by women with family responsibilities, and in order to enable such women to achieve full economic equality and the full enjoyment of the right to work, the necessary measures shall be taken:

"(a) To provide child care and other social facilities;

"(b) To provide women with special care and protection during pregnancy and after confinement, including paid maternity leave, the right to return to their former employment, and other assistance services required to conserve the health and well-being of women and their future progeny."

93. In addition to the Drafting Committee's text, the Commission had before it at its 443rd meeting a proposal advanced by Ghana (E/CN.6/447, p. 9, art. 7) and the texts of two articles on the same subject matter proposed by the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.437, paras. 2 and 3). The Ghanaian text read as follows:

"All appropriate measures should be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of economic and social life, in particular:

"(a) The opportunity to receive vocational training; to work on the same terms and conditions as men; to free choice of employment, service, professional and vocational advancement and promotion;

"(b) The right to equal remuneration with men and to equality of treatment in respect of work of equal value;

"(c) The right to vacation leave, retirement privileges, provision for security in respect of unemployment, sickness, old age, or other incapacity to work. And in the case of women with family responsibilities, special provision should be made to provide paid maternity leave and child care facilities during pregnancy and after confinement."

94. The United Kingdom draft, for its part, was worded as follows:

"All women have the right to remuneration equal to that received by men for work of equal value.

"All women have the right to equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation."

95. The sponsors of the amendments to the Drafting Committee's text explained that they had sought to produce a wording which, while covering all the ideas contained in the Drafting Committee's proposal, would be sufficiently clear and concise to receive universal acceptance. There had been no attempt to produce an exhaustive list of fields in which equality must be assured.

96. In the course of the discussion, some representatives expressed regret that neither of the proposed amendments fully reflected the idea expressed in sub-paragraph (c) of the Drafting Committee's text (see paragraph 92 above) regarding discrimination on grounds of marital status. Other speakers feared that excessive stress on the right of women with family responsibilities might discourage employers from hiring women workers.

97. At its 445th meeting the Commission had before it a joint amendment submitted by Ghana and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.445), which reproduced the text of the earlier Ghanaian proposal (see paragraph 93 above) with the addition, at the end of sub-paragraph (a), of the words "without discrimination on grounds of marital status or any other grounds".

98. The representative of France submitted a sub-amendment (E/CN.6/L.446) to the joint amendment, seeking the insertion in sub-paragraph (a), after the words "free choice of employment", of the words "subject to exceptions necessitated by the dangerous and arduous nature of certain occupations".

99. Some speakers expressed misgivings regarding the French sub-amendment, feeling that its inclusion might serve as a pretext to deny women entry to certain occupations. The duty to determine which occupations were normally too onerous for women rested with national authorities in specific circumstances, but the statement that some areas of work should be permanently closed to women would be out of place in a declaratory text calling for the end of discrimination against them.

100. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the deletion of the words "on the same terms and conditions as men" after the words "to work" in sub-paragraph (a) of the joint amendment. In her view, it was impossible, for physiological reasons, to claim complete equality in that respect. She also urged that the article should lay greater stress on the right of the women to return to work after confinement. Another speaker thought that sub-paragraph (c) of the joint amendment should mention other social facilities besides child care, as a benefit to which women with family responsibilities were entitled. These suggestions were accepted in substance by the sponsors of the joint amendment.

101. The French sub-amendment (see paragraph 98 above) to the joint amendment was adopted by 8 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions.

102. The amendment submitted jointly by Ghana and the United Kingdom (see paragraphs 93 and 97 above), as amended, was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. Article 8 was referred to the Style Committee for final drafting.

Article 9

103. The text of article 9 of the Declaration, dealing with civil and family rights, as submitted by the Drafting Committee to the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77), was worded as follows:

"All States shall take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in family matters and to apply the principle of equality of status of husband and wife before the law.

"Women shall have the same rights as men to free choice of a spouse, to enter into marriage with their free and full consent, and to equal rights during marriage and at its dissolution. No discrimination shall be made between father and mother with regard to parental rights and duties and the guardianship of children.] 4/

"Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty shall be prohibited, and legislative action shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

"Women shall have the same rights as men to go to law.

"Women shall have the same rights as men to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property.

"All States shall abolish all limitations on the property rights of women under statutory matrimonial regimes.

"Women shall have the right to elect domicile and residence on the same terms as men."

104. The Commission considered article 9 at its 443rd, 447th, 449th and 452nd meetings.

105. At the 443rd meeting the Commission had before it, in addition to the Drafting Committee's text, a draft proposal by Ghana (E/CN.6/447, p.10, arts. 8 and 9) and a proposal by the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.437, paras. 5 and 9). These proposals were not considered in detail, but formed the basis of an amendment by Ghana (E/CN.6/L.449) which, after revision by its sponsor at the 447th meeting, became an amendment proposed jointly by Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.449/Rev.1). This amendment sought the replacement of article 9 in the Drafting Committee's draft by the following:

"Civil rights

"Appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that women, married or unmarried, have full equality with men in civil law and in particular:

"(a) The right to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property;

"(b) The right to sue and be sued.

"Family law

"Appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure essential equality of men and women in marital status.

4/ The brackets indicate that the Committee did not reach agreement on this sentence.

"Women shall have the right to free choice of a husband, to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent and to equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution.

"The principle of equality shall apply in the consideration of the guardianship of the child on the dissolution of the marriage.

"Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty shall be prohibited and effective action taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory."

106. At the 447th meeting the Commission also had before it an amendment by the Philippines (E/CN.6/L.451) whereby the Drafting Committee's text would be replaced by a text reading as follows:

"Civil rights

"Appropriate measures, primarily by legislation, shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law, notably:

"(a) The right to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property;

"(b) The right to go to law;

"(c) The right to elect domicile and residence.

"Family law

"Appropriate measures shall be taken to eliminate discrimination against women in family matters and to apply the principle of equality of husband and wife.

"(a) Women shall have the same rights as men to free choice of a spouse, to enter into marriage with their free and full consent;

"(b) Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty shall be prohibited, and legislative action shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriage in an official registry compulsory;

"(c) Women shall have equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution. In the interest of the children and in order to maintain family unity, no discrimination in law shall be made between father and mother with regard to parental rights and duties over their children;

"(d) All States shall abolish all limitations on the property rights of women under statutory matrimonial regimes."

107. An amendment was also submitted at the 447th meeting by the representative of the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.450). This amendment sought the following changes in the Drafting Committee's text (see paragraph 103 above): firstly, the insertion, after the fifth paragraph of article 9, of a new paragraph reading as follows:

"Married women shall have the same rights as their husband to property acquired by joint efforts during the marriage.";

secondly, the addition, at the end of the sixth paragraph, of the words "and all other legal systems"; and thirdly, the addition of a new paragraph at the end of the article, to read as follows:

"Women are entitled to educational information to help them plan for the health and well-being of themselves and their families."

108. The amendments of the Philippines and of the United States of America became the basis of a joint amendment submitted by China, the Philippines and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.454). According to this amendment, article 9 would be replaced by two articles reading as follows:

"Article 9

"Civil rights

"Appropriate measures, primarily by legislation, shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law, notably:

"(a) The right to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property;

"(b) An equal right to property acquired by joint efforts during the marriage;

"(c) The right to go to law;

"(d) The right to elect domicile and residence.

"Article 10

"Family law

"Appropriate measures shall be taken to eliminate discrimination against women in family matters and to apply the principle of equality of husband and wife.

"(a) Women shall have the same rights as men to free choice of a spouse, to enter into marriage with their free and full consent;

"(b) Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty shall be prohibited, and legislative action shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriage in an official registry compulsory;

"(c) Women shall have equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution. In the interest of the children and in order to maintain family unity, no discrimination in law shall be made between father and mother with regard to parental rights and duties over their children;

"(d) All States shall abolish all limitations on the property rights of women under statutory matrimonial regimes and all other legal systems;

"(e) Women shall be entitled to educational information to help them plan for the health and well-being of themselves and their families."

109. One representative, speaking in support of the amendment proposed by China, the Philippines and the United States of America, stressed the need for a provision guaranteeing an equal right to property acquired by equal effort during the marriage. Legislation to secure such equality was particularly necessary in States which did not recognize the legal community system. In this speaker's view, the amendment also had the advantage of calling for the abolition of limitations on the property rights of women under matrimonial regimes of every type.

110. Several representatives, supporting the amendment of Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Kingdom (see paragraph 105 above), felt that the introductory phrase of the first paragraph of the amendment of China, the Philippines and the United States of America (see paragraph 108 above) laid undue stress on legislation; in countries with a common law system, for example, the matters referred to in the article under consideration were not primarily governed by statute. Other speakers, however, thought that a call for legislative action was necessary. Countries which did not need such action would not be affected by the provision, while elsewhere legislation remained the surest means of eliminating inequities.

111. Some misgivings were expressed regarding the inclusion in the amendment of China, the Philippines and the United States of America of a reference to "the right to elect domicile and residence". In the French system of law, domicile élu had a technical significance wholly different from what the phrase meant in English. And in other legal systems, giving a married woman the right to establish separate domicile when she was neither judicially separated nor divorced might create serious complications, particularly in inheritance matters. Other representatives nevertheless insisted that some reference to residence and domicile should be retained, in order to secure for the women an equal right to seek divorce or separation.

112. Several speakers expressed the hope that the final text of the article would lay adequate stress on the equal rights and duties of parents in the exercise of parental authority. It was also urged that full provision should be made for unmarried and abandoned mothers, with the welfare of the child always the main consideration.

113. Other representatives, for their part, expressed the fear that certain aspects of the texts before the Commission, particularly their common insistence on equal parental authority being vested in both parents, might prove incompatible with the legal or customary system of countries which recognized a head of the family.

114. At its 449th meeting the representative of Mexico submitted to the Commission a working paper (E/CN.6/L.456) representing an effort to reconcile the various texts already proposed. This paper contained a draft text of an article on civil rights worded as follows:

"1. Adequate measures, mainly of a legislative nature, shall be taken to ensure to women rights equal to those of men in the field of civil law, particularly as regards the acquisition, administration, enjoyment, disposal and inheritance of property, including property acquired during marriage; and equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof and in the establishment of domicile and residence."

"2. The principle of equality between men and women shall likewise be ensured in the matter of the law of the family; more particularly:

"(a) Women shall have the same rights to free choice of a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;

"(b) Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before puberty shall be prohibited, and adequate legislative action shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory;

"(c) Women shall have the same rights as men during marriage and after dissolution of the marital bond;

"(d) Parents shall have equal rights in matters relating to the care, upbringing, discipline and education of children and to all other aspects of the guardianship of children;

"(e) Women shall have the right to educational information which will help them to look after the health and well-being of themselves and their families."

115. The representatives of China, the Philippines and the United States of America agreed to withdraw sub-paragraph (e) of their amendment (see paragraph 108 above), which had been incorporated in the Mexican working paper. They explained that the amendment had been submitted in order to reflect the beliefs which had led the Commission to adopt resolution 7 (XVIII) on family planning (E/4025, para. 157).

116. Some doubts were expressed regarding the adequacy of the phrase, in paragraph 1 of the Mexican working paper, "including property acquired during marriage". Fuller provision was urged for women who worked mostly in the home and were, under some legal systems, denied any right to the assets acquired by their husbands during marriage.

117. Other speakers, again, felt reluctant to accept the words "mainly of a legislative nature" appearing in paragraph 1 of the Mexican working paper. They stressed that in certain countries legislation was only an auxiliary measure; this was particularly true in the developing countries, where often women were not fully aware of the law.

118. It was also argued that the term "legal capacity", in the same paragraph, was somewhat inadequate; capacity could be conferred by law, while the declaration should stress inherent rights. Another speaker, however, pointed out that inherent rights could only be exercised by a woman within the capacity which the law allowed her.

119. Several representatives expressed regret at the fact that the Mexican working paper, in its paragraph 2 (d), mentioned only parental rights while omitting duties. Caution was needed not to obscure the father's duty to support his abandoned child. Moreover, a failure to speak of duties as well as of rights tended to suggest some limits on women's equality.

120. At its 452nd meeting the Commission had before it a compromise text (E/CN.6/L.461) submitted by the Style Committee, which at the request of the Commission had endeavoured to combine the most widely acceptable features of all earlier proposals and to present certain alternatives. The text of the draft article on civil rights and family law submitted by the Style Committee read as follows:

"1. Appropriate measures /primarily by legislation/ shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law, and in particular:

"(a) The right to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property, /including property acquired during the marriage/;

"(b) /The right to equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof/ /the ability to sue and be sued/;

"(c) The right to freedom of movement;

"(d) /The right to choose domicile and residence/;

"2. Appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the principle of equality of status of the husband and wife and in particular:

"(a) Women shall have the right to free choice of a husband and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;

"(b) Child marriage and betrothal of young girls before puberty shall be prohibited, and effective action /including legislation/ shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory;

"(c) Women shall have equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution;

"(d) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to the care, upbringing, discipline and education of their children. The principle of equality shall apply in all considerations of guardianship of children, including all matters relating to their property. In all such cases the interest of the children shall be the paramount consideration."

121. The Commission then voted on the Style Committee's draft. The words "primarily by legislation", in paragraph 1, were adopted by 11 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions. The words "including property acquired during marriage", in sub-paragraph 1 (a), were adopted by 14 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

122. The words "the right to equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof", in sub-paragraph 1 (b), were adopted by 16 votes to 4. The words "the ability to sue and be sued" were accordingly deleted.

123. Sub-paragraph 1 (c), "The right to freedom of movement", was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

124. Sub-paragraph 1 (d), "The right to choose domicile and residence", was adopted by 12 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

125. The words "including legislation", in sub-paragraph 2 (b), were adopted by 14 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

126. The words "and duties", in sub-paragraph 2 (d), were adopted by 13 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

127. The words "the care, upbringing, discipline and education of", in sub-paragraph 2 (d), were rejected by 16 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

128. On the proposal of the representative of Mexico, the Commission voted on a new wording of the second and third sentences of sub-paragraph 2 (d), which read: "The principle of equality shall apply in all cases in the interest of the children". This wording was adopted by 12 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

129. Article 9 (see paragraph 120 above), as amended, as a whole, was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

130. The text of the article on civil rights and family law as referred to the Style Committee read as follows:

"1. Appropriate measures, primarily by legislation, shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law, and in particular:

"(a) The right to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property, including property acquired during the marriage;

"(b) The right to equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof;

"(c) The right to freedom of movement;

"(d) The right to choose domicile and residence;

"2. Appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the principle of equality of status of the husband and wife and in particular:

"(a) Women shall have the right to free choice of a husband and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;

"(b) Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before puberty shall be prohibited, and effective action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory;

"(c) Women shall have equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution;

"(d) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. The principle of equality shall apply in all cases in the interest of the children."

Article 10

131. The text of article 10, concerning nationality, as submitted to the Commission at its eighteenth session by the Drafting Committee (E/4025, para. 77), read as follows:

"There shall be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality either in legislation or in practice. Women shall have the same rights as men to acquire or change their nationality.

"Marriage shall have no automatic effects on the nationality of the wife, nor shall the change of nationality by the husband during marriage have such effects.

"The contracting of marriage by a woman shall in no circumstances result in her becoming a stateless person."

132. The Commission considered this article at its 447th, 448th and 449th meetings. It had before it, in addition to the Drafting Committee's text, an amendment proposed by France (E/CN.6/L.447), with the following alternative wording:

"Single women shall have the same rights as men to acquire or change their nationality.

"Appropriate steps shall be taken to ensure that a woman marrying a foreign national or a foreign woman marrying a national can choose freely between retention of her nationality of origin and acquisition of the nationality of her husband.

"The contracting of marriage by a woman shall in no circumstances result in her becoming a stateless person."

133. The representative of Ghana proposed the replacement of the Drafting Committee's text by the following (E/CN.6/L.449):

"Women have the same rights as men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. Marriage to an alien shall not automatically affect the nationality of the wife either by rendering her stateless or by forcing on her the nationality of her husband."

134. Certain representatives, speaking in support of the French amendment, expressed the view that a distinction should be drawn between the rights, in nationality matters, of single and married women. A single woman was clearly entitled to the same freedom in those matters as a man; in the case of a married woman, on the other hand, the emphasis should be placed on her freedom of choice to retain her nationality of origin or to acquire the nationality of her husband, and on the prevention of statelessness in consequence of marriage.

135. Other speakers, however, felt that the Drafting Committee's text (see paragraph 131 above) or the Ghanaian amendment (see paragraph 133 above), which was essentially the same in concise form, would better assure the absolute equality in nationality matters to which women were entitled. These texts embodied the substance of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, which the Commission was bound to respect. One representative stressed the need to cover the case of widows who had acquired their husband's nationality on marriage and who wished to revert to their nationality of origin.

136. The French amendment (see paragraph 132 above) was rejected by 14 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions. The Ghanaian amendment (see paragraph 133 above) was adopted by 10 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions. That text of article 10 was referred to the Style Committee.

Article 11

137. The substance of article 11 was incorporated into a single provision with articles 2 and 3 (see paragraphs 40-56 above).

Article 12

138. The text of article 12 submitted by the Drafting Committee at the Commission's eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77) read as follows:

"Women have the right to the enjoyment of rest and leisure, and to opportunity for civic, political, social and cultural activities. States and research institutions in industry and commerce should take the measures necessary to facilitate domestic tasks of family life, in order to help women have more time free for these activities."

139. Two amendments submitted, respectively, by Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.455) and by Poland (E/CN.6/L.459) proposed the deletion of article 12 of the draft proposed by the Drafting Committee.

140. At its 454th meeting the Commission unanimously decided that article 12 be deleted.

Arrangement of the articles

141. At the 455th meeting, the representative of Poland submitted a proposal (E/CN.6/L.457) for the rearrangement of the articles in the final text of the draft declaration. The proposal was referred to the Style Committee.

Consideration of the text of the draft declaration submitted by the Style Committee

142. The text of the draft declaration recommended to the Commission by the Style Committee (E/CN.6/L.473) read as follows:

"PREAMBLE

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

"Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts the principle of non-discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including any distinction as to sex,

"Taking into account the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with a view to promoting equal rights for men and women,

"Concerned that despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and despite the progress made [in certain fields,] there remains [in fact, if not in law,] considerable discrimination against women, [in many parts of the world,] which prevents their participation, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries,"

Note: Some members of the Style Committee expressed the opinion that the words in square brackets should be deleted.

"[Noting further that in some countries women are still denied the exercise of political rights, and that in a number of countries conditions have not yet been created for the implementation of the principle of equality of men and women, embodied in the legislation of those countries,]"

Note: The Style Committee recommended the deletion of this paragraph.

"Considering that discrimination against women is incompatible with the dignity of women as human beings, the welfare of the family and of society and is an obstacle to the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

"Convinced that no country can attain its full and complete development without the maximum participation of its women,7

"Convinced that the full and complete development of a country requires the maximum participation of its women,7"

Note: The Style Committee recommended to the Commission two alternative texts of the above paragraph.

"Considering that it is necessary to ensure the universal recognition in law and in fact of the principle of equality of men and women,

"Solemnly proclaims this Declaration:

"Article 1

"Discrimination based on sex, operating as it does to destroy or limit equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity.

"Article 2^{5/}

"All appropriate measures shall be taken to abolish existing laws, customs, regulations and practices which are discriminatory against women, and to establish adequate legal protection for equal rights of men and women, in particular:

"(a) The principle of equality of rights shall be embodied in the Constitution or equivalent law [present or future,] of each country;

"(b) The international instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the elimination of discrimination against women shall be ratified and fully implemented as soon as practicable."

Note: The Style Committee recommended the deletion of the words in square brackets in sub-paragraph (a).

Note: The Style Committee drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the English, French and Spanish versions of the words underlined in sub-paragraph (b) were different in meaning.

"Article 3^{6/}

"All appropriate measures shall be taken to educate public opinion and direct national aspirations towards the eradication of prejudice and the abolition of customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority of women.

5/ Articles 2, 3 and 11 of the Drafting Committee's text. See paras. 40-56 above.

6/ Article 4 of the Drafting Committee's text. See paras. 57-60 above.

"Article 4^{7/}

"Women shall have the same rights as men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. Marriage to an alien shall not automatically affect the nationality of the wife either by rendering her stateless or by forcing on her the nationality of her husband.

"Article 5^{8/}

"All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women:

- "(a) The right to vote in all elections and be eligible for election to publicly elected bodies;
- "(b) The right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions on equal terms with men without any discrimination.

"Such rights shall be reflected in legislation.

"Article 6^{9/}

"1. All appropriate measures, primarily by legislation, shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law, and in particular:

- "(a) The right to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property, including property acquired during the marriage;
- "(b) The right to equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof;
- "(c) The right to freedom of movement;
- "(d) The right to choose domicile and residence.

"2. Appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the principle of equality of status of the husband and wife and in particular:

- "(a) Women shall have the right to free choice of a husband and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;
- "(b) Women shall have equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution;
- "(c) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. The principle of equality shall be applied in all cases in the interest of the children.

^{7/} Article 10 of the Drafting Committee's text. See paras. 131-136 above.

^{8/} Article 6 of the Drafting Committee's text. See paras. 74-81 above.

^{9/} Article 9 of the Drafting Committee's text. See paras. 103-130 above.

"3. Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before puberty shall be prohibited, and effective action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory."

Note: The Style Committee was of the opinion that the meaning of the second sentence of paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (c), as adopted by the Commission was not clear.

"Article 7

"All provisions of penal codes which constitute discrimination against women shall be repealed.

"Article 8^{10/}

"All appropriate measures, including legislation, shall be taken to combat all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

"Article 9^{11/}

"All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to girls and women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in education at all levels, and in particular:

- "(a) Equal conditions of access to and study in educational institutions of all types, including universities, vocational, technical and professional schools;
- "(b) The same choice of curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality whether the institutions are co-educational or not;
- "(c) Equal opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;
- "(d) Equal opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult literacy programmes.

"Article 10^{12/}

"1. All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of economic and social life, and in particular:

^{10/} Article 5 of the Drafting Committee's text. See paras. 61-73 above.

^{11/} Article 7 of the Drafting Committee's text. See paras. 82-91 above.

^{12/} Article 8 of the Drafting Committee's text. See paras. 92-102 above.

"(a) The opportunity to receive vocational training, to work, to free choice of profession and employment subject to the exceptions necessitated [for the health of the woman] by the dangerous and arduous nature of the work, professional and vocational advancement, without discrimination on grounds of marital status or any other grounds;

"(b) The right to equal remuneration with men and to equality of treatment in respect of work of equal value;

"(c) The right to leave with pay, retirement privileges and provision for security in respect of unemployment, sickness, old age or other incapacity to work.

"2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on account of maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, measures shall be taken to provide paid maternity leave, with the guarantee of returning to former employment, and to provide the necessary social services, including child-care facilities."

Note: Some members of the Style Committee suggested the addition of the words in square brackets in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a).

143. That text was considered by the Commission at its 460th and 461st meetings.

144. With regard to the fourth paragraph of the preamble, the Commission decided to delete all the words included in square brackets in the Style Committee's text. The voting was as follows: the words "in certain fields" were deleted by 15 votes to 3, with 1 abstention; the words "in fact if not in law" by 14 votes to 5, with 1 abstention; and the words "in many parts of the world" by 14 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

145. The Commission also decided, by 19 votes to none, with 1 abstention, to delete the fifth paragraph of the preamble as recommended by the Style Committee.

146. It adopted by 19 votes to none, with 1 abstention, a rearrangement of wording proposed by Poland for the fourth and sixth paragraphs of the preamble in the Style Committee's text.

147. The paragraphs, as adopted, which then became the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the preamble, read as follows:

"Concerned that, despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and despite the progress made, there remains considerable discrimination against women,

"Considering that discrimination against women is incompatible with the dignity of women as human beings and with the welfare of the family and of society, prevents their participation, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, and is an obstacle to the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity."

148. The Commission unanimously adopted the second alternative for the seventh paragraph of the preamble recommended by the Style Committee. This paragraph then became the sixth paragraph, reading:

"Convinced that the full and complete development of a country requires the maximum participation of its women."

149. With regard to article 2, the Commission unanimously accepted the recommendation of the Style Committee to delete the words "present or future" in sub-paragraph (a).

150. It also decided to amend the French and Spanish texts of the phrase "as soon as practicable", in sub-paragraph (b) of article 2, so that they would conform to the English text.

151. With regard to article 6, some members expressed misgivings regarding the interpretation of the sentence in paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (c), reading: "The principle of equality shall be applied in all cases in the interest of the children" to which the Style Committee had drawn attention. After some discussion, the Commission unanimously decided to accept the wording suggested by the representative of Finland and to amend the phrase to read: "In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount".

152. Some representatives felt that article 7, concerning the repeal of discriminatory provisions in penal codes, was redundant since all discriminatory laws were already covered by article 2. Others, however, said that the article was indispensable, recalling the debate that had taken place at the Commission's eighteenth session both on the substance and the form of such a provision. The Commission accordingly agreed to retain article 7.

153. The Commission rejected, by 8 votes to 8, with 4 abstentions, the addition to article 10, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), of the words "for the health of the woman", which some members of the Style Committee had suggested. The Commission also agreed to a rearrangement of the wording of sub-paragraph (a) suggested by the representative of Finland and reading as follows.

"The opportunity, without discrimination on grounds of marital status or any other grounds: to receive vocational training; to work; to free choice of profession and employment, subject to the exceptions necessitated by the dangerous and arduous nature of the work; and to professional and vocational advancement;".

154. On the proposal of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Commission unanimously decided to add to the text of the draft declaration submitted by the Style Committee a new article 11, reproducing two paragraphs from an amendment proposed earlier by Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Kingdom (see paragraph 43 above). The new article 11, as adopted, read as follows:

"The principle of equality of rights of men and women demands implementation in all States in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

"Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals are urged, therefore, to do all in their power to promote the observance of the principles contained in this Declaration."

Adoption of the draft declaration

155. At its 461st meeting, on 8 March 1966, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft declaration as a whole, as amended.

156. The Commission also adopted unanimously a draft resolution transmitting the draft declaration to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly, submitted by China, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States of America (E/CN.6/L.478).

157. At the 461st and 464th meetings, on 8 and 11 March 1966, several representatives, in explanation of vote, asked for reservations to be recorded on certain aspects of the draft declaration.

158. At the 461st meeting the Commission also agreed that the representatives of France, Mexico, the USSR and the United Kingdom should finally review the text of the draft declaration in the four languages from a linguistic point of view. In addition, the Commission accepted a proposal by the representative of Poland to the effect that the words "Teheran, 1965, and Geneva, 1966," should be added after the title of the draft declaration.

159. At the 464th meeting, the Commission unanimously decided to reverse the order of articles 4 and 5 of the draft declaration as adopted, so that the article on political rights of women would precede the article on nationality.

160. The text of the resolution, adopted at the 461st meeting on 8 March 1966, read as follows:

1 (XIX). DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Considering General Assembly resolution 1921 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, which requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, with a view to its consideration by the Assembly, if possible at its twentieth session,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution and of the draft declaration, see chapter XVI, draft resolution I./

III. PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

161. In resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), entitled "Periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information", adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 1392nd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1965, the Council revised the system of periodic reporting on human rights which it had established in 1956 by resolution 624 B (XXII), and had amended in 1962 by resolution 888 B (XXXIV). Under the new system, States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies are invited to supply information regularly on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Territories subject to their jurisdiction, within a continuing three-year cycle scheduled as follows: (a) in the first year, on civil and political rights, the first such report to cover the period ending 30 June 1965; (b) in the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights, the first such report to cover the period ending 30 June 1966; (c) in the third year, on freedom of information, the first such report to cover the period ending 30 June 1967. The specialized agencies are invited to continue their contributions to the periodic reports on human rights in accordance with this schedule and with the provisions of Council resolution 624 B (XXII) by submitting reports as they deem appropriate and by assisting the bodies examining these reports.

162. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status are invited to continue to submit objective information in accordance with Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV) and in accordance with the subject and time schedule for the submission of reports by Governments. The Secretary-General is requested to forward any information received from non-governmental organizations which mentions States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to those States for any comments they may wish to make.

163. With regard to the information received from Member States and the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General is to forward such information in full, together with a subject and country index to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The comments received from non-governmental organizations in consultative status, as well as any comments thereon which might be made on them by the Member State concerned, are also to be made available by the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

164. The Commission on the Status of Women is invited by the Council to inform the Commission on Human Rights of its comments on the materials it receives under the terms of the resolution, and of any recommendations it may wish to make.

165. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda, concerning periodic reports on human rights, at its 444th meeting, on 24 February 1966. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/448) relating to the new system of periodic reporting on human rights established by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1074 C (XXXIX). In accordance with this resolution, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission a subject and country index (E/CN.6/462) to the reports received on civil and political rights covering the period from

1 January 1963 to 30 June 1965 (E/CN.6/892 and Add.1-7; E/CN.4/893). The Commission also had before it a list (E/CN.6/449) of the non-governmental organizations in consultative status which had forwarded information on civil and political rights and the comments thereon by the Member States concerned. The comments of the non-governmental organizations and of the Member States concerned were made available to the members of the Commission.

166. Many representatives emphasized the value of the new system of periodic reports introduced by Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) as a means of developing human rights and of eliminating discrimination against women throughout the world. It was said that the periodic reports provided evidence of the universal impact of the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights and of the steady progress which was being made towards the attainment of equality for women. Many representatives noted that a comprehensive system of reporting would not only provide the competent United Nations bodies with essential information on developments in human rights, but would also give an incentive to Governments to increase their efforts to promote these rights.

167. With regard to this new system of reporting, a number of representatives also noted that it gave a wider opportunity for the critical examination of reports by the Commission on the Status of Women, by assigning to the Commission the important role of commenting on the material it received and by inviting it to submit recommendations to the competent bodies.

Consideration of draft resolution

168. The Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by Chile, France, Ghana, Japan, the Philippines and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.438), of which the United States of America subsequently became a co-sponsor.

169. In the view of the sponsors of the draft resolution, the reports received from Governments were of considerable value in showing a wide range of improvements in the civil and political rights of women during the period in question. The number of reports was perhaps disappointing, but since the new reporting system had been initiated only very recently, many Governments had not had sufficient time to submit reports and in future years no doubt many more Governments would send in full reports. This view was shared by several representatives. Some representatives whose Governments had not submitted reports gave information of legislation recently enacted in their respective countries and noted that their Governments would be in a position to submit reports in subsequent years. Some representatives referred to individual items in the reports which would be of particular interest to their Governments. A number of representatives, supporting the draft resolution, emphasized the importance of urging more Governments to report and to give, in addition to a description of the legislation specifically relating to women, more information on the extent to which general legislation was applied to women as well as men.

170. Some representatives felt, however, that, although it was very useful to members of the Commission on the Status of Women to have the opportunity of examining and discussing reports on human rights, particularly those relating to civil and political rights of women, it was for the Commission on Human Rights rather than the Commission on the Status of Women to express gratitude to Governments which had forwarded reports and to urge Governments which had not yet

done so to submit reports. They argued that the Commission on the Status of Women, although profiting from the information contained in the periodic reports, might find it difficult to read and to digest such a potentially large mass of documentation every year. In their view, the periodic reports were too general and covered too wide a field to enable the Commission to take adequate action on them.

171. Many representatives noted the value of the reports submitted by non-governmental organizations under the new reporting system. They considered that non-governmental organizations were able to reflect the views of ordinary men and women in matters relating to human rights in a way which might sometimes be difficult for Governments. Some representatives mentioned reports from specific non-governmental organizations which had particularly interested them. Women of the whole world, it was said, would benefit from reports by non-governmental organizations on conditions in individual countries affecting the status of women, as well as from reports by them on their efforts to create a climate of public opinion favourable to human dignity and to the principle of equality of men and women. Some participants also mentioned that Governments had also stated on several occasions that they relied on women's organizations to obtain information on developments relating to improvement in the status of women, and to arouse public opinion in favour of changes aimed at such improvement. They therefore thought it would be highly desirable to receive in the future more and fuller reports from non-governmental organizations, and that those reports should also contain comments on the information furnished by Governments. It was said that the Commission would find such additional comments based on the study of the government reports extremely useful, and that this would provide a further channel for communication and co-operation between Governments and non-governmental organizations in the advancement of women's rights.

172. Some representatives, on the other hand, stated that although they were in favour of establishing close relations between the Commission and the non-governmental organizations, the establishment of co-operation between the non-governmental organizations and the Commission on Human Rights was not the concern of the Commission on the Status of Women: they therefore opposed all the comments on the part to be played by the non-governmental organizations in the periodic reporting system contained in the draft resolution. In their view it was incorrect to request non-governmental organizations to study and comment on the value of reports submitted by Governments to another body of the United Nations or to comment on the content of those reports. They noted that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which had also been invited to comment on the periodic reports, had decided to refer the matter back to the Commission on Human Rights for a final decision. They therefore suggested that the Commission should follow the example of the Sub-Commission and refrain from any action that might prejudice the future decision of the Commission on Human Rights in this respect.

173. Many representatives spoke in support of the request addressed to the Commission on Human Rights in the draft resolution to give full weight to measures already taken to improve the status of women and to the pressing need for Governments to take further measures in this field. They stated that, in formulating such a request, the Commission on the Status of Women was complying with the invitation to submit comments addressed to it by the Council in resolution 1074 C (XXXIX); and considered that the procedure laid down in that

resolution seemed sensible and was designed to avoid duplication or overlapping. Other members, however, felt that the Commission on the Status of Women was thereby requesting the Commission on Human Rights to deal with matters relating to women's rights and to assume some of the work of that body itself. They feared that a dangerous precedent might be established if the Commission on the Status of Women transmitted recommendations to another functional Commission and left it to the other Commission to take any further action that might be necessary. It was their view that the Commission on the Status of Women should not entrust to another body work that came essentially within its competence.

174. In the course of the debate, in addition to the members of the Commission, the observers of the International Council of Women and of the International Federation of Women Lawyers made statements.

175. At its 444th meeting, held on 24 February 1966, the Commission voted on the text of the draft resolution sponsored by the representatives of Chile, France, Ghana, Japan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.438).

176. At the request of the representative of Poland, the draft resolution was voted on paragraph by paragraph. The first preambular paragraph was adopted unanimously. The second preambular paragraph was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 1 abstention. Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. Operative paragraph 4 was adopted unanimously. Operative paragraph 5 was adopted unanimously. Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. Operative paragraph 7 was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. Operative paragraph 8 was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. Operative paragraph 9 was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The Commission then adopted the draft resolution as a whole by 20 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

177. The text of the resolution adopted by the Commission reads as follows:

2 (XIX). PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 concerning periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information,

Conscious of the value for the work of the Commission on the Status of Women of full and up-to-date reports by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, as provided for by the aforesaid resolution,

1. Welcomes the revised system of periodic reporting on human rights established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) as an effective instrument for the promotion of human rights;

2. Expresses its gratitude to those Governments which have submitted full reports on civil and political rights covering the period from 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1965 in accordance with the aforesaid resolution;

3. Urges those Governments which have not yet submitted full reports on the subject mentioned above to do so as soon as possible;

4. Notes with particular satisfaction that during the period in question several Governments took positive steps to promote and ensure the political and civil rights of women, including general legislative provisions granting equal civil and political rights and specific provisions granting equal rights with respect to private and public law, voting, holding public office, membership of professions, jury service, inheriting and possessing property, marriage, equal pay, nationality and official assistance for employment;

5. Suggests that in their reports, in addition to describing provisions specifically related to women, Governments should give more information as to whether the other legislative and administrative provisions described apply without discrimination on grounds of sex;

6. Emphasizes the value of comments on women's civil and political rights submitted by certain non-governmental organizations in consultative status;

7. Learns with pleasure that some non-governmental organizations in consultative status which work in the field of women's activities and which have not yet submitted comments intend to do so in the future;

8. Suggests further that, as well as providing information under the terms of paragraph 12 of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), non-governmental organizations in consultative status be given an opportunity to submit additional comments after having studied reports provided by Governments in accordance with the same resolution;

9. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give full weight, in considering reports from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to measures already taken to improve the status of women and to the pressing need for Governments to take further measures in this field.

IV. POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

178. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda, concerning political rights of women, at its 446th and 448th meetings. It had before it the following documents: a memorandum by the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral rights and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women (A/6036), and a report by the Secretary-General on information concerning the status of women in Trust Territories (E/CN.6/446).

179. Written statements on this item were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations: the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (E/CN.6/NGO/163); the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (E/CN.6/NGO/164). Oral statements were made by the observers from the International Alliance of Women, the International Council of Women and the International Federation of University Women.

180. The Commission also heard statements on this item by the observers from Iraq and Nigeria.

181. The memorandum by the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women (A/6036), circulated to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, showed that, as at 8 October 1965, women were entitled to vote in all elections and were eligible for election in 112 countries; that in five countries the right of women to vote and to be eligible for election was subject to limitations not imposed on men; and that in nine countries women had no voting rights and were not eligible for election.

182. Members of the Commission expressed their satisfaction at the continued progress that had been achieved in the field of political rights and noted, in particular, that in the last few years women had acquired political rights in a number of countries. It was pointed out that the situation in the developing countries was encouraging and that, of the 112 countries listed in the Secretary-General's memorandum, thirty-two were African countries. Commission members welcomed the information that women had acquired full political rights in Afghanistan and Sudan, and noted also that the new electoral law in Iraq would implement the terms of the Provisional Constitution of 1958 giving women the right to vote. Some members, however, emphasized the fact that there were still nine countries where women did not enjoy the right to vote and to be elected to public office and many expressed the hope that women everywhere would soon enjoy these fundamental human rights. One representative regretted that, despite the progress achieved, still only half the States Members of the United Nations had ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women adopted by the General Assembly in 1952.

183. It was agreed that, while much had been achieved in granting women political rights in law, much remained to be done in the field of implementation of laws. Several representatives reported on the situation in their countries with respect to the number of women holding high office. It was noted with satisfaction that for the second time in history a woman in an Asian country held the post of Prime Minister. Members agreed that there were wide discrepancies between the position

of women in law and in practice in the matter of holding public office. It was recognized that women still had to fight against tradition and prejudices that hindered the realization of their political as well as other rights.

184. Among the factors mentioned as preventing the full implementation of women's political rights were the lack of political consciousness among women and their apathy and reluctance to exercise their rights. It was also mentioned that often women themselves did not vote for candidates of their own sex.

185. In referring to the methods and means by which women's participation in public life could be increased, some representatives pointed out that increased education at all levels was a key to the advancement of women in all fields. Several members stated that women's national and international organizations might play a decisive role in civic and political education of women, especially in making them aware of their rights and responsibilities towards their community and country and towards society. The usefulness of seminars and lecture tours that would reach women in the more remote areas was also stressed by some members. Several representatives expressed the view that the new series of seminars on civic and political education of women initiated by the Commission in 1965 would be most valuable. Others also emphasized the importance of the system of reporting on the implementation of the principles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women established under Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI). The importance of setting up national commissions on the status of women which would focus attention on women's problems was also stressed.

186. With respect to the status of women in Trust Territories, several representatives commented favourably on the progress achieved in human rights, especially in recent years. One representative, however, stated that the information supplied by the Administering Authorities gave a somewhat biased picture of the situation, one that was too optimistic. Some representatives, stating that many newly independent States were making great efforts to promote equal rights for men and women, expressed the view that progress in the field of human rights and also of women's rights was closely connected with independence. In that connexion attention was drawn to General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) asking that a deadline be set for the independence of the Trust Territories, and 1514 (XV) containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It was said that full implementation of the Declaration would result in further improvement in the status of women in the Trust and Non Self-Governing Territories. One representative expressed the view that, although the information included in the report was encouraging in some instances, more detailed information on certain matters would be of interest. It was suggested that, in future reports, the Administering Authorities might indicate whether any guidance was given in the civic and political education of women and whether women in the Territories fully understood their rights and duties as citizens.

Consideration of draft resolution

187. A draft resolution on political rights of women was submitted by Poland (E/CN.6/L.452) the operative paragraph of which read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General;

"(a) To prepare in 1966, with the necessary revisions, a consolidated report based on the annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and

other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, and to issue thereafter annual supplements to that report;

"(b) To prepare annually, rather than biennially, the reports on implementation of the principles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI) and to combine these reports with the supplementary rights mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above in a single document entitled "Political Rights of Women";

"(c) To circulate this document to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, in 1967, and every year thereafter."

188. In introducing the draft resolution the sponsor expressed the view that it would be valuable to combine in one report the memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women now circulated annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on the Status of Women in accordance with resolution 120 A (VI) of the Economic and Social Council, and the reports on the implementation of the principles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women now submitted biennially to the Commission on the Status of Women in accordance with Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI). The sponsor was also of the opinion that a consolidated report based on the annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women should be prepared in 1966, and that subsequently supplements only should be issued. These supplements, together with the reports on the implementation of the Convention, should be circulated every year to the General Assembly.

189. In the ensuing debate several representatives expressed the view that it was not desirable to have every year a detailed report on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. It was pointed out that, in most countries, elections, whether at the national or local levels, were not held more frequently than every two or three years, and, consequently, there was little new to report on an annual basis. Attention was also drawn to the fact that government questionnaires addressed to Governments created considerable work on the part of government officials responsible for answering them. Such officials would become overburdened with work if several questionnaires were forwarded to Governments under different reporting systems. Most representatives expressed support for the draft resolution if detailed reports on implementation were prepared on a biennial, and not on an annual, basis. It was, however, pointed out that if the memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women and the reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women were to be prepared only every two years, this would mean in effect that the Commission would consider the item on political rights of women only every other year - which was undesirable since much still remained to be done in the field. On the other hand, some representatives pointed out that, as the supplementary reports based on the annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women would nevertheless still be submitted on an annual basis, members of the Commission would be able to discuss the political rights of women if they so wished.

190. The representative of Ghana orally proposed the deletion from sub-paragraph (b) of the operative paragraph of the Polish draft resolution of the words "annually, rather than" and to change sub-paragraph (c) to read as follows: "To circulate

this document to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968, and biennially thereafter". This amendment was adopted by 15 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

191. At its 448th meeting, on 28 February 1966, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution, as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

3 (XIX). POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women

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

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

V. UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

192. The Commission discussed item 6 of the agenda, relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women, at its 450th, 451st, 453rd, 455th, 457th, 458th and 459th meetings. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3), which was a continuation of the study made in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII), Economic and Social Council resolution 961 F (XXXVI) and resolution 10 (XVII) adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its seventeenth session.^{13/} A preliminary report on this question (E/CN.6/435 and Add.1-5) was submitted to the Commission at its eighteenth session, in 1965.

193. Written statements on the item were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations: the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (E/CN.6/NGO/163); the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (E/CN.6/NGO/164); the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association (E/CN.6/NGO/169); and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (E/CN.6/NGO/171). Oral statements were made during the debate by the observers from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the All Pakistan Women's Association, the Catholic International Union for Social Service, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, the World Young Women's Christian Association, the International Council of Social Democratic Women and Zonta International.

194. The observer of Nigeria and the representatives of the ILO, UNESCO and WHO participated in the debate.

195. The report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3), in response to the requests of the General Assembly and of the Commission, described the substantive needs of women and the geographic areas where these needs might not be adequately met, and indicated also some of the major obstacles to the advancement of women that must be taken into account in initiating a long-term programme for their advancement (chapter I). The possibility of assisting non-governmental organizations was also described (chapter II), as well as the possibility of providing and developing new human and financial resources (chapter III). The concluding chapter (chapter IV) contained suggestions concerning a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women which might be developed in stages. The suggestions related to the basic objectives of such a programme and the action that might be taken (a) to establish specific goals to be achieved; (b) to determine the special needs and problems of women in relation to these goals, and in relation to economic and social development; and (c) to intensify action to meet these needs and overcome these problems in order to achieve the goals established. It was suggested inter alia that the phase of the long-term programme concentrating on the intensification of action might be launched in 1968, the International Year for Human Rights; and that, in order to determine the scope of this stage of the programme, Member States might be invited to formulate national long-term programmes, concentrating as a first step on the urgent measures to be taken over a ten-year period beginning in 1968, and indicating

^{13/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 137.

the assistance that might be required if the necessary resources were available. The annex to the report contained suggestions relating to long-term programmes for the advancement of women at the national level, designed to assist Governments, non-governmental organizations and other interested bodies and to offer general guidelines for the formulation of national programmes.

196. The Secretary-General's report also referred to the activities of the specialized agencies, and especially of the ILO and UNESCO, for the advancement of women. It was noted, in particular, that the Director-General of UNESCO had recently initiated a long-term programme for the promotion of women's rights and opportunities through access to education, science and culture.

197. The representative of UNESCO gave the Commission further information concerning this programme at the 451st meeting. She emphasized that, although there was no longer much difference between the status of men and women in law, the access of women to education and culture, particularly in the scientific field, was still subject to many restrictions in practice, and this was a considerable handicap to women in both the developed and developing countries. It was this situation, as well as the resolutions which had been adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, that had led UNESCO to initiate a long-term programme. The draft of that programme and the budget to implement it would be considered at the next General Conference, in October and November 1966. The programme would extend over ten years and would include an intensification of action to develop educational opportunities for girls and women in the priority areas of the elaboration of general educational policy, of educational planning and administration, of teacher training, and of literacy and adult education. The access of women to scientific and technical studies and careers would be the theme for a number of studies, experimental projects and meetings over a ten-year period. The implementation of the proposed long-term programme would include support of the action undertaken by Governments and by non-governmental organizations, the granting of fellowships to enable women to attain key positions in education, and the extension of technical assistance and of funds-in-trust programmes for the advancement of women through education.

198. The representative of the ILO drew attention to ILO activities aimed at the advancement of women and referred in particular to its report to the current session contained in document E/CN.6/444. She pointed out that the ILO sought to increase its services for the improvement of the position of women in developing countries in all sectors of the economy, including the rural sector. She also emphasized the need for vocational guidance and training of girls and women, as well as general education. She pointed out that one of the main objectives of the ILO was to raise the economic and social status of women by widening their access to vocational training at all levels so as to enable them to participate fully in the economic and social life of their countries. She also stressed the need for training women leaders in fields of ILO concern and for technical co-operation activities directed towards this end, including regional seminars or meetings on questions relating to economic rights and opportunities for women. She referred, in particular, to the recommendations made by the recent ILO Meeting of Consultants on Women Workers' Problems on ILO action in relation to the advancement of women in the economic and social fields in developing countries.

199. Members of the Commission expressed appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General and welcomed the suggestions it contained, especially those relating specifically to the establishment of a long-term programme for the advancement of women. They also noted with great interest the programme contemplated

by UNESCO, and, recognizing that in many countries education was a key factor in advancing the position of women, hoped that the UNESCO programme would be approved and would develop successfully. They also expressed the hope that it would form part of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women in which all organizations within the United Nations family whose activities were of interest to that advancement would participate. In that connexion the many activities undertaken by the ILO in the field of economic rights and opportunities for women were noted with appreciation. Support was expressed for the suggestion that other agencies and UNICEF might be invited to report to the Commission on their activities of particular interest to women.

200. It was pointed out that in elaborating any long-term programme for the advancement of women, there should be a clear understanding of the scope of the term "advancement of women", and that any programme that was developed must not only meet the needs of women, but must include measures which, in fact, led to an improvement in their status.

201. Many representatives indicated particular interest in the Secretary-General's suggestion that Governments might be invited to formulate long-term programmes for the advancement of women at the national level, and they considered that the suggestions included in the annex to chapter IV of his report would be most helpful in assisting Governments to establish such national programmes. Some representatives emphasized that particular attention should be given to the views of Governments on the role that women could play in the economic and social development of their countries, and especially on the spheres of national activity in which they could make their best contribution, on the problems preventing them from making that contribution, and on ways of surmounting those problems.

202. It was emphasized that if the unified long-term United Nations programmes for the advancement of women was to achieve its objective, a serious attempt should be made to determine the factors, in each country that contributed to the continuation of discrimination against women. In that connexion the importance of the future declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women setting standards to be achieved was emphasized. Some representatives also stressed that any programme established must fully meet the needs of women as women themselves saw their needs.

203. Some members of the Commission expressed the view that if the long-term programme was to be effective, account must be taken of prevailing customs, practices and attitudes in particular countries. It was said in that connexion that study and research should be an essential part of the unified long-term programme at the international level. The suggestion was made that UNESCO might be invited to undertake new social and cultural studies, on a national or regional basis, into the aspects of customs, practices or attitudes that were detrimental to the status of women; the information gathered in such studies should be widely disseminated.

204. It was generally agreed that the implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women would largely depend on the priority accorded by Governments to programmes for the advancement of women at the national level. Some members of the Commission suggested that many Governments had not accorded due priority to the needs of women because of a failure to appreciate fully the value of women's contributions to the economic and social development of their countries. Consequently the programmes which had been developed under the

auspices of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and of the Special Fund had tended to concentrate on other areas. The suggestion was made by one representative that a unified long-term programme, while being global in scope, should concentrate on the needs and problems of developing countries.

205. Many representatives recognized that priorities would have to be established since the available resources were not sufficient to meet all the needs. One representative suggested that education, health and hygiene, and also family planning constituted major needs in some countries. Another representative considered that needs within a country might differ, and, in some instances, long-range planning might be required in the developed as well as the developing countries to raise the status of women in certain areas, especially rural areas, and bring it up to the level of development of the country as a whole. Some members expressed the view that it would be of interest to know the extent to which the lack of family planning affected the position of women, and the influence of the lack of industrialization and of employment possibilities on their advancement. One representative expressed the view that particular emphasis should be placed on problems of family law in developing the long-term programme.

206. The importance of encouraging States to ratify and accede to international conventions relating to the status of women as part of a long-term programme was also stressed and it was pointed out that changes in legislation, which would enable States to become parties to such conventions, were also essential.

207. Several members of the Commission expressed interest in the Secretary-General's suggestions concerning national planning for the advancement of women, and concerning the administrative machinery required to implement national programmes. Reference was made to the recommendations concerning the establishment of national commissions on the status of women previously made by the Commission and approved by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 961 F (XXXVI). The need for the exchange of information and the establishment of closer contact and consultation between such national commissions was also mentioned by several speakers. Many representatives expressed support for national commissions on the status of women, and for the establishment of special sections within government departments to pay special attention to women's problems.

208. Several representatives also drew attention to the need for training women leaders to work at the national and regional levels, and expressed the hope that United Nations funds could be made available for that purpose. In that connexion, many members of the Commission commented on the usefulness of the seminars that had been organized under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and hoped that the new series on civic and political education of women would soon be initiated.

209. On the question of financing a long-term unified United Nations programme for the advancement of women, representatives recognized that this would be difficult since the financial and human resources available were inadequate to meet all the needs. Many members of the Commission also emphasized that the services of the Secretariat concerned should be substantially strengthened in order to carry out any long-term programme for the advancement of women effectively.

210. While recognizing that financial difficulties existed, a number of representatives noted with interest the suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report, especially those relating to funds-in-trust arrangements. Mention

was also made of the possibility of bilateral aid. Several representatives welcomed the idea of the establishment of a fund to which voluntary contributions by Governments, national and international institutions, non-governmental organizations and private individuals could be made. It was suggested that industrial and business concerns in some countries might be interested in contributing to such a general fund. It was pointed out that the developing countries, whose needs were so great, were the least capable of providing the necessary funds. Even the receipt of technical assistance often raised problems for such countries since, as recipients, they had to contribute substantially to the local costs of the services they received; as hunger, disease and ignorance were so prevalent in many of these countries, any programme for the advancement of women would have to take its place in the list of national priorities. The suggestion was made that the possibility might be explored of low-interest loans being made to overcome some of these difficulties and to assist national programmes for the advancement of women.

211. The important contribution of non-governmental organizations was recognized by all members, and it was agreed that both international and national non-governmental organizations would have a significant role to play in elaborating and implementing long-term programmes at the national and international levels. Several representatives endorsed the Secretary-General's suggestion that the possibility of developing closer relations with non-governmental organizations through the establishment of a committee, working group, or series of working groups should be explored.

212. Members of the Commission recognized that 1968, the International Year for Human Rights, offered an excellent opportunity for stimulating interest in a long-term programme for the advancement of women, and hoped that it would be possible to launch a programme of intensified action at that time.

Consideration of draft resolutions

213. A draft resolution relating to family planning was submitted by Finland, Iran, Japan, Nepal, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.465). Honduras subsequently became a co-sponsor of the draft.

214. In introducing the draft resolution, the sponsors explained that it was a continuation of resolution 7 (XVIII) on family planning ^{4/} adopted by the Commission at its eighteenth session in 1965, and expressed the view that the advancement of women was closely related to this question: women's health and their opportunities to advance in any field, as well as the health and well-being of their families, were handicapped when they did not have access to information enabling them to avoid too frequent pregnancies. Moreover, it was noted that the high mortality rate of mothers and children, which existed in many countries, would be diminished by the use of methods aimed at helping individuals to plan their families.

215. Many representatives expressed the view that the population explosion and its consequences had been considered of paramount importance by many different bodies in recent years. These representatives stressed the need for the Commission

^{4/} Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 157.

on the Status of Women to share the concern of these bodies and to assist in disseminating information on the measures available to remedy the present and increasing problems of population growth. However, it was important that there should be no overlapping and duplication of effort by the various organs of the United Nations family in this field.

216. Some representatives drew attention to the possibility of finding other resources such as the use of expanding technological knowledge to remedy problems arising from the population explosion in their respective countries. In this connexion, some representatives mentioned that their Governments had already started to study different means of overcoming internal difficulties arising from the rapid increase in the growth of their populations. Other representatives expressed some misgivings as to the content of the draft resolution under consideration, since their own countries were suffering from a lack of human resources, and their Governments were taking definite steps to increase their population. In stressing this view, it was also said that the Commission should lay more emphasis on the education of women, who, because of tradition and social structure, would be unable to accept readily the new knowledge in the field of family planning which was becoming available.

217. In support of the draft resolution it was argued that the text was general in terms and universal in scope: only Governments who so wished need profit from the information which it was suggested should be made available. It was also stated that the educational programmes contemplated, which were aimed at the planning of families, might also be advantageous to countries facing problems of under-population since the relevant scientific and medical information could also be of value to individuals interested in increasing the size of their families. It was pointed out that family planning was not only a matter of limiting families: it was a question of enabling women to have a choice in the spacing of pregnancies, and also, if necessary, to have access to information on how to overcome sterility.

218. At the 457th meeting, held on 4 March 1966, the Commission adopted by 11 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.465). The text of the resolution reads as follows:

4 (XIX). FAMILY PLANNING

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1084 (XXXIX), endorsed the programme of work recommended by the Population Commission, and invited the attention of certain commissions, including the Commission on the Status of Women, to activities in their fields of interest,

Noting that the recommended work plans include activities to increase the supply of technically trained personnel in the developing countries, expansion of intensification of research and technical work, widening the scope and increase of the amount of technical assistance in population fields available to Governments of developing countries upon their request, and conferences and related activities in the population fields,

Noting also the attention given by the United Nations World Population Conference held at Belgrade in August and September 1965 to the importance of ensuring the economic and social conditions necessary for family life and for national development,

Noting further the interest of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in strengthening and broadening its proposed programmes in demography, within its fields of competence,

Believing that expanded research with regard to family planning will be of great value, and that educational information which can be expected to result from this research should be available to women in developed as well as in developing countries,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to include in the report he is preparing for the twentieth session of this Commission on the relation between family planning and the advancement of women, a brief summary of pertinent research and resources available through the United Nations, with special emphasis on informational material which might be used in conferences of non-governmental as well as of official bodies;

2. Welcomes the increasing recognition of the role of United Nations agencies in providing assistance, upon the request of Governments, in educational programmes concerned with the planning of families.

219. Draft resolutions relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women were submitted by Finland, France, Japan, Philippines, United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.6/L.462 and Add.1); by Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.463); by Guinea, Hungary and Iran (E/CN.6/L.464); and by France (E/CN.6/L.466, L.467 and L.468). After an exchange of views at the 455th meeting, the sponsors of these various draft resolutions decided, where possible, to combine them into a single text. Consequently three new draft resolutions were presented to the Commission: by France, Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.471); by Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Philippines, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.6/L.472); and by France (E/CN.6/L.467/Rev.1). The other draft resolutions were then withdrawn in favour of these new texts.

220. Under the draft resolution presented by Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Philippines, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.6/L.472), the Commission on the Status of Women recommended that the Economic and Social Council should adopt a resolution the operative part of which would read:

"1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's suggestions concerning the initiation and development in stages of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women, contained in document E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation as appropriate with the specialized agencies, to draw up and communicate to Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status a questionnaire seeking their views on the role which women can play in the economic and social development of their countries, the degrees of priority which should be given to the contribution of women to the various areas of national economic and social development, the problems encountered in those areas, the possible ways of surmounting those problems, and the kind of assistance that might be required;

"3. Decides to consider the replies to the questionnaire in conjunction with the Secretary-General's report on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3), if possible at its next session, with a view to establishing guidelines for a unified, long-term United Nations programme in this field;

"4. Invites Member States to consider the desirability of formulating, in close co-operation with women's voluntary organizations, if possible before the end of 1967, long-term programmes for the advancement of women in their respective countries, such programmes to include as a first step the urgent measures to be taken in the ten-year period beginning in 1968;

"5. Draws the attention of Governments to the suggestions made by the Secretary-General relating to long-term programmes for the advancement of women at the national level, contained in the annex to his report."

221. At the 457th meeting, the representative of Ghana, withdrawing as co-sponsor of the draft resolution, submitted an oral amendment to operative paragraph 4. She proposed that the words "to consider the desirability of formulating" should be replaced by the words "to establish". In proposing this oral amendment the sponsor emphasized the urgency of establishing long-term programmes for the advancement of women at the national level, especially for the developing countries. She considered that the formulation "to consider the desirability of formulating" national long-term programmes was not sufficiently precise, and expressed the view that the Commission should state its conviction of the need for Governments to formulate and implement such programmes.

222. Other representatives supported this view, pointing out that the process of drawing up government programmes tended to be slow and by the time the necessary administrative machinery had been set up half the ten-year period envisaged as beginning in 1968 might well have passed.

223. Other representatives argued that since, under the draft resolution, Governments were only being invited to draw up national long-term programmes, it was up to each Government to decide what kind of interpretation it was in a position to give to the invitation addressed to it. It was also said that Governments might not be able to take a hasty decision on a matter which would require thorough consideration. It was also suggested that it would be advisable to know the views of other Governments which were not members of the Commission

on the Status of Women and were therefore not aware at the present time of the implications of the draft resolution inviting them to draw up national long-term programmes for the advancement of women.

224. The amendment proposed by Ghana to the draft resolution was adopted by 10 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions. At the 457th meeting held on 4 March 1966, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.472), as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

5 (XIX). UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Considering that the possibility of a greater contribution by women is far from being generally recognized and that discrimination against women still continues in many spheres of life,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

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

225. The draft resolution submitted by France, Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.471) read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women submitted to the Commission at its nineteenth session (E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3),

"1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for the useful information contained in that report and requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the report to be printed as a sales publication;

"2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

'The Economic and Social Council,

'Recalling General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 concerning the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

'Noting General Assembly resolution 2059 (XX) of 16 December 1965 calling for a study of the possibility of expanding assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries,

'Recognizing that a long-term programme for the advancement of women must include measures that do in fact lead to an improvement of their status, and therefore to their advancement,

'Realizing that the participation of international and national non-governmental organizations in such a long-term programme for the advancement of women is not only desirable but necessary.

'Realizing also that malnutrition and disease are major obstacles to the advancement of women in all fields,

'1. Invites the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status to develop long-term programmes for the advancement of women; and notes with appreciation that such a long-term programme will be proposed to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its next session;

'2. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to submit reports on a regular basis to the Commission on the Status of Women, along the lines of the reports now being submitted by the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on their activities of particular interest to women;

'3. Requests the Secretary-General to study the possibilities of joint consultations, exchanges of information and collaboration between the Commission on the Status of Women and the international non-governmental organizations which are interested in the long-term programme for the advancement of women;

'4. Invites the Inter-Agency Consultative Board to include in its report to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme information on the extent to which women are participating in technical assistance co-operation projects and to make that information available to the Commission on the Status of Women;

'5. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the specialized agencies,

'(a) To study the possibility of establishing a fund to finance a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women to which industrial and business concerns, non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals may be invited to contribute;

'(b) To study the possibility of establishing a scheme of long-term loans to assist national programmes for the advancement of women;

'(c) To study the possibility of exchange of information on matters relating to the advancement of women in various geographic areas.'

226. At the 457th meeting, the representative of the Secretary-General drew attention to the financial implications of the draft resolution and cited the estimated cost of printing document E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3 in English, French and Spanish, which would amount to \$5,500 for 4,000 copies in English, 1,500 in French and 1,850 copies in Spanish.

227. Some representatives, opposing this part of the draft resolution because of its financial implications, considered that there were other more important documents to be printed, and, in their view, it was premature to request the publication of the report before Governments of Member States had been able to examine it thoroughly. They also felt that a publication of that nature could more appropriately be printed by the Governments particularly interested in taking steps to develop long-term programmes for the advancement of women. The national branches of the women's non-governmental organizations, it was said, would still be able to use the information contained in the report if it were printed in their own countries. Other representatives were in favour of requesting the Secretary-General to arrange for the printing of the report; in supporting that view, they noted that it contained valuable background information which could be used to great advantage by Governments and non-governmental organizations throughout the world in drawing up their own national programmes for the advancement of women. The importance of the long-term programme as a means of implementing women's rights were stressed by a number of representatives, who also noted that education and appropriate informational material to carry out such programmes was very necessary. It was also said that since the publication requested would be available for sale, a considerable proportion of the cost of printing would be recovered from the revenue of such sales.

228. On the question of co-operation with the specialized agencies, particularly with FAO, WHO and also with UNICEF, a number of points were raised. In requesting those bodies within the United Nations family to report to the Commission on their activities of particular interest to women, some representatives felt that the Commission was exceeding its terms of reference. In their opinion, the financial implications involved for the agencies concerned in such an expansion of the Commission's work should be taken into account. Although recognizing the value of the close co-operation that had existed for many years between the Commission and the ILO and UNESCO, they felt that the relationships which it was now suggested should be established on a regular basis with the other bodies of the United Nations family were not justified. While UNESCO and the ILO had carried out a special programme for the advancement of women and the equality of their rights with men, the bodies now being called on to co-operate with the Commission worked in a variety of fields, many of which could not be considered as relating specifically to the status of women. Several other representatives noted, however, that in the early days of co-operation with UNESCO, few UNESCO programmes related specifically to women, but today that situation had changed and the recommendations made by the Commission had contributed to that development. They recognized that it might not be correct to draw a complete parallel between the future relations with FAO, WHO and UNICEF, and those established by the Commission with the ILO and UNESCO; consequently they favoured requesting the former to report to the next session of the Commission, rather than on a regular basis. They felt that the financial implications for the reporting organs would thus be considerably lessened.

229. This view was welcomed by the representative of the World Health Organization, who noted that her agency, which was already working in fields of special concern to women, would be able to report from time to time on matters of mutual interest to the Commission and to WHO. In the opinion of several representatives, both WHO and FAO, as well as UNICEF, were carrying out programmes which, by combating some of the obstacles affecting women - for example, in connexion with their health - were favouring their advancement in status.

230. There was some discussion of the last preambular paragraph of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council, which mentioned "malnutrition and disease" as two of the major obstacles to the advancement of women. Several representatives expressed misgivings about singling them out, since there were many other obstacles faced by women.

231. On the question of the non-governmental organizations which were being invited to develop long-term programmes for the advancement of women, many representatives felt that a special appeal should be made to those which were particularly concerned with the advancement of women.

232. With regard to the development of closer relations with the non-governmental organizations, some representatives stated that there was no need for the Commission to establish any new system of joint consultation. In their opinion, the co-operation which had always existed between the Commission and the non-governmental organizations had proved to be of great value to the Commission's work, and the establishment of a long-term programme did not justify the initiation of the proposed new form of collaboration. Other representatives favoured the holding by the non-governmental organizations of special meetings in connexion with the Commission's sessions: these might be similar to the meetings held by non-governmental organizations during UNESCO's conferences relating, for example, to youth. One representative drew attention to the assistance given by one non-governmental organization to a special project for the advancement of women through funds-in-trust arrangements, and hoped this would encourage other organizations to follow that example.

233. In relation to the establishment of an international fund for the financing of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women, some representatives expressed their concern at its possible financial implications. In their view, it would be preferable if funds for the advancement of women were provided at the national level. Governments of Member States interested in establishing a national programme for the advancement of women might then make decisions as to the timing and the budgetary arrangements within their own financial resources. Moreover this would avoid the expansion of the Secretariat services which they considered would be needed to administer such a fund. Many representatives spoke in favour of establishing an international fund, the need for which they felt to be urgent and world-wide. In their opinion, Governments concerned with their own national priorities might not follow the timing for launching their long-term programmes - the year 1968 - which the Commission would like. They considered that those representatives who had expressed their concern about the financial implications were overlooking the requests of the General Assembly in its resolutions 1777 (XVII) and 2059 (XX). Furthermore, they pointed out that at the present stage, the Commission would merely be requesting the Secretary-General to study the possibility of establishing such a fund, which

would be financed by private contributions, and that the regular budget of the United Nations would in no way be involved.

234. Several amendments to the draft resolution were submitted. Firstly, the representative of the United Arab Republic proposed that the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution should be replaced by the following text:

"Considering that it would be relevant and valuable to the work of the Commission to receive reports from the specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund on their activities of particular interest to women, in addition to the reports already received from the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization,".

235. The representative of the USSR submitted an oral amendment calling for the insertion in operative paragraph 1 of the words, "in particular those concerned with the advancement of women" after the words "consultative status".

236. The representative of France proposed that operative paragraph 2 shall be amended to read as follows:

"Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to submit reports to the Commission on the Status of Women at its next session on their activities of particular interest for the advancement of women."

237. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed that the introductory sentence to operative paragraph 5, and sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) should be amended to read as follows:

"5. Further requests the Secretary-General, in consultation, as appropriate, with the specialized agencies and other organs within the United Nations family, to initiate preliminary studies on:

"(a) The possibility of establishing a fund to finance a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women to which industrial and business concerns, non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals may be invited to contribute;

"(b) The possibility of using such a fund, together with resources available within the United Nations framework of technical assistance and development, to establish a scheme of loans to Governments to assist national programmes for the advancement of women;".

238. All of the amendments (see paragraphs 234-237 above) were accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

239. At the 458th meeting, the representative of the USSR requested a separate vote on the different paragraphs of the draft resolution, as amended.

240. The preambular paragraph of the Commission's resolution was adopted unanimously. The operative part of the Commission's resolution was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

241. The Commission then voted on the draft resolution to be recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. The first four preambular paragraphs were adopted unanimously.

242. The fifth preambular paragraph, as amended (see paragraph 234 above), was adopted unanimously.

243. Operative paragraph 1, as amended (see paragraph 235 above) was adopted unanimously.

244. Operative paragraph 2, as amended (see paragraph 236 above) was adopted unanimously.

245. Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

246. Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

247. The introductory part of operative paragraph 5 and sub-paragraph (a) as amended (see paragraph 237 above), were adopted by 17 votes to 3, with no abstentions.

248. Sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 5, as amended (see paragraph 237 above) adopted by 17 votes to 3, with no abstentions.

249. Sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 5 was adopted unanimously.

250. At the 458th meeting, on 7 March 1966, the Commission voted on the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.471) as a whole, as amended. The draft resolution was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

6 (XIX). UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women submitted to the Commission at its nineteenth session (E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3),

1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for the useful information contained in that report and requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the report to be printed as a sales publication;

2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

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

251. In introducing the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.6/L.467/Rev.1, the representative of France stressed that no increase was being proposed in the appropriations made under part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget, but rather a reallocation of existing funds. Similarly it was proposed that the Secretariat responsible for the long-term programme for the advancement of women should be expanded within the limit of the present appropriations of the United Nations budget.

252. Many representatives emphasized the need to increase the staff of the section on the Status of Women in the Secretariat. They recognized that the expansion of the Commission's activities necessarily increased the work of the substantive services of the Secretariat, and that the effective launching of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women would require additional staff. They hoped that this could be achieved by a reallocation of resources within the approved United Nations budget.

253. At its 459th meeting, on 7 March 1966, the Commission voted on the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.467/Rev.1), with certain changes made orally by the sponsor. The draft resolution was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

7 (XIX). IMPLEMENTATION OF A LONG-TERM PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having regard to General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) and 2059 (XX) concerning United Nations assistance for the advancement of women,

Considering that the implementation of a long-term programme such as that envisaged by these resolutions will require additional resources under the technical co-operation programmes, and particularly under the programme of human rights advisory services, and also an increase in the Secretariat services concerned with the launching of a long-term programme for the advancement of women,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to give consideration to a reallocation of the appropriations made under part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget, in order to release the funds required for launching a long-term programme for the advancement of women;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to increase the Secretariat services, within the limits of the appropriations provided in the United Nations budget, in order to enable a long-term programme for the advancement of women to be implemented and developed.

VI. ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

254. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda, on advisory services in the field of human rights, at its 456th, 457th and 459th meetings. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General on a programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/896-E/CN.6/452), a report by the Secretary-General evaluating the fellowship programme in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/897-E/CN.6/453); and the report of the Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life held at Ulan Bator, Mongolia, in August 1965 (ST/TAO/HR/24).

255. During the general debate on the item, the Commission heard a statement by the observer from the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asian Women's Association.

256. Members of the Commission expressed their appreciation of the information contained in the reports of the Secretary-General, and agreed on the importance, for the advancement of women, of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

257. Many representatives expressed regret that the new series of seminars on civic and political education of women, initiated at the eighteenth session of the Commission and subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1067 A (XXXIX), could not begin in 1966. They noted with concern that no Government had offered to act as host to such a seminar. They expressed satisfaction with the General Assembly's decision, in its resolution 2060 (XX), to hold an international seminar on apartheid in 1966, although they regretted that it meant that a seminar on civic and political education of women could not now be financed in that year. It was felt, however, that a seminar on civic and political education should be held in 1967, followed thereafter by similar seminars in the different regions. It was suggested that the first seminar on civic and political education might be organized on a world-wide rather than a regional basis, followed by regional seminars held annually; a draft resolution presented on this point was discussed at some length (see paragraphs 266-277 below). Many members of the Commission expressed the hope that there would be no difficulty in future years in finding a host country for the seminars on civic and political education of women since the subject was of great importance for women and was of particular interest for non-governmental organizations.

258. Members of the Commission expressed gratitude to the Government of the Philippines for its offer to be host to a regional seminar in December 1966 on measures required for the advancement of women, with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme. They pointed out that the topic to be discussed at this seminar was closely linked to item 6 of the agenda of the current session, on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women. The suggestion was made, and supported by several representatives, that participants from other regions should participate in this seminar in view of the topic to be discussed. It was pointed out that a series of seminars of this kind would facilitate the drawing up of the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women. Some representatives expressed the view that a broad representation of non-governmental organizations in consultative status at this seminar would be very important, since it was expected that these organizations would participate in long-term programmes for the advancement of women at the national and international levels.

259. Attention was drawn to the forthcoming seminar on the participation of citizens in local administration to be held in Hungary in June 1966, and it was pointed out that the subject would be of great interest to women, as well as men.

260. The Commission discussed the possibility of future seminars to be held within the framework of the advisory services programme in the field of human rights. The view was expressed that, although the question of civic and political education of women was very important, seminars should be organized also on other subjects; in particular more emphasis might be put on the role of women in economic and social fields, especially as the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries was to be a leading theme of the United Nations long-term programme for the advancement of women. It was also suggested that seminars might be held on questions of access of women to education, the status of women in the family, discrimination against married women, especially those with family responsibilities, and the role of women in community development. One representative stated that she would welcome a seminar on the implementation of the principles included in the declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women after its adoption by the General Assembly.

261. Several members of the Commission expressed interest in the report of the Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life held at Ulan Bator in August 1965. Some members who had attended the seminar commented favourably on the discussions which had taken place, emphasizing that it had greatly helped to broaden their understanding of the problems facing Asian women. One representative pointed out that perhaps the key question of the seminar had been access of women to education at all levels, which was indeed the key to women's greater participation in public life.

262. The view was expressed, and supported by several speakers, that it would be most useful if the documentation prepared for the seminars, and especially the country papers, could be given greater publicity, since they frequently contained information that was not readily available from other sources. In that connexion, it was suggested that consideration should be given to printing such documents, at least in the languages in which they were written, so that they might form part of the records of the seminars.

263. During the discussion of the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the fellowship programme (E/CN.4/897-E/CN.6/453), members of the Commission stressed that the programme was very useful, not only for the individuals concerned, but also for their countries. Some speakers noted with interest that men had selected subjects relating to the status of women for fellowship awards; it was also observed that women had been nominated for fellowships to study human rights subjects of general concern.

264. Several representatives expressed regret that so few women had been nominated by their Governments for the award of fellowships. One reason given as a possible explanation was that government departments often failed to inform women's organizations of the availability of such fellowships. It was suggested that national commissions on the status of women, where they existed, might be able to suggest suitable candidates to be nominated by Governments. It was also said that in order to increase the participation of women in the fellowship programme, Governments should be encouraged to nominate women who did not hold high positions

but would greatly benefit from the experience. The suggestion was advanced that the Commission should look into the causes of the insufficient participation of women in the fellowship programme and try to remedy the situation. A further suggestion was that a certain number of fellowships might be reserved for women, especially from the developing countries. It was emphasized that non-governmental organizations could play a significant role in making women aware of fellowship possibilities.

Consideration of draft resolutions

265. Two draft resolutions on advisory services in the field of human rights were submitted: by Finland and France (E/CN.6/L.474), and by Mexico and the Philippines (E/CN.6/L.476).

266. The draft resolution of Finland and France (E/CN.6/L.474) read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/896-E/CN.6/452),

"Noting with interest that the seminar on the multinational society held in June 1965 in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, was organized on a world-wide basis,

"Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

'The Economic and Social Council,

'Recalling General Assembly resolution 926 (X) and Council resolution 605 (XXI) and 1017 (XXXVII),

'Recalling also Council resolution 1067 A (XXXIX) under which a new series of annual seminars on civic and political education of women was initiated,

'Considering that it has not been possible to organize a seminar on the subject in 1966,

'Noting that four regional seminars on the participation of women in public life have been held in Thailand in 1957, in Colombia in 1959, in Ethiopia in 1960, and in Mongolia in 1965,

'Considering that the seminars on civic and political education will be in the nature of demonstration or pilot projects to be adapted and used for follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their countries,

'Believing that the purpose of such seminars can best be achieved if the first seminar on the subject were to be organized on a world-wide, rather than a regional, basis,

'1. Decides that the first seminar on civic and political education of women should be organized on a world-wide basis in 1967;

'2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the host Government and the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women, to invite thirty-five States to nominate participants to attend the first seminar on civic and political education of women, bearing in mind that the various geographical areas and cultures should be represented, and taking into consideration also the States which have been members of the Commission on the Status of Women since its establishment.'

267. Introducing this proposal, one of the sponsors said that at all four regional seminars on the participation of women in public life, stress had been laid on the need for the civic and political education of women. As the new series of seminars on this subject was to be in the nature of demonstration or pilot projects to be adopted for use at the national and local levels, she thought that a seminar on a world-wide basis, rather than on a regional basis, would facilitate the task of drawing up such pilot projects.

268. The representative of the Secretary-General explained that the programme of advisory services proposed for 1967 provided for a seminar on the civic and political education of women estimated at a cost of \$40,000, and for another regional seminar on a subject relating to the status of women estimated at a cost of \$30,000. The estimate of the cost of a seminar on a world-wide basis, with thirty-five participants attending, was \$63,400. The additional \$23,400 could only be obtained by eliminating one seminar, or by reducing the fellowship programme accordingly.

269. The discussion of the draft resolution centred mainly on the advantages of organizing the first seminar on the civic and political education of women on a world-wide as against a regional basis, and on the financial implications of such a seminar as compared to those of a regional seminar.

270. Some representatives felt that it was premature to organize the first in the new series of seminars on civic and political education of women on a world-wide basis. Some were of the view that an international seminar would be useful, but only after regional seminars on the subject had been held. Differences in the background, culture and ideology of participants selected on a world-wide basis would tend to hinder the successful working of an international seminar. It was also said that women should first be made aware of their political rights at regional seminars, in order to be able to benefit fully from an international seminar.

271. One representative drew attention to the fact that in 1968 there would be an international conference on human rights in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, and it might therefore be useful to organize a seminar on the civic and political education of women on a world-wide basis during that year.

272. Some representatives commented on the criteria to be followed in selecting participants to attend a seminar organized on a world-wide basis. It was agreed that the various geographic areas and cultures should be properly represented. Objection was raised to the proposal in the draft resolution that the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women should be taken into account in selecting

the States which would be invited to nominate participants. Some representatives said that this would be unfair to the States which had only recently attained independence, and it was suggested that the choice should rather be made from among States which had never been members of the Commission. Other representatives, however, felt that, in this seminar, it was necessary to have participants with considerable experience, and there would therefore be merit in selecting States from among the Commission's membership. They recognized that some adjustments would have to be made to ensure adequate representation of newly independent States.

273. Several representatives expressed reservations on the draft resolution because of its financial implications. Some stated that they would not wish to see the fellowship programme reduced. Others expressed concern that the organization of a seminar on a world-wide basis might result in the cancellation of the regional seminar on some other aspect of the status of women which was provided for in the budget. It was suggested that the financial implications would be reduced if less than thirty-five States were invited to send participants, and it was said that a smaller number might be appropriate in view of the nature of the seminar.

274. The sponsors of the draft resolution revised their text to take into account the various comments made.

275. The representative of the United States of America submitted an amendment calling for the addition, in operative paragraph 1, of the phrase "without prejudice to regional seminars on this subject". This amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

276. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also proposed the deletion from operative paragraph 2 of the phrase "and taking into consideration also the States which have been members of the Commission on the Status of Women since its establishment". The sponsors of the draft resolution also accepted this amendment.

277. The revised text, as amended, was adopted by the Commission at its 459th meeting, on 7 March 1966, by 17 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

"8 (XIX). ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/896-E/CN.6/452),

"Noting with interest that the seminar on the multinational society held in June 1965 in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, was organized on a world-wide basis,

"Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XVI, draft resolution V.7

278. In introducing the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.6/L.476, one of the sponsors stated that in view of the subject to be discussed at the seminar to be held in the Philippines in 1966, it would be useful to invite participants from other regions to take part. Consequently, the draft resolution requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of making arrangements for the attendance of participants from other regions, preferably one from each of the countries outside the region of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which had acted as hosts to regional seminars relating to the status of women.

279. The representative of the Secretary-General explained that the four additional participants involved would come from Colombia, Togo, Ethiopia and Romania, and that the financial implications would be approximately \$5,000.

280. At its 459th meeting, on 7 March 1966, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.476) unanimously. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

"9 (XIX). ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Considering General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) and 2059 (XX) relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women and the establishment of a unified long-term programme in this field,

"Noting that a regional seminar on measures required for the advancement of women, with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme, is being organized in the Philippines in December 1966 for participants from countries and territories within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

"Believing that the subject to be discussed at this seminar is of direct interest also to other regions, and that it might be useful for participants from other regions to take part in the seminar, so as to co-ordinate and eventually evolve a unified long-range programme,

"Requests the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of making arrangements for the attendance of regional participants, preferably one participant from each of the four countries outside the region of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which had acted as host to regional seminars relating to the status of women."

VII. STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

281. The Commission considered item 8 of its agenda, the status of women in private law, together with that part of item 12 which concerned the report of the representative of the Commission on the Status of Women at the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 15/ at its 463rd meeting, on 9 March 1966. It had before it a preliminary report of the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties, including guardianship (E/CN.6/R.1); a note by the Secretary-General on the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock (E/CN.6/461 and Corr.1); and the draft report on this subject submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/Sub.2/252).

282. Written statements on item 8 were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status: the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (E/CN.6/NGO/166) and the International Federation of University Women (E/CN.6/NGO/174). During the debate, oral statements were made by the observers from the International Alliance of Women and the International Association of Penal Law.

283. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the fact that the report of the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties, including guardianship, was, as requested, a preliminary report. It was not intended to be a country-by-country analysis, but rather to give an indication both of the nature of parental rights and duties, and of the respective rights and duties of the mother and of the father. As the Commission had agreed at its sixteenth session, the report was based on information available to the Secretary-General and, in particular, on the background and working papers prepared for the four United Nations seminars on the status of women in family law. Given the limited nature of that material and the fact that some of the seminar documentation on which the report was based was incomplete, or perhaps out of date, the report itself was necessarily also incomplete. It was for this reason that it had been circulated to the Commission as a restricted document.

284. A draft resolution on this item was submitted by Finland, France, the Philippines, Poland and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.484), in which the Commission:

"1. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To forward the preliminary report to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, and to invite such Governments to supplement, where appropriate, the information contained therein;

"(b) To revise the report in the light of the replies received from Governments and of the comments made by members of the Commission on the preliminary report at the nineteenth session;

15/ See chapter XI below.

"(c) To submit the revised report to the Commission at its twentieth session, in 1967;

"2. Considers that the item on parental rights and duties should have high priority at the twentieth session of the Commission."

285. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors stated that, in her opinion, Governments should be given the chance to supplement or to correct the information contained in the Secretary-General's preliminary report before the Commission reviewed it and based any conclusions on it. It would be unfair, she thought, for the Commission to adopt any resolution before Governments had reviewed the information relating to their countries.

286. In the ensuing discussion, many representatives emphasized that the Commission should give this item high priority at its next session when it would have before it a more complete report by the Secretary-General which would be based on information reviewed by, or furnished by, Governments.

287. There was some discussion as to whether Governments should be asked to supply information for inclusion in the final report in answer to a questionnaire which the Secretary-General would be asked to prepare. In that connexion, it was suggested that sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 1 should be amended to insert a reference to a questionnaire, it being understood that the questionnaire would, in general, be based on the table of contents of the preliminary report. Many representatives were in favour of giving some guidance to Governments when they were asked to supply supplementary information. It was said, however, that a detailed questionnaire was not the best or most appropriate method. A questionnaire would be time-consuming, both for the Secretariat to prepare and for Governments to answer, and the result would therefore inevitably be considerable delay in the preparation of the final report on this very important question of parental rights and duties. It was suggested that certain general questions might be put to Governments, aimed at finding out whether existing laws provided for equal rights and duties of parents with respect to their children.

288. The sponsors agreed that operative paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), of the draft resolution should be amended to read as follows: "To forward the preliminary report to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, together with an explanatory note, and to invite such Governments to provide supplementary information;"

289. In the course of the discussion on the draft resolution, one representative suggested, and the Commission agreed, that before the Commission's next session the Secretary-General should review what had been done in the field of family law with a view to recommending what subject in this field the Commission should study next. She also suggested that the Secretary-General should examine the possibility of making a compilation of legislation concerning family law which might be similar to the reports issued on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women. It was also agreed that the Secretary-General should review the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women and consider the need for its revision.

290. At its 463rd meeting, on 9 March 1966, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.484), as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

"10 (XIX). PARENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Considering that, at its sixteenth session, it decided that the report on parental rights and duties, including guardianship, should be a preliminary report based on information available to the Secretary-General and, in particular, on the documentation prepared for the United Nations seminars on the status of women in family law, 16/

"Recognizing that the information available to the Secretary-General is necessarily incomplete and does not cover all States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To forward the preliminary report to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, together with an explanatory note, and to invite such Governments to provide supplementary information;

"(b) To revise the report in the light of the replies received from Governments and of the comments on the preliminary report made by members of the Commission at the nineteenth session;

"(c) To submit the revised report to the Commission at its twentieth session, in 1967;

"2. Considers that the item on parental rights and duties should have high priority at the twentieth session of the Commission."

16/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 159.

VIII. ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

291. The Commission considered item 9 of its agenda, access of women to education, at its 463rd meeting, on 9 March 1966. It had before it a report by UNESCO (E/CN.6/451 and Add.1 and 2) on the access of girls and women to higher education.

292. Written statements were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status: the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (E/CN.6/NGO/164) and the World Young Women's Christian Association (E/CN.6/NGO/170). The observer from the World Young Women's Christian Association made an oral statement.

293. In introducing the report on the access of girls and women to higher education, the representative of UNESCO noted that UNESCO had submitted a preliminary report on the same subject in 1958 (E/CN.6/327); it had, however, considered that it was time to restudy the question in the light of changed world conditions. These included the attainment by many countries of their independence, the rapid development of higher educational institutions in these and other countries, and the over-all increase in the school population.

294. The representative of UNESCO explained that the present study was based on replies to a questionnaire sent by UNESCO in 1965 to member States and associate members. Although 104 replies had been received from eighty-two member States, two associate members and twenty Non-Self-Governing Territories, twenty-one States and Territories had indicated either that no higher education at all was provided in their territories or that, if it existed, girls had no access to it. The UNESCO study was based on eighty-four replies.

295. The report comprised four sections: the first contained an analysis of the conditions under which female students were admitted to higher education; the second and third sections dealt with the progress of their studies and examined some of the economic and social conditions under which these studies were pursued; while the fourth section sought to establish what employment opportunities were available to graduates upon leaving the university.

296. It should be noted that no Government had informed UNESCO of the existence of any legal discrimination against women in its country; however, information had been supplied by some Governments concerning the existence of de facto discrimination with respect to the conditions of access to higher education. At one time, a woman could gain admission to an institution of higher learning in many countries only if her qualifications were superior to those of male students. Today, however, the coeducational principle had become widespread, and, in general, conditions of access were more or less equal for girls and boys, except when the students were boarders.

297. From the figures supplied, it could be seen that, during the period under review, the number of women students enrolled in institutions of higher education had increased. It was nevertheless to be noted from the information supplied on the distribution of students and teaching staff by sex and branch of study that women generally continued to select the same fields of study, notably letters,

teaching and the fine arts. The reasons for this might be said to include deep-seated social attitudes and customs of the students themselves, their parents and the community at large. A preference was also shown for subjects which prepared for professions compatible with family responsibilities. Although practically all fields of study were theoretically open to women, very often full advantage was not taken of them, either because of lack of information or orientation or because there was a dearth of professional openings for women when they had completed their studies. Married women students also had special problems in relation to housing and child care, although social assistance in general tended to be equally available to men and women students.

298. In general, it seemed true that most Governments were aware of the importance of developing higher educational opportunities for women.

299. The representative of UNESCO drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the report contained a limited survey along the same lines which had been conducted by the Standing Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with UNESCO.

300. A draft resolution on the access of women to education (E/CN.6/L.487) was submitted by France; the United Kingdom subsequently became co-sponsor. In introducing the draft resolution, the sponsor explained that it seemed appropriate, at the time that the United Nations was considering the launching of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women, to congratulate the Director-General of UNESCO on the initiative which would result in the General Conference of UNESCO having before it at its fourteenth session a draft long-term programme for the advancement of women through access to education, science and culture. According to the text of the draft resolution, the Commission on the Status of Women would express the hope that the UNESCO programme would be carried out in collaboration with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the competent United Nations bodies as part of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, and would invite UNESCO to include detailed information on the carrying out of these programmes in its report on activities for 1967-1968.

301. At its 463rd meeting, on 9 March 1966, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.487) unanimously. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

11 (XIX). Access of Women to Education

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Considering the fundamental importance of education for the advancement of women,

Considering that the reports prepared by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization show that, despite the progress made, women are still at a disadvantage so far as education is concerned,

Convinced that action to promote the access of women to education is essential for the drawing up and implementation of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will have before it at its fourteenth session a draft long-term programme for the advancement of women through their access to education, science and culture;

2. Congratulates the Director-General of UNESCO on this initiative;

3. Expresses the hope that UNESCO will be able to carry out this programme in collaboration with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the competent United Nations bodies as part of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;

4. Invites UNESCO to include detailed information on the carrying out of this programme in its report on activities for 1967-1968.

302. A second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.486), relating to the access of girls to higher education, was submitted by France; the United Kingdom subsequently became a co-sponsor of this text also.

303. The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Taking note of the report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the access of girls to higher education (E/CN.6/451 and Add.1 and 2),

"Noting with satisfaction that the report shows an increase in the percentage of girls admitted to such education in many countries,

"Considering nevertheless that this percentage is still, in general, below that of men admitted to higher education and is particularly low in the developing countries and in the case of the least-favoured social and occupational categories, especially in the rural areas,

"1. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the action it is taking to promote the access of girls and women to higher education;

"2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

'The Economic and Social Council,

'Having regard to the need for women's abilities to be used to the full in economic and social development, and to the importance of higher education in training girls and women for posts of responsibility on an equal footing with men,

'Having regard to the importance of vocational guidance to students upon their entrance to university, during their studies and when they leave university,

'Recommends Member States:

'(a) To develop vocational guidance services enabling women students to select, among the subjects taught at universities, the type of study appropriate to their aptitudes;

'(b) To adopt all measures likely to encourage girls and women to take advantage of such education, including scholarships, residential facilities for women students, married or unmarried, and correspondence courses;

'(c) To promote the access of women to teaching, research and administrative posts in higher education.'"

304. In introducing this draft resolution, the sponsor noted that even though in some countries an equal number of girls and boys succeeded in university entrance examinations, the number of boy students generally exceeded that of girls, often because of the favouritism of parents with respect to their sons in the matter of higher education, the difficulties girls experienced in finding suitable part-time jobs, and the particular problems of married women students in the matter of housing and child care. It was still true that in most countries, the same branches of study attracted the greatest number of female students; comparatively few women were drawn to science, for example. This was due to a number of factors, among them the lack of adequate guidance and information prior to university entrance, as well as the lack of adequate placement services, especially in the newer fields for women, upon the completion of studies. The main reason why the number of women having access to teaching, research and administrative posts in higher education was small was that there were still comparatively few women post-graduate students. Attention was drawn to the UNESCO guides to scholarships, and it was noted that many scholarships for women were not used simply because their availability was not known.

305. The representative of Iran considered that while education at all levels was of vital concern to women, the importance of the subject and the short time remaining to the Commission made it preferable to postpone further discussion of this item. The draft resolution before the Commission was an important one and should not be dealt with in cursory fashion. She therefore formally moved that discussion of the item should be postponed until the twentieth session. Some representatives argued that it would be valuable to adopt the resolution at the present session in view of the importance of its contents, and were therefore opposed to postponing consideration of it. The proposal to postpone discussion of the item was adopted by 12 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions. Consequently, the draft resolution sponsored by France and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.486) was not put to the vote.

306. It was agreed that the item should be given high priority at the Commission's twentieth session.

IX. ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

307. The Commission considered item 10 of its agenda, concerning economic rights and opportunities for women, at its 461st and 462nd meetings. It had before it the following documents: a report by the International Labour Office on ILO activities of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment (E/CN.6/444); a note by the International Labour Office (E/CN.6/445) relating to the employment of women with family responsibilities, including the text of the Recommendation on that subject (Recommendation No. 123), together with the report of the Committee on Women's Work and the discussion on this question in the plenary setting of the forty-ninth session of the International Labour Conference in June 1965; and a report of the Secretary-General containing available information relating to crèches and day nurseries and other facilities for assisting employed mothers in child care (E/CN.6/455).

308. Written statements were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations: the International Council of Jewish Women (E/CN.6/NGO/160), the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (E/CN.6/NGO/164) and the International Abolitionist Federation (E/CN.6/NGO/175). Oral statements were made by the observers from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, the International Alliance of Women, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of University Women and the Open Door International.

309. During the general debate the observer from Nigeria made a statement.

310. The representative of the International Labour Organisation, introducing the reports, stated that 1965 had been a busy and effective year from the standpoint of action on behalf of women workers. The most important development was the adoption by the International Labour Conference in June 1965 of the Recommendation concerning the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities. At the same session the maternity protection instruments were passed in review, as indicated in the ILO report in document E/CN.6/444. The main conclusion of the Conference on this question was that it should be the aim of all Governments to ratify and apply the 1919 Convention and, whenever possible, they should seek to attain the higher level of protection provided in the revised Convention of 1952, and should ratify and apply this instrument. The other major development was the Meeting of Consultants on Women Workers' Problems held at Geneva in September 1965 for the discussion of three basic questions: vocational guidance and training of girls and women; action in relation to the economic and social advancement of women in the developing countries; and application of ILO standards relating to the employment of women. A major need was to find means of helping to convince Governments that the problems of women workers were urgent, important and deserving of priority.

311. The representative of the ILO drew the Commission's attention to other ILO meetings of particular interest. The Permanent Agriculture Committee had met at Geneva in November-December 1965 and adopted a resolution noting the important role

played by women in the rural sector and the need to improve their training and employment opportunities, as well as their conditions of life and work. The Metal Trades Committee had adopted, in December 1965, a resolution concerning women workers in the metal trade and invited the ILO to undertake studies on questions of employment and conditions of work in this field in the light of standards adopted by the ILO, and to include in the general report to the next session of the Metal Trade Committee a special chapter concerning the economic and social problems of women workers in the metal trades. A joint ILO-UNESCO meeting of experts on the status of teachers had been held in January 1966 to finalize discussion of a draft recommendation aimed at improving the professional, social and economic status of the teaching profession. In January-February 1966 a preparatory technical conference on the maximum permissible weight to be carried by one worker had been held at Geneva. The conclusions reached at that meeting contained special provisions relating to women.

312. As regards the ratification of conventions of special interest to women, the Commission was informed that the Convention concerning Night Work of Women Employed in Industry, revised in 1948, had now been ratified by forty-four countries, Kenya being the new addition; and the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation, of 1958, by fifty-three countries, Brazil having joined the list.

313. With regard to vocational training, field projects of special interest to women were largely concerned with the clerical trades, hotels and catering, communications and clothing and dress-making. The ILO representative pointed out that the special programme to combat discrimination in employment included a meeting of experts, to be held in the latter part of 1966, which would examine the promotional and educational measures for making non-discrimination accepted policy, and also vocational training and access thereto. She also reported that a study course on labour problems in economic development would be held at the International Institute for Labour Studies in May 1966.

314. The representative of the ILO pointed out that the Recommendation concerning the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities had been unanimously adopted by the Conference, and hence had the support of government, employers and workers groups. The Recommendation stated the principle that women with family responsibilities should have the right to work, and to do so without being subject to discrimination; and that, to make that right effective, measures should be taken to develop the policies and services needed to enable women to fulfil their various responsibilities at home and at work harmoniously.

315. During the general debate on this item, members of the Commission expressed deep appreciation for the activities of the ILO in raising the economic and social status of women and in seeking to achieve practical solutions to problems of women's employment. They also welcomed whole-heartedly the adoption of the Recommendation concerning the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities, recognizing that this international instrument had been a great step forward in the field of women's rights. One representative expressed the hope that the Recommendation would be followed by a convention on the same subject. Many representatives stressed the importance of the ratification and application by all States of the ILO conventions and recommendations relating to women.

316. Members of the Commission exchanged views about the situation relating to social and economic rights of women in their respective countries and reported considerable progress achieved in this field. A number of representatives, however, expressed the view that much remained to be done for the realization of economic rights of women in practice. It was pointed out that, in every part of the world, women made up a substantial part of the labour force, and the number of women, especially married women, working outside the home was constantly growing; consequently the problems of women workers deserved special attention by the Commission and the ILO.

317. In discussing the Recommendation concerning the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities, some members pointed out that, in many countries, married women were subject to serious discrimination; in some cases they lost their jobs on marriage or after childbirth. The view was expressed that women, and particularly married women, were frequently considered as unskilled, unqualified labourers. Some representatives stated that the right to work was a very important one, and it was equally important that this right should be supplemented with measures to enable women to work outside their homes. The view was expressed that women could be fully fledged members of society only if they were helped by society itself.

318. Members of the Commission agreed that, although the family was the best surrounding for a child of tender age, adequate measures were needed to increase the number of day nurseries and child-care facilities of all kinds in both urban and rural areas.

319. Attention was drawn to a special problem with which women with family responsibilities were often confronted, namely, the problem arising when both parents were working and the child became sick. It was said that if the child was under three years of age, it was desirable for the mother to be allowed to stay at home, without risking the loss of her job; or, alternatively, adequate home-aid services, with personnel specially trained for this purpose, must be supplied. It was suggested that women's organizations could usefully organize home-aid services on a community basis.

320. The question of part-time work was also discussed by the Commission as one means by which married women could combine gainful employment and family responsibilities. It was pointed out that terms and conditions of work should be the same for part-time workers as for full-time workers. The view was expressed that additional studies and information by the ILO were needed in this field.

321. The Commission also discussed suggestions concerning practical measures to raise the economic and social status of women in the future. One representative recalled that at its seventeenth session, in 1963, the Commission had adopted resolution 11 (XVII) 17/ suggesting that the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate specialized agencies, should consider the holding of a cycle of regional seminars dealing with economic rights and opportunities of women; and hoped that in view of the importance of this question, a seminar might be organized in the near future.

17/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 141.

Consideration of the draft resolutions

322. Four draft resolutions were submitted on item 10 for the consideration of the Commission: by the USSR (E/CN.6/L.469); by Liberia, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.479); by the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.480), subsequently joined by Iran as co-sponsor; and by Liberia, Mexico, Philippines and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.485).

323. The draft resolution submitted by the USSR (E/CN.6/L.469) read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

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

'The Economic and Social Council,

'Noting the constant increase in the prominence and importance of science and technology in the life of society,

'Drawing attention to the importance, in these circumstances, of studying the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the employment and working conditions of women,

'1. Invites the International Labour Organisation, within the framework of its general programme of work, to study the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the position of women in the matter of labour and employment, and to submit a report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session;

'2. Proposes that the Commission should consider this question in connexion with the report which will be placed before it by the International Labour Organisation, and should prepare its recommendations on the subject to the Economic and Social Council.'"

324. Introducing the draft resolution, the sponsor drew attention to the growing importance of science and technology in modern life, and expressed the view that the ILO might usefully study the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the position of women, and report its findings to the Commission.

325. In the ensuing debate, the representative of the ILO pointed out that, in the absence of studies at the national level, a general study on an international basis covering such a wide and difficult field would be very difficult to prepare. She stated, however, that the ILO had been making studies on the effects of automation on manual and non-manual workers, including women workers, and on the implications of new technologies as well as the social consequences of industrialization in various industries and occupations. These studies would continue, and she would be glad to report to the Commission about them in particular relation to their implications for the status of women workers.

326. While recognizing that the question was complex and would be difficult to study, representatives expressed the view that the Commission should give attention to it.

327. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed the addition, at the end of operative paragraph 1, of the words "on the studies and activities undertaken by the International Labour Organisation which have a particular bearing on the repercussions of such progress on the status of women workers". She also proposed the deletion in operative paragraph 2 of the words "and should prepare its recommendations on the subject to the Economic and Social Council". These amendments were accepted by the sponsor of the draft resolution. The sponsor also agreed to the insertion of the words "if possible" after the words "Commission on the Status of Women" in operative paragraph 1; and to the deletion of the sentence "Invites the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution" as well as the words "The Economic and Social Council", since the resolution could be addressed directly to the International Labour Organisation.

328. At its 462nd meeting on 9 March 1966, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.469) as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

12 (XIX). REPERCUSSIONS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS
ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN WORKERS

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Noting the constant increase in the prominence and importance of science and technology in the life of society,

Drawing attention to the importance, in these circumstances, of studying the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the employment and working conditions of women,

1. Invites the International Labour Organisation, within the framework of its general programme of work, to study the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the position of women in the matter of labour and employment, and to submit a report to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its twenty-first session, on the studies and activities undertaken by the International Labour Organisation which have a particular bearing on the repercussions of such progress on the status of women workers;

2. Proposes that the Commission should consider this question in connexion with the report which will be placed before it by the International Labour Organisation.

329. The draft resolution submitted by Liberia, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.479) was introduced by the United Kingdom representative, who read out certain revisions of the text to which the sponsors had agreed. The revised text read:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Noting with interest the report by the International Labour Office on International Labour Organisation activities of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment (E/CN.6/444),

"Noting in particular the special review carried out by the Committee of Experts on the application of International Labour Organisation standards of maternity protection,

"Drawing attention to the suggestion made by the Meeting of Consultants on Women Workers' Problems that the International Labour Organisation might try to make available a survey in popular form of national law and practice in the field of maternity protection,

"Believing that the whole question of protective measures for women workers is of great importance to the promotion of conditions in which they can play a full and active rôle in the economic and social activity of their country,

"1. Congratulates the International Labour Organisation on its work in the field of protective legislation for women;

"2. Invites the International Labour Office to make available to the Commission, if possible at its twentieth session, a survey of its activity in this field."

330. One of the sponsors stated that protective legislation was important for women, but was sometimes used to excuse discrimination against women in employment. She pointed to evidence in the ILO report (E/CN.6/444) of considerable world-wide interest in this problem and also referred to discussions on the same question during the present session of the Commission under item 3, concerning the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Her Government was not advocating a position on the advantages or disadvantages of protective legislation, but merely emphasizing that a problem existed. While the substantive work on protective legislation should continue to be done by the ILO, this was a question which the Commission should keep under review.

331. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted an amendment by the United States and Mexico calling for the replacement of the words "protective measures for", in the fourth preambular paragraph, by the words "standards relating to the employment of". An amendment by the United States calling for the addition, at the end of the same paragraph, of the phrase "and that such standards should be kept under continuous review" was also accepted.

332. The representative of Hungary proposed the substitution in operative paragraph 1 of the words "protective legislation" by "legal protection". After some discussion the sponsors accepted the suggestion of the representative of the ILO that operative paragraph 1 should be amended to read as follows:
"Congratulates the International Labour Organisation on the development of international standards for the protection of women workers".

333. At its 462nd meeting on 9 March 1966, the Commission adopted unanimously the revised draft resolution (see paragraph 329 above), as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

13 (XIX). INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION
OF WOMEN WORKERS

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Noting with interest the report by the International Labour Office on International Labour Organisation activities of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment (E/CN.6/444),

Noting in particular the special review carried out by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation concerning standards of maternity protection,

Drawing attention to the suggestion made by the Meeting of Consultants on Women Workers' Problems that the International Labour Organisation might try to make available a survey in popular form of national law and practice in the field of maternity protection,

Believing that the whole question of standards relating to the employment of women workers is of great importance to the promotion of conditions in which they can play a full and active role in the economic and social activities of their country, and that such standards should be kept under continuous review,

1. Congratulates the International Labour Organisation on the development of international standards for the protection of women workers;

2. Invites the International Labour Office to make available to the Commission, if possible at its twentieth session, a survey of its activities in this field.

334. On the proposal of the representative of the USSR, it was agreed that the ILO report on its activities of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment (E/CN.6/444) should be retained on the agenda of the twentieth session, since there had not been time to give the report adequate consideration.

335. The representative of the United Kingdom submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.480) of which Iran became a co-sponsor.

336. In introducing the draft, one of the sponsors warmly welcomed the adoption by the ILO of the Recommendation concerning the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities as a great step forward in the field of women's rights, and expressed the view that the Commission should be kept informed of further developments concerning the implementation of this Recommendation. At the suggestion of the USSR representative, the sponsors decided to revise the last preambular paragraph reading "Believing that the existence of these special responsibilities of women has in the past been unfairly used to justify cases of discrimination," so that it would read "Believing that these responsibilities of women are unfairly used to justify cases of discrimination,". The representative of the United Kingdom further revised the text to incorporate some drafting changes.

337. At its 462nd meeting, on 9 March 1966, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.480) as revised. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

14 (XIX). EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN WITH FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Noting with interest and appreciation the work of the International Labour Organisation in the field of the employment of women with family responsibilities, and in particular the action taken at the forty-ninth session of the International Labour Conference in this respect,

Convinced that solutions to the problems arising from family responsibilities of women are essential to the full participation of women in the community at large,

Believing that these responsibilities of women are unfairly used to justify cases of discrimination,

1. Welcomes the unanimous adoption by the International Labour Conference at its forty-ninth session of its Recommendation concerning the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities;

2. Expresses the belief that the adoption of this Recommendation is of fundamental importance to the work of international organizations engaged in combating and eliminating discrimination against women;

3. Invites the International Labour Office to continue to keep the Commission on the Status of Women informed of its work in this field.

338. A draft resolution was also submitted by Liberia, Mexico, the Philippines and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.485).

339. Introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors emphasized the need to improve the conditions of employment of domestic workers and to raise their status. She recalled the resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1965 outlining a specific programme which would not only improve the status of domestic workers, but would also make available household helpers who would help women with professional and technical skills to work outside the home. In her view, there was a need for an ILO study of the progress of that organization's work in this field. There was general support for the draft resolution.

340. At its 462nd meeting, on 9 March 1966, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.485), with a minor drafting change. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

15 (XIX). EMPLOYMENT OF DOMESTIC WORKERS

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Noting with satisfaction the resolution concerning the conditions of employment of domestic workers adopted by the International Labour Conference at its forty-ninth session, held at Geneva in 1965,

Believing that an urgent need exists to raise the status of such workers as a means of assuring them conditions of employment compatible with human dignity and self-respect,

Considering that such workers perform an essential social function in maintaining the institution of the home and facilitating the participation of married women with home responsibilities in paid employment, community affairs, and public life,

Recognizing the need for studies of problems of such workers with a view to promoting the establishment of basic principles to protect their living and working conditions,

1. Expresses the hope that the International Labour Organisation will find it possible to implement the resolution of the 1965 International Labour Conference by intensifying its studies and research on problems of domestic workers in both rural and urban areas;

2. Requests the International Labour Office to include in its periodic report to this Commission on its activities of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment, information on the progress of its work in the field of domestic employment, including copies of any reports or other materials prepared in connexion with this work.

X. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

341. In resolution 1961 (XVIII), the General Assembly designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, and requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to prepare: (a) a programme of measures and activities representing a lasting contribution to the cause of human rights, to be undertaken by the United Nations, Member States and the specialized agencies during 1968, in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and (b) suggestions for a list of goals in the field of human rights to be achieved by the United Nations not later than the end of 1968.

342. On 14 March 1964, the Commission on Human Rights established a Committee on the International Year for Human Rights, and requested it to recommend a programme of measures and activities to be undertaken by Member States, the United Nations and specialized agencies in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the furtherance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to give special thought to the possibility of holding an international conference on human rights in 1968. The report of this Committee (E/CN.4/886) was before the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-first session, in 1965, when that Commission proposed 18/ that the Economic and Social Council should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution containing recommendations concerning an interim programme of measures and activities. The recommendation to the Council also contained a provision under which the General Assembly would invite the Commission on the Status of Women to participate and co-operate at every stage in the preparatory work for the International Year for Human Rights. The Council approved these recommendations in resolution 1074 E (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965.

343. At its twenty-first session, in 1965, the Commission on Human Rights also decided to appoint a Working Party to elaborate, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the further observances, measures and activities which the Commission should recommend to the General Assembly to be undertaken by the United Nations in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the proposed international conference on human rights. 19/

344. The Working Party decided that, pending approval of the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the participation of the Commission on the Status of Women in the preparatory work on the International Year for Human Rights, the United Nations Secretariat should keep the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women informed of the Working Party's discussions (E/CN.4/905, para. 9).

345. Subsequently, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1074 F (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, decided that a representative of the Commission on the Status of

18/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8, para. 465, resolution 5 A (XXI).

19/ Ibid., resolution 5 B (XXI).

Women, designated by the Chairman, be invited to attend meetings of the Working Party for a brief period, preferably at a time when matters relating to the proposed international conference on human rights are under discussion. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to bring the report of the Working Party to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session.

346. The Working Party adopted a series of recommendations concerning further observances, measures and activities, but deferred consideration of the international conference on human rights pending approval by the General Assembly of the recommendation to hold such a conference.

347. At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2081 (XX), based on the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights and on Economic and Social Council resolutions 1074 E (XXXIX) and 1074 F (XXXIX), in which it decided, inter alia, that an International Conference on Human Rights should be convened in 1968 and that a Preparatory Committee should be established to complete the preparation for the international conference. The Preparatory Committee was to consist of seventeen representatives of States, appointed by the President of the General Assembly, two of whom should be States represented on the Commission on the Status of Women.

348. The President of the General Assembly at its twentieth session subsequently nominated the following States as members of the Preparatory Committee: Canada, France, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

349. In resolution 2081 (XX) the General Assembly also invited all Member States to ratify before 1968 the conventions already concluded in the field of human rights, and mentioned, inter alia, the ILO Conventions concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation, and concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education; and the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women. The General Assembly also decided to complete by 1968 the consideration and preparation of the draft declarations which had been approved by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Commission on the Status of Women. An interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken throughout the International Year for Human Rights was set out in an annex to resolution 2081 (XX).

350. At its 459th and 460th meetings, on 7 and 8 March 1966, the Commission on the Status of Women considered item 11 of its agenda, concerning the International Year for Human Rights, together with that part of item 12 which concerned the report of the representative of the Commission on the Status of Women at the twenty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights. 20/ It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/456) on the International Year for Human Rights, and the report of the Working Party on the International Year for Human Rights to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/905).

351. A written statement was submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (E/CN.6/NGO/163). During the debate, oral statements were

20/ See chapter XI below.

made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status: the International Commission of Jurists, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Federation of University Women and the International Federation of Women Lawyers.

General debate

352. The Commission agreed that the International Year for Human Rights would constitute an extremely valuable contribution to the advancement of human rights, and hoped that it would serve to draw attention to some of the neglected areas of United Nations activities in this field. Some members expressed the hope that the opportunity for practical achievement would be emphasized. One representative stressed that the danger of the celebration being exploited for political purposes must be avoided.

353. Several representatives stressed the need for positive projects. In this respect, they considered that the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women and the launching of the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women should play a large role in the celebration of International Human Rights Year. It was hoped that the text of the draft declaration would be completed by the General Assembly and would be made readily available to all interested persons and organizations.

354. Several representatives expressed their satisfaction that two States members of the Commission on the Status of Women had been invited to form a part of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights. It was considered that, in view of the importance of the achievement of equality of rights between men and women, attention should be focused on this goal in 1968, and that matters relating to the advancement of women should certainly be discussed at the proposed international conference.

355. It was also suggested that voluntary organizations could be most helpful in setting goals for the International Year for Human Rights, and this would give women leaders in every country the opportunity, both individually and collectively, to play an important part in the preparations for, and celebrations of the Year.

Consideration of a draft resolution

356. The Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by the USSR (E/CN.6/L.470) at its 460th meeting. The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women

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

'The Economic and Social Council

1. Considers that the International Year for Human Rights will give renewed impetus to the further development and practical implementation of the principles of the defence of women's rights;

'2. Deems it essential that the topic of women's rights in the modern world should be included in the programme for the International Year for Human Rights and in the agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights;

'3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include this item in the documents in question.'

357. In introducing the draft resolution, the sponsor stressed the necessity of achieving true equality of rights between men and women. In her view, it was especially important that the topic of women's rights in the modern world should be included in the agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights, since this would draw attention both to the work done by the Commission during the last twenty years and to the problems which still remained to be solved. Several representatives spoke in favour of this view.

358. The representative of the United Kingdom orally proposed the addition of two operative paragraphs to the draft resolution, reading as follows:

"Considers further that the proposed initiation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women in 1968 should be a leading feature of the International Year for Human Rights;

"Believes that the standards elaborated in the proposed declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women should provide major goals for the International Year for Human Rights."

The representative of the United Kingdom also proposed the inclusion in the preamble of a reference to the relevant General Assembly resolutions on the International Year for Human Rights.

359. The sponsor of the draft resolution accepted the United Kingdom amendments.

360. At the Commission's 460th meeting, on 8 March 1966, the text of the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.470), as amended, was adopted unanimously. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

16 (XIX). INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission on the Status of Women

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

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

XI. REPORTS BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMISSION ON
THE STATUS OF WOMEN AT THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF
THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND AT THE EIGHTEENTH
SESSION OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF
DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

361. The Commission considered item 12 of its agenda, together with items 8 and 11 21/ at its 459th, 460th and 463rd meetings, on 7, 8 and 9 March 1966. It heard a report by Mrs. Helvi Sipilä, representative of Finland, who had represented the Commission at the twenty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights (22 March-15 April 1965). It also heard a report by Miss Helena Benítez, representative of the Philippines, who represented the Commission on the Status of Women at the eighteenth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (11-31 January 1966).

362. In her oral report, Mrs. Sipilä stated that although the Commission on Human Rights had considered all types of discrimination, especially in discussing the plans for observing the International Year for Human Rights, little mention had been made of discrimination against women. She had therefore drawn the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the special field of competence of the Commission on the Status of Women and to its wish to be heard on all questions of interest to women. She also reported that the Commission on Human Rights, on the initiative of one of its women members, had recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution ensuring the participation of the Commission on the Status of Women in the preparatory work for the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights (see paragraph 342 above). On the basis of this experience at the twenty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, Mrs. Sipilä stressed the importance of having women members on the other functional commissions.

363. Miss Benítez, in her oral report, pointed out that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had had before it at its eighteenth session the draft study by its Special Rapporteur, Mr. Vieno Voitto Saario, on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock (E/CN.4/Sub.2/252). Miss Benítez had expressed appreciation for the Sub-Commission's legal and humanitarian approach to the problem and had voiced the concern with which members of the Commission on the Status of Women viewed the need to solve the problem of implementing the principle of non-discrimination with respect to children born out of wedlock without impairing the concept of the family as a basic unit of society. She had suggested, and her suggestion had been approved, that the draft report should be transmitted to the Commission at its nineteenth session, since the Commission would have an item on its agenda on the status of women in private law, and the rights and duties of parents, including guardianship of children. Moreover, as she had pointed out to the Sub-Commission, the Commission was also interested in the problems of the unwed mother and the divorced mother.

21/ See chapters VII and X above.

364. Miss Benítez stated that the final report by the Special Rapporteur on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock would be before the Sub-Commission at its next session, in 1967, and stressed the important role which the representative of the Commission would have to play at that session. This view was supported by several representatives, who pointed out that while the interest of the members of the Sub-Commission in the problem of discrimination against children born out of wedlock tended to be directed primarily, and often exclusively, to the situation of the child, the Commission had an additional interest, namely, the situation of the unwed mother and the discrimination which still existed against her in law or in fact, or in both, in some countries.

365. During the debate, it was suggested that, since the Commission's heavy agenda at the nineteenth session had prevented it from adequately discussing the Special Rapporteur's draft report, consideration might be given to the possibility of appointing an informal committee to study the report between the end of the session and the next meeting of the Sub-Commission, in order to help give some guidance, through correspondence, to the representative of the Commission at the next session of the Sub-Commission. An alternative suggestion, which met with general approval, was that the representative of the Commission should reserve the Commission's position at the next session of the Sub-Commission, until the Commission itself had had the opportunity, at its twentieth session, of considering the Special Rapporteur's final report; the Commission could then submit its comments to the Commission on Human Rights, which usually met after the Commission on the Status of Women and would have to consider the report of the Sub-Commission on the Special Rapporteur's report.

XII. REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

366. The Commission considered item 13 of its agenda at its 463rd meeting, held on 9 March 1966. It had before it a report submitted by the Inter-American Commission of Women (E/CN.6/457) which was introduced by Mrs. Margarita Macaya, President of that organization.

367. In introducing the report, the President of the Inter-American Commission of Women reviewed briefly the history of the organization and commented on some of its activities for women of the Americas in the past years. She also commented on some of the regional conferences which her organization was planning for the near future.

368. Various members of the Commission expressed appreciation of the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women and of the report it had submitted.

XIII. COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STATUS OF WOMEN

369. The Commission considered item 14 of its agenda at its 463rd meeting, on 9 March 1966. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 76 (V), as amended by Council resolution 304 I (XI), the Secretary-General had prepared two lists summarizing communications received: a non-confidential list of communications (E/CN.6/CR.18) dealing with principles which relate to the promotion of women's rights in the political, economic, social and educational fields; and a confidential list of other communications concerning the status of women (SW/Communications List, No. 12).

370. The Committee on Communications, which had been appointed by the Commission at its 459th meeting, was composed of representatives of Austria, Chile, Guinea, Liberia and Nepal. The Committee met on 8 March 1966 under the chairmanship of the representative of Nepal to review the non-confidential list and recommend which of the communications it contained should be made available, in the original, to the members of the Commission at their request. The Committee recommended that the originals of all communications should be made available. The Commission unanimously approved the report of the Committee (E/CN.6/L.475).

371. The Commission received and took note of the confidential list of communications at a closed meeting held on 8 March 1966.

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

372. The Commission considered item 15 of its agenda at its 463rd meeting, on 9 March 1966. It had before it a supplementary report by the Secretary-General on the survey of the work of the Commission and of the results achieved on the international level (E/CN.6/372/Add.4); a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the United Nations sales publications relating to the status of women (E/CN.6/458); a note by the Secretary-General on review of the programme of work and control and limitation of documentation (E/CN.6/459) and a note on the pattern of conferences (E/CN.6/460).

373. During the review of the programme of work, it was pointed out that the Commission's agenda was very heavy and experience had proved that there was not enough time, during the three weeks' session, to discuss all the items thoroughly. It was suggested that in drawing up the agenda for the next session, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women, should keep in mind the need to reduce the agenda to a manageable length, on the understanding that priority should be given to items such as political rights, family law, access to education, and economic rights and opportunities for women. Some speakers stressed that, in accordance with previous practice, the programme of work as adopted by the Commission should be the basis for drawing up the agenda for the twentieth session, and it would be up to the members of the Commission to propose and decide what items should be given priority when it adopted its agenda for that session.

374. In discussing the programme of work, the representative of UNESCO pointed out that after the report on the access of women to technical and vocational education which UNESCO would submit to the Commission at its twentieth session, UNESCO would submit to the Commission, at a later session, a report on co-education, rather than on primary education, as listed in the draft programme before the Commission (E/CN.6/459). The representative of the International Labour Organisation noted that since the ILO study on part-time work (E/CN.6/428) was still of a recent date, a report on this subject would not be presented to the Commission at its twentieth session, but at a later date.

375. The attention of the Commission was drawn to General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX), which in paragraph 6 urged all organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to review their working methods and the frequency and length of their sessions. Many representatives stressed the need for annual sessions of the Commission, and the general consensus was that the Commission should reaffirm its resolution 17 (XVIII) unanimously adopted at the eighteenth session, in which the Economic and Social Council was asked to establish a firm policy of annual meetings of the Commission (E/4025, para. 322). 22/
Representatives from developing countries drew attention to the importance for such countries of the proposed long-term programme for the advancement of women. It was also noted by a number of representatives that the participation of women in social and economic development, so important for the future development of their countries, was greatly assisted by the work of the Commission. The fact

22/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7.

that the Commission had each year such a heavy agenda, and was not able to study in detail all the points included in it, was said to be another indication of the need for annual sessions. It was further stressed that a great number of problems of discrimination against women in many parts of the world still remained to be considered and the Commission must keep a constant watch over these matters.

376. The programme of work, as adopted by the Commission, is set out below:

I. PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

(for consideration at the twentieth session of the Commission, in 1967)

A. Continuing projects

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1. <u>Political rights of women</u>		
(a) Progress achieved in the field of political rights	Consolidated report by the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments	Economic and Social Council resolutions 120 A (VI) and 587 B (XX) and Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session, resolution 3 (XIX) (para. 191 above)
(b) Implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (Biennial)	Report of the Secretary-General	Economic and Social Council resolutions 504 E (XVI), 961 B (XXXVI), and 1068 B (XXXIX)
(c) Status of women in Non-Self-Governing Territories (Biennial)	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, third session (E/1316, 23/ para. 18) and fifteenth session (E/3464, 24/ paras. 205, 215 and 216)

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

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

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
2. <u>Advisory services in the field of human rights</u>	(i) Report of the Secretary-General (ii) Report of the 1966 seminar on the status of women	General Assembly resolution 926 (X) Commission on the Status of Women, thirteenth session, resolution I B (XIII) (E/3228, 25/para. 30)
3. <u>Access of women to education</u> UNESCO activities of special interest to women (Biennial)	Report by UNESCO	Economic and Social Council resolutions 154 F (VII), 961 D (XXXVI) and 961 E II (XXXVI): Commission on the Status of Women, seventeenth session resolution 4 (XVII) (E/3749, 26/para. 61); eighteenth session, resolution 12 (XVIII) (E/8025, para. 233 and E/4025, para. 316); and nineteenth session, resolution 11 (XIX) (para. 301 above)
4. <u>Economic rights and opportunities</u> ILO activities which have a bearing on the employment of women (Annual)	Report by the ILO	Economic and Social Council resolutions 821 IV B (XXXII), 961 D (XXXVI) and 961 E II (XXXVI). Commission on the Status of Women, seventeenth session, resolution 7 (XVII) (E/3749, para. 90); eighteenth session, resolution 12 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 233 and E/4025, para. 316); and nineteenth session, resolutions 14 and 15 (XIX) (paras. 337 and 340 above) and para. 334 above

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

26/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
5. Equal pay for equal work (Biennial)	Report by the ILO	Economic and Social Council resolutions 504 G (XVI) and 884 B (XXXIV) and Commission on the Status of Women, sixteenth session, resolution 4 (XVI) (E/3606/Rev.1, 27/ para. 52)
6. <u>Effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation</u> (Biennial)	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Women, sixteenth session (E/3606/Rev.1, paras. 148-150), seventeenth session (E/3749, para. 188), and eighteenth session, resolution 14 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 268)
7. <u>Nationality of married women</u> (Biennial)	Supplementary report of the Secretary-General	Economic and Social Council resolution 547 D (XVIII) and Commission on the Status of Women, fifteenth session (E/3464, para. 206)
8. <u>Periodic reports on human rights</u> (Annual)	Reports by Governments and by the specialized agencies for the period ending 30 June 1966 relating to economic, social and cultural rights	Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)
9. <u>Survey of the work of the Commission and of the results achieved at the international level</u> (Annual)	Supplementary report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, fourteenth session (E/3360, 28/ para. 144), and fifteenth session (E/3464, para. 203)

27/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7.

28/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 7.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
10. <u>United Nations sales publications relating to the status of women</u>	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, sixteenth session, resolution 13 (XVI) (E/3606/Rev.1, para. 157)
B. <u>Ad hoc projects</u>		
1. <u>Status of women in private law</u>		Commission on the Status of Women, sixteenth session (E/3606/Rev.1, para. 152) and nineteenth session, resolution 10 (XIX) (para. 290, above)
(a) Parental rights and duties, including guardianship of children	Report of the Secretary-General	
(b) Legislation and practice relating to the status of women in family law and property rights	Report of the Secretary-General	Economic and Social Council resolution 587 D I (XX) and Commission on the Status of Women, sixteenth session (E/3606/Rev.1, para. 154) and nineteenth session (para. 289 above)
2. <u>Access of women to education</u>		
(a) Access of women to higher education	Report by UNESCO	Commission on the Status of Women, eighth session (E/2571, para. 71) 29/ and nineteenth session (para. 306 above)
(b) Access of women to technical and vocational education	Report by UNESCO	Commission on the Status of Women, eighth session (E/2571, para. 71 and eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 316)

29/ Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 6.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
3. <u>United Nations assistance for the advancement of women</u>		
(a) Participation of women in national economic and social development	Report of the Secretary-General containing replies to a questionnaire	Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session, resolution 5 (XIX) (para. 224 above)
(b) Activities of the specialized agencies and UNICEF of special interest to women	Reports by WHO, FAO and UNICEF	Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session, resolution 6 (XIX) (para. 250 above)
4. <u>Participation of women in community development</u>	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, eighteenth session, resolution 6 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 149) and nineteenth session, resolution 6 (XIX) (para. 250 above)
5. <u>Effect of family planning on the status of women</u>	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, eighteenth session, resolution 7 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 157) and nineteenth session, resolution 4 (XIX) (para. 218 above)
6. <u>Economic rights and opportunities for women</u>		
ILO standards for the protection of women workers	Report by the ILO	Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session, resolution 13 (XIX) (para. 333 above)

II. PROJECTS FOR LATER SESSIONS^{30/}

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1. <u>Political rights of women</u>		
(a) Political rights of women	Report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments and on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women	Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session, resolution 3 (XIX) (para. 191 above)
(b) Status of women in Trust Territories	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, third session (E/1316, para. 18) and fifteenth session, (E/3464, paras. 205, 215 and 216)
2. <u>United Nations assistance for the advancement of women</u>	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session, resolutions 5 and 6 (XIX) (paras. 224 and 250 above)
3. <u>Status of women in private law</u>		
Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	Report of the Secretary-General containing the reports received from Governments concerning methods of implementing the principles of the Recommendation	General Assembly resolution 2018 (XX)
4. <u>Access of women to education</u>		
Access of women to co-education	Report by UNESCO	Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session (para. 374 above)

^{30/} In addition to the projects listed in this section, the Commission also considers each year the following projects listed in section I-A above as annual continuing projects: 1 (a). Progress achieved in the field of political rights of women; 2. Advisory services in the field of human rights; 4. ILO activities which have a bearing on the employment of women; 8. Periodic reports on human rights; 9. Survey of the work of the Commission and of the results achieved on the international level; and 10. United Nations sales publications relating to the status of women.

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
5. <u>Economic rights and opportunities for women</u>		
(a) Technical and vocational education and training of girls and women (review of the results obtained in the implementation of the recommendations made by the United Nations bodies on this question)	Report of the Secretary-General in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned	Commission on the Status of Women, eighteenth session, resolution 12 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 233)
(b) Part-time work for women	Report by the ILO	Commission on the Status of Women, eighteenth session, resolution 11 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 227), and nineteenth session (para. 374 above)
(c) Studies and activities undertaken by the ILO on the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the status of women workers	Report by the ILO	Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session, resolution 12 (XIX) (para. 328 above)
6. <u>Periodic reports on human rights</u>	Reports by Governments and by the specialized agencies for the period ending 30 June 1967 relating to freedom of information	Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)

III. PUBLICATIONS

1. <u>Newsletter on the Status of Women</u>	Biannually (February and September)	Commission on the Status of Women, fourth session (E/1712, <u>31/</u> para. 93)
2. Revised edition of <u>Legal Status of Married Women</u> , United Nations publication, Sales No.: 57.IV.8	1966	Economic and Social Council resolution 884 D II (XXXIV)
3. Resources available to Member States for the advancement of women	1966	Commission on the Status of Women, eighteenth session, resolution 5 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 147)

31/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 6.

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
4. Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3)	1966 or 1967	Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session, resolution 6 (XIX) (para. 250 above)

XV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

377. At its 464th meeting, on 11 March 1966, the Commission on the Status of Women unanimously adopted its report to the Economic and Social Council on its nineteenth session.

XVI. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination
against women 32/

The Economic and Social Council,

Having taken note of resolution 1 (XIX) of the Commission on the Status of Women concerning the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women,

Submits the draft declaration, which is annexed to the present resolution, to the General Assembly.

ANNEX

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Teheran, 1965, and Geneva, 1966

PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

Considering that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts the principle of non-discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including any distinction as to sex,

Taking into account the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies designed to promote equal rights for men and women,

Concerned that, despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and despite the progress made, there remains considerable discrimination against women,

32/ See paras. 143-160 above.

Considering that discrimination against women is incompatible with the dignity of women as human beings, and with the welfare of the family and of society, prevents their participation, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, and is an obstacle to the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country requires the maximum participation of its women,

Considering that it is necessary to ensure the universal recognition in law and in fact of the principle of equality of men and women,

Solemnly proclaims this Declaration:

Article 1

Discrimination based on sex, operating as it does to destroy or limit equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity.

Article 2

All appropriate measures shall be taken to abolish existing laws, customs, regulations and practices which are discriminatory against women, and to establish adequate legal protection for equal rights of men and women, in particular:

(a) The principle of equality of rights shall be embodied in the Constitution or equivalent law of each country;

(b) The international instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the elimination of discrimination against women shall be ratified and fully implemented as soon as practicable.

Article 3

All appropriate measures shall be taken to educate public opinion and direct national aspirations towards the eradication of prejudice and the abolition of customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority of women.

Article 4

All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women:

(a) The right to vote in all elections and be eligible for election to publicly elected bodies;

(b) The right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions on equal terms with men without any discrimination.

Such rights shall be reflected in legislation.

Article 5

Women shall have the same rights as men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. Marriage to an alien shall not automatically affect the nationality of the wife either by rendering her stateless or by forcing on her the nationality of her husband.

Article 6

1. All appropriate measures, primarily by legislation, shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law, and in particular:

- (a) The right to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property, including property acquired during the marriage;
- (b) The right to equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof;
- (c) The right to freedom of movement;
- (d) The right to choose domicile and residence.

2. All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the principle of equality of status of the husband and wife and in particular:

- (a) Women shall have the right to free choice of a husband and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;
- (b) Women shall have equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution;
- (c) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount.

3. Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before puberty shall be prohibited, and effective action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

Article 7

All provisions of penal codes which constitute discrimination against women shall be repealed.

Article 8

All appropriate measures, including legislation, shall be taken to combat all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

Article 9

All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to girls and women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in education at all levels, and in particular:

(a) Equal conditions of access to and study in educational institutions of all types, including universities, vocational, technical and professional schools;

(b) The same choice of curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard, and school premises and equipment of the same quality, whether the institutions are co-educational or not;

(c) Equal opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;

(d) Equal opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult literacy programmes.

Article 10

1. All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of economic and social life, and in particular:

(a) The opportunity, without discrimination on grounds of marital status or any other grounds: to receive vocational training; to work; to free choice of profession and employment, subject to the exceptions necessitated by the dangerous and arduous nature of the work; and to professional and vocational advancement;

(b) The right to equal remuneration with men and to equality of treatment in respect of work of equal value;

(c) The right to leave with pay, retirement privileges and provision for security in respect of unemployment, sickness, old age or other incapacity to work.

2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on account of maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, measures shall be taken to provide paid maternity leave, with the guarantee of returning to former employment, and to provide the necessary social services, including child-care facilities.

Article 11

The principle of equality of rights of men and women demands implementation in all States in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals are urged, therefore, to do all in their power to promote the observance of the principles contained in this Declaration.

II

Political rights of women^{33/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Believing that the memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, prepared annually by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolutions 120 A (VI) and 587 B (XX), have proved helpful to the Commission on the Status of Women, to Governments and to non-governmental organizations,

Noting that since the publication of a consolidated revision of these memoranda in 1959 (A/4159) many countries have enacted legislation by which women have acquired political rights on equal terms with men,

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare in 1966, with the necessary revisions, a consolidated report based on the annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, and to issue thereafter annual supplements to that report;

(b) To prepare biennially the reports on implementation of the principles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women requested in Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI) and to combine these reports with the supplementary reports mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above in a single document entitled "Political Rights of Women";

(c) To circulate this document to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968, and biennially thereafter.

III

United Nations assistance for the advancement of women^{34/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) and 2059 (XX) on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women;

Considering also General Assembly resolution 1920 (XVIII) on the participation of women in economic and social development,

Noting in particular the sixth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2059 (XX), concerning the establishment of a unified

^{33/} See paras. 187-191 above.

^{34/} See paras. 220-224 above.

long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women; and the seventh preambular paragraph of the same resolution, which, inter alia, recognizes that it is appropriate to draw the attention of world public opinion to the importance of the contribution which women can make to national development,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) relating to a long-term programme for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/435 and Add.1-5; E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3),

Believing that a long-term programme for the advancement of women should be developed in stages,

Believing further that in order to formulate such a programme, it is essential to ascertain the views of Governments on the degrees of priority which should be given to the contribution of women to the various areas of national economic and social development, and the measures contemplated by Governments to increase the contribution of women in those areas,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's suggestions concerning the initiation and development in stages of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women, contained in document E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation as appropriate with the specialized agencies, to draw up and communicate to Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status a questionnaire seeking their views on the role which women can play in the economic and social development of their countries, the degrees of priority which should be given to the contribution of women to the various areas of national economic and social development, the problems encountered in those areas, possible ways of surmounting those problems, and the kind of assistance that might be required;

3. Decides to consider the replies to the questionnaire in conjunction with the Secretary-General's report on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3), if possible at its next session with a view to establishing guidelines for a unified, long-term United Nations programme in this field;

4. Invites Member States to establish, in close co-operation with women's voluntary organizations, if possible before the end of 1967, long-term programmes for the advancement of women in their respective countries, such programmes to include as a first step the urgent measures to be taken in the ten-year period beginning in 1968;

5. Draws the attention of Governments to the suggestions made by the Secretary-General relating to long-term programmes for the advancement of women at the national level contained in the annex to his report.

United Nations assistance for the advancement of women^{35/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 concerning the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Noting General Assembly resolution 2059 (XX) of 16 December 1965 calling for a study of the possibility of expanding assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries,

Recognizing that a long-term programme for the advancement of women must include measures that do in fact lead to an improvement of their status, and therefore to their advancement,

Realizing that the participation of international and national non-governmental organizations in such a long-term programme for the advancement of women is not only desirable but necessary,

Considering that it would be relevant and valuable to the work of the Commission to receive reports from the specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund on their activities of particular interest to women, in addition to the reports already received from the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. Invites the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, in particular those concerned with the advancement of women, to develop long-term programmes for the advancement of women; and notes with appreciation that such a long-term programme will be proposed to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its next session;

2. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its next session reports on their activities of particular interest for the advancement of women;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to study the possibilities of joint consultations, exchanges of information and collaboration between the Commission on the Status of Women and the international non-governmental organizations in consultative status which are interested in the long-term programme for the advancement of women;

4. Invites the Inter-Agency Consultative Board to include in its report to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme information on the extent to which women are participating in technical assistance co-operation

^{35/} See paras. 225-250 above.

projects and to make that information available to the Commission on the Status of Women;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General, in consultation, as appropriate, with the specialized agencies and other organs within the United Nations family, to initiate preliminary studies on:

(a) The possibility of establishing a fund to finance a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women to which industrial and business concerns, non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals may be invited to contribute;

(b) The possibility of using such a fund, together with resources available within the United Nations framework of technical assistance and development, to establish a scheme of loans to Governments to assist national programmes for the advancement of women;

(c) The possibility of exchange of information on matters relating to the advancement of women in various geographic areas.

V

Advisory services in the field of human rights^{36/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 926 (X) and Council resolutions 605 (XXI) and 1017 (XXXVII),

Recalling also Council resolution 1067 A (XXXIX) under which a new series of annual seminars on civic and political education of women was initiated,

Considering that it has not been possible to organize a seminar on the subject in 1966,

Noting that four regional seminars on the participation of women in public life have been held: in Thailand in 1957, in Colombia in 1959, in Ethiopia in 1960, and in Mongolia in 1965,

Considering that the seminars on civic and political education will be in the nature of demonstration or pilot projects to be adapted and used for follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their countries,

Believing that one seminar among the new series of seminars on civic and political education of women could be organized on a world-wide rather than a regional basis;

1. Decides that, without prejudice to regional seminars on this subject, a seminar on civic and political education of women should be organized on a world-wide basis;

^{36/} See paras. 265-277 above.

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the host Government and the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women, to invite States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to nominate participants to attend such a seminar on civic and political education of women, bearing in mind that the various geographical areas and cultures should be represented.

VI

International Year for Human Rights^{37/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering General Assembly resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating 1968 as International Year for Human Rights,

Considering further General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 in which the Assembly decided inter alia that an international conference on human rights should be convened during 1968,

1. Considers that the International Year for Human Rights will give renewed impetus to the further development and practical implementation of the principles of the defence of women's rights;

2. Deems it essential that the topic of women's rights in the modern world should be included in the programme for the International Year for Human Rights and in the agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include this item in the documents in question;

4. Considers further that the proposed initiation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women in 1968 should be a leading feature of the International Year for Human Rights;

5. Believes that the standards elaborated in the proposed declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women should provide major goals for the International Year for Human Rights.

VII

Report of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session (E/4175).

^{37/} See paras. 356-360 above.

ANNEX I

List of documents which were considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session

Documents issued in the general series

- A/6036. Constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women: memorandum by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/372/Add.4. Survey of the work of the Commission and of the results achieved on the international level: supplementary report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/443. Provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Commission.
- E/CN.6/443/Rev.1. Agenda of the nineteenth session as adopted by the Commission.
- E/CN.6/444. International Labour Organisation activities of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment: report by the International Labour Office.
- E/CN.6/445. Employment of women with family responsibilities: note by the International Labour Office.
- E/CN.6/446. Status of women in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/447 and Add.1. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: memorandum by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/448. Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/449. Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women: report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/451 and Add.1-2. Access of girls and women to higher education: report by UNESCO.
- E/CN.6/452-E/CN.4/896. Advisory services in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/453-E/CN.4/897. Evaluation of the fellowship programme: report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/455. Facilities for assisting employed mothers in child-care: memorandum by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/456. International Year for Human Rights: note by the Secretary-General.

E/CN.6/457. Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

E/CN.6/458. United Nations sales publications relating to the status of women: memorandum by the Secretary-General.

E/CN.6/459. Review of programme of work, establishment of priorities and control and limitation of documentation: note by the Secretary-General.

E/CN.6/460. Pattern of conferences: note by the Secretary-General.

E/CN.6/461 and Corr.1. Study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock: note by the Secretary-General.

E/CN.6/462. Periodic reports on human rights: subject and country index.

E/CN.6/CR.18. Non-confidential list of communications.

E/CN.6/R.1. Parental rights and duties, including guardianship: preliminary report of the Secretary-General.

ST/TAO/HR/24. 1965 Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life (Ulan Bator, Mongolia, August 1965).

E/CN.4/892 and Add.1-7. Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General containing the reports received from Governments.

E/CN.4/893. Periodic reports on human rights: report submitted by the ILO.

E/CN.4/905. International Year for Human Rights: report of the Working Party on the International Year for Human Rights.

Documents issued in the limited series

E/CN.6/L.435. Programme of work suggested by the Chairman.

E/CN.6/L.436. Address given at opening meeting of the Commission by H.I.H. Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, Chairman of the Commission at its eighteenth session.

E/CN.6/L.437. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: suggested draft.

E/CN.6/L.438. Periodic reports on human rights - Chile, France, Ghana, Japan, Philippines and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.439. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to article 7 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.440. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Ghana, Guinea and Philippines: amendment to article 7 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.441. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Austria: amendment to article 7 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.442. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Chile: amendment to article 7 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.443. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - China: amendment to article 7 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.444. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Ghana and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to article 6 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.445. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Ghana and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to article 8 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.446. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - France: amendment to article 8 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.447. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - France: amendment to article 10 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.448 and Add.1-10. Draft report to the Economic and Social Council on the nineteenth session of the Commission.

E/CN.6/L.449. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Ghana: amendments to articles 9 and 10 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.449/Rev.1. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to articles 9 and 10 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.450. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - United States of America: amendments to article 9 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.451. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Philippines: amendment to article 9 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.452. Political rights of women - Poland: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.453. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.454. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - China, Philippines and United States of America: amendment to article 9 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.455. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to articles 11 and 12 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.456. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Mexico: working paper relating to article 9.

E/CN.6/L.457. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Poland: proposal concerning the order of articles in the Declaration.

E/CN.6/L.458. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Poland: amendments to article 5 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.459. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Poland: amendments to articles 2, 3, 11 and 12 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.460. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Finland: working paper relating to articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11 and 12 of the text prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.461. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: suggestions of the Style Committee relating to article 9 of the draft declaration prepared by the Drafting Committee established by the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 77).

E/CN.6/L.462 and Add.1. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - Finland, France, Japan, Philippines, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.463. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.464. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - Guinea, Hungary and Iran: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.465. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - Finland, Iran, Japan, Nepal, United Arab Republic and United States of America: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.466. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - France: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.467. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - France: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.467/Rev.1. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - France: revised draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.468. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - France: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.469. Economic rights and opportunities for women - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.470. International Year for Human Rights - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.471. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - France, Ghana, Liberia, Nepal and United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.472. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Philippines, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.473. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: report of the Style Committee.

E/CN.6/L.474. Advisory services in the field of human rights - Finland and France: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.475. Communications concerning the status of women: report of the Committee on Communications.

E/CN.6/L.476. Advisory services in the field of human rights - Mexico and Philippines: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.477. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women: resolution adopted by the Commission at its 458th meeting.

E/CN.6/L.478. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - China, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.479. Economic rights and opportunities for women - Liberia, United Arab Republic and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.480. Economic rights and opportunities for women - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.481. Advisory services in the field of human rights: resolution adopted by the Commission at its 459th meeting.

E/CN.6/L.482. International Year for Human Rights: resolution adopted by the Commission at its 460th meeting.

E/CN.6/L.484. Status of women in private law - Finland, France, Philippines, Poland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.485. Economic rights and opportunities for women - Liberia, Mexico, Philippines and United States of America: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.486. Access of girls to higher education - France: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.487. Access of women to education - France: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.488. Text of the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women (Teheran, 1965, and Geneva, 1966).

Documents issued in the NGO series

E/CN.6/NGO/160. Economic rights and opportunities for women: statement submitted by the International Council of Jewish Women.

E/CN.6/NGO/161. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

E/CN.6/NGO/162. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the Associated Country Women of the World.

E/CN.6/NGO/163. Political rights of women; United Nations assistance for the advancement of women and International Year for Human Rights: statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

E/CN.6/NGO/164. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women; political rights of women; United Nations assistance for the advancement of women; access of women to education and economic rights and opportunities for women: statement submitted by the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers.

E/CN.6/NGO/165. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the International Council of Social Democratic Women.

E/CN.6/NGO/166. Status of women in private law: statement submitted by the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers.

E/CN.6/NGO/167. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the International Federation of Women Lawyers.

E/CN.6/NGO/168. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association.

E/CN.6/NGO/169. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women: statement submitted by the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association.

E/CN.6/NGO/170. Access of women to education: statement submitted by the World Young Women's Christian Association.

E/CN.6/NGO/171. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women: statement submitted by the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

E/CN.6/NGO/172 and Corr.1. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the International Catholic Child Bureau.

E/CN.6/NGO/173. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

E/CN.6/NGO/174. Status of women in private law: statement submitted by the International Federation of University Women.

E/CN.6/NGO/175. Economic rights and opportunities for women: statement submitted by the International Abolitionist Federation.

ANNEX II

Financial implications of decisions taken by the Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session

A

1. The Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session, held at Geneva, recommended that the Economic and Social Council adopt a draft resolution (see chapter XVI, draft resolution V) by which the Council:

"1. Decides that, without prejudice to regional seminars on this subject, a seminar on civic and political education of women should be organized on a world-wide basis;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the host Government and the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women, to invite States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to nominate participants to attend such a seminar on civic and political education of women, bearing in mind that the various geographical areas and cultures should be represented."

2. The programme of advisory services in the field of human rights proposed for 1967 provides for two seminars at a cost of \$35,000 each, a regional seminar on a subject relating to the status of women estimated as costing \$30,000, and a seminar on the civic and political education of women at a cost of \$40,000. The estimated cost of a seminar on the civic and political education of women, organized on a world-wide basis with thirty-five participants attending, as in the case of the seminar on the multinational society held in Yugoslavia in 1965, would be \$63,400. Under the present programming of the budgetary allocations for 1967, the additional \$23,400 could only be met by eliminating one seminar or by reducing the funds available for fellowships. It may be noted that in the discussion of the above resolution by the Commission on the Status of Women it was suggested that the financial implications could be reduced if less than thirty-five States were invited to nominate participants and it was said that a smaller number of participants might be appropriate in view of the nature of the seminar (see paragraph 273 above). In this connexion, the cost of travel and subsistence of each participant to a seminar organized on a world-wide basis would be approximately \$1,300.

B

3. The Commission on the Status of Women, in resolution 9 (XIX) relating to the seminar to be held in the Philippines in December 1966, (see chapter VI, paras. 278-280) has requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of making arrangements for the attendance of one participant from each of the four

countries outside the ECAFE region which have acted as host to regional seminars relating to the status of women. These four countries are Colombia, Ethiopia, Romania and Togo. The travel and subsistence costs of the attendance of one participant from each of these countries would be approximately \$5,700.

4. The Secretary-General drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the expenditure involved in the implementation of this proposal could only be effected to the detriment of the fellowships programme for 1966, the resources for which had already been reduced considerably owing to the necessity to finance the international seminar on apartheid to be held this year.

C

5. By resolution 6 (XIX), (See chapter V, paras. 225-250) the Commission requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the printing, as a sales publication, of the report on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3). The total cost of printing that report is estimated at \$3,500 calculated as follows: 4,000 copies in English would cost \$1,500; 1,500 copies in French would cost \$1,000; and 1,850 copies in Spanish would cost \$1,000.

6. The publications programme approved for 1966 fully commits the total resources appropriated by the General Assembly for this purpose, and it will therefore be possible to arrange for the publication of the report this year only by substitution for an already approved item. If the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-first session, endorses the request made by the Commission, and if the publication of the report cannot be accommodated in the 1966 programme, the Secretary-General would include the cost involved in the revised estimates for 1967 arising from actions of the Council.

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