



COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

REPORT ON THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

27 January - 12 February 1969

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1969

NOTE

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

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on the Status of Women held its twenty-second session at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, from 27 January to 12 February 1969.
2. The session was opened by Justice Annie Jiagge (Ghana), Chairman of the Commission at its twenty-first session.

Attendance

3. Attendance at the Commission was as follows:

MEMBERS

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

Botswana: Mrs. Motsei Doreen Galetshoge;

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mrs. L.P. Marinkevich,
Mr. S.S. Ogurtsov;**

Chile: Mrs. Mimi Marinović de Jadresić, Mrs. Elsa Wiegold,* Mr. Gonzalo Salgado,*
Mrs. Margarita Gallo de Muller;*

Costa Rica: Miss Violeta Madrigal Mora;

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

Dominican Republic: Mr. Luis Raúl Betances, Mr. Frank Esmurdoc;*

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

Ghana: Justice Annie Jiagge, Miss Florence Addison,* Mr. Michael K. Namon;**

Guatemala: Mrs. Ruth Chicas Rendón;

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

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

Iran: Mrs. Effat Nahvi;

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

Iraq: Mr. Mohammed R. Al-Jabiri;

Japan: Mrs. Yoko Nuita,* Mr. Takarori Kazuhara,* Miss Sachiko Kubota,**
Miss Nobuko Hirata;**

Liberia: Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson;

Madagascar: Mrs. Zaïveline Ramarosaona;

Malaysia: Mr. Mohd Hashim Taib;*

Morocco: Mrs. Halima Warzazi;

Nicaragua: Mrs. Olga Núñez de Saballos;

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

Norway: Mrs. Eva Kolstad, Mr. Svenn Refshal;**

Peru: Mrs. Eva María Robertson de Otayza;

Philippines: Mrs. Lourdes Paredes San Diego,* Mrs. Leticia Ramos-Shahani,*
Mrs. María Osmeña Charnley;*

Romania: Mrs. Florica Andrei;

Spain: Miss Carmen Salinas, Mrs. Carola Ribed de Varcárcel,* Mr. Ricardo Cortés;**

Tunisia: Mrs. Souad Chater;

Turkey: Mr. Argun Özer;

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mrs. T.N. Nicolaeva, Mrs. G.F. Tichmeneva,*
Mr. O.N. Brushkov,** Mr. N.I. Yevdokeyev;**

United Arab Republic: Mrs. Aziza Hussein, Mr. Amre Moussa,* Mrs. Mervat Telawi;*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Dr. Shirley Summerskill,
Mr. Mark Allen,* Mr. D.F. Milton,** Mrs. M.B. Chitty,* Miss S.E. Harden;**

United States of America: Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, Mr. John Means,***
Mr. Clarence I. Blau,** Mr. John Cates Jr.,** Miss Shirley B. Hendsch,**

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

*** Alternate at occasional meetings.

OBSERVERS

Belgium: Mrs. E. Gunawardana;
Canada: Miss Sylva M. Gelber;
Colombia: Miss Esmeralda Arboleda de Cuevas;
Cuba: Mr. Jorge E. Reyes Vega;
Indonesia: Miss Anak A. Muter;
Israel: Mr. Moshe Leshem, Mr. Reuven Hillel, Miss Tova Ronn;
Italy: Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero;
Mexico: Mrs. Mercedes Cabrera;
Mongolia: Mrs. N. Tserennadmid, Mrs. D. Naran;
Yugoslavia: Mr. N. Čalovski.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mrs. Elizabeth Johnstone,
Miss Delia Garcia-Daireaux;
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):
Dr. Ludmilla A. Marin, Dr. Léon Marie André, Mr. Donald W. Woodward,
Mr. Morris A. Greene;
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
Miss Nicole Friderich;
World Health Organization (WHO): Mrs. Sylvia Meagher;
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Mrs. Elena Mederos de Gonzalez,
Miss Dorothea Banks.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS^{1/}

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

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

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Emile Laflamme,
Miss Beatrice von Roemer;

World Confederation of Labour: Mrs. Françoise Matte-Guerard;

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Brian Barton;

World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mrs. Latifeh Yarshater.

Category B

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

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The:
Mrs. Renuka Mukerji Somersekka, Mr. Richard M. Fagley;

International Alliance of Women: Mrs. Clifford A. Bender;

International Catholic Child Bureau: Mrs. Margaret M. Berlard, Mrs. Eileen Connolly;

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Dr. Louis Longarzo;

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

International Council of Women: Mrs. Mary Craig Schuller-McGeachy,
Miss Margaret Barnard, Mrs. Louise Mumm, Mrs. S.M. Milne, Mrs. Belle Spafford;

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Mrs. Esther W. Hymer,
Mrs. Lois Hagen;

International Federation of University Women: Mrs. James G. Morrison,
Mrs. Dorothy C. Stratton, Mrs. Esezia Makumbi;

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Mrs. Lillian Lupka, Mrs. Bertha Lesnow,
Miss Bernadette Dolan, Miss Dora Aberlin;

International League for the Rights of Man, The: Mrs. Claudia Lavenstein;

International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. Peter Lawton Collins,
Mrs. W.H. Lubbers;

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The: Mrs. Gladys M. Bradley,
Mrs. Leah Honitz;

Women's International Democratic Federation: Mrs. Yvonne Dumont;

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Mrs. F. Augusta Beadenkopf;

World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. Meyer Cohen;

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls: Mrs. Rosemary Higgins Cass,
Miss Mary di Fonzo;

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Catherine Schaefer,
Miss Alba Zizzamia, Mrs. Miriam T. Rooney;

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

World's Women's Christian Temperance Union: Mrs. Diane Reed.

Register

International Council of Social Democratic Women: Mrs. S. Fanny Simon;

International Humanist and Ethical Union: Mrs. Walter M. Weis;

International Planned Parenthood Federation: Mrs. G.D. Levy;

Medical Women's International Association: Dr. Ada Chree Reid;

St. Joan's International Alliance: Miss F.L. McGillicuddy, Mrs. Frances Sawyer;

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The: Mrs. John Paul Reiner,
Mrs. Edward F. Johnson, Mrs. Gene Edgar, Mrs. Edwin A. Head, Jr.;

Zonta International: Mrs. Helvi Sipilä, Mrs. J. Maria Pierce, Mrs. Agnes Pfeifer.

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

Election of officers

5. At its 522nd meeting on 27 January 1969, the Commission unanimously elected the following officers: Chairman: Mrs. Hanna Bokor (Hungary); Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. Mimi Marinović (Chile), Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson (Liberia) and Miss J.C.H.H. de Vink (Netherlands); Rapporteur: Mrs. Souad Chater (Tunisia).

Committees

6. At its 536th meeting on 5 February 1969, the Commission established an ad hoc committee on communications, composed of the representatives of Guatemala, Guinea (Chairman), Iran, Norway (Rapporteur) and Romania.

Meetings, resolutions and recommendations

7. The Commission held twenty-four plenary meetings. The views expressed in those meetings are summarized in the records of the 522nd to 545th meetings (E/CN.6/SR.522-545).

8. At its 527th and 537th meetings the Commission, in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure, heard oral statements by the observers of Israel and Colombia.

9. In accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure, the observers of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council also made statements in the course of the Commission's twenty-second session: the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the Women's International Democratic Federation and the World Young Women's Christian Association. Written statements submitted by the non-governmental organizations are listed in annex I to the present report.

10. The resolutions adopted by the Commission at the twenty-second session and the draft resolutions submitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration are set out in chapters XVI and XVII of the present report.

11. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-second session are listed in annex I to the present report.

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

Agenda

13. The Commission considered its agenda at its 522nd meeting. It had before it the provisional agenda (E/CN.6/508), drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission at its twenty-first session.

14. During its consideration of the agenda, the Commission unanimously decided to defer until a later session consideration of items or sub-items on the review of regional training centres or institutes, the status of the unmarried mother, and the effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation.

15. At its 522nd meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted its agenda and decided on the order and estimated dates for the consideration of the various items.

16. The agenda as adopted (E/CN.6/508/Rev.1) is reproduced below:
1. Election of officers
 2. Adoption of the agenda
 3. Political rights of women:
 - (a) Progress achieved in the field of political rights
 - (b) Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories
 4. Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories
 5. Protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence
 6. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
 7. Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field:
 - (a) Participation of women in national economic and social development
 - (b) Participation of women in community development
 8. Review of the programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation
 9. Economic rights and opportunities for women:
 - (a) ILO activities which have a bearing on the employment of women
 - (b) Equal pay for equal work
 10. Status of women in private law:

Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages
 11. Access of women to education:
 - (a) UNESCO activities of special interest to women
 - (b) Coeducation
 12. Advisory services in the field of human rights
 13. Periodic reports on human rights

14. Co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system: report of the Inter-American Commission of Women
15. Communications concerning the status of women
16. Report of the twenty-second session of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

II. POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

17. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda relating to political rights of women at its 523rd to 526th meetings. It had before it the following documents: a report by the Secretary-General (A/7197) containing information on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women and on the implementation of the principles of the Convention on Political Rights of Women; and a second report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/509) on the information concerning the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories based on information received from the Governments concerned, and on any relevant reports and records of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Both reports were the first of a new series established in accordance with resolutions 1132 (XLI) of the Economic and Social Council and 1 (XXI) of the Commission, respectively. In addition, the Commission also had before it the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women, held at Accra, Ghana, from 19 November to 2 December 1968 (E/CN.6/L.551).

18. The Secretary-General's report on political rights of women showed that in virtually all countries women played a part in public life and that most constitutions guaranteed the political rights of women. It was noted, however, with regret that in some countries women still did not have the right to vote or had only a limited right. It was felt that this situation would be remedied following progress in the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

19. Some representatives thought that the statistical data contained in the report concerned only a few privileged women who were able to exercise fully their political rights and not the masses of women, and that the information furnished by Governments on this subject should also include statistics concerning the part played in political life by women in comparison with the rest of the population.

20. Some representatives stressed that the obstacles hindering women from fully exercising their political rights included the apathy shown by women themselves, prejudice, tradition and their tendency to confine themselves to social work. Some representatives pointed out that the inadequacy of women's participation in public life in their countries was not solely due to their legal status, but also involved a large number of economic, social, cultural and political factors.

21. It was considered that education was very important and that it was a key factor in helping women to become aware of their rights and responsibilities without forgetting, however, that they had a dual role to play, namely, that of mother and citizen. It was said that an intensive programme of civic and political training was necessary to ensure that women realized the full extent of their rights and abilities, and that women should receive this training together with men, thus placing women on an equal footing with men in all fields. Some representatives stressed that young people should be encouraged to participate in political activity, and that civic education should be available not only in secondary

schools but also in adult educational institutes. In this connexion, the importance of information provided by the Press, radio and television, and the action of political parties and women's organizations was emphasized.

22. Representatives stressed the importance of seminars on the civic and political education of women which would study obstacles to the practical exercise by women of their political rights and would thus help to define the role of women in future society. Some members of the Commission, citing the Seminar held at Accra, Ghana, in November 1968, welcomed the mass participation of women in the work of that meeting. It was observed that translations into the local languages at that Seminar had enabled all the women, particularly the women in rural areas, to make their views known and raise questions for discussion. Seminars such as that one could therefore play an important role in promoting among women an awareness of their rights and responsibilities in society. Some representatives also said that the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women represented the best means of making further progress.

23. Some representatives considered that despite the progress which had been made in this field, the question of the political rights of women should be kept on the Commission's agenda.

24. With respect to the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, a number of representatives expressed satisfaction at the report of the Secretary-General and at the additional information it contained in accordance with the request of the Commission in resolution 1 (XXI). Several representatives deplored the political situation in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, noting that both men and women were affected by political conditions there. It was pointed out that the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was a necessary prerequisite for the achievement of equality for women in such Territories. Some representatives noted with interest that various programmes in some of the Territories had brought benefits to women and children. The view was expressed that it would be useful if Administering Authorities would provide more information showing whether women had equal access to education. It was also said that the programme of work of voluntary organizations in different localities would be valuable in finding out if their activities were suited to local conditions and needs.

Consideration of draft resolutions and voting

25. The Commission considered the draft resolution submitted by Botswana, Chile, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.552) and subsequently sponsored also by Costa Rica, Peru and the Philippines. Under the operative paragraph of the draft resolution, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments of Member States to provide in their future reports on the implementation of the Convention on Political Rights of Women fuller information, including statistical data and the percentage of women elected to the national Parliament and appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts.

26. In introducing the draft resolution one of the sponsors emphasized that constant progress needed to be made in the exercise of political rights by women and that the Commission should ask Governments to provide fuller information in order to

enable it to ascertain better the extent of the measures taken by Governments in the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

27. At its 526th meeting on 29 January 1969, the Commission adopted the draft resolution unanimously. For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 1 (XXII).⁷

28. A draft resolution relating to the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories was submitted by Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, the Philippines and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.553). Its operative paragraphs read as follows:

/The Commission on the Status of Women/

"1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for the valuable report contained in document E/CN.6/509;

"2. Expresses special concern for the status of women and children in some of the Territories reported upon;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit similar reports biennially to the Commission;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Administering Authorities to the importance of seminars on civic and political education of women and to seek their co-operation in organizing such seminars in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in arranging for women from such Territories to attend similar seminars elsewhere."

29. The representative of Iraq orally proposed the deletion of the words "some of" in operative paragraph 2, pointing out that the Commission should be concerned for the status of women and children in all Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Other representatives opposing the amendment, argued that in some instances special programmes for the benefit of women and children existed and the Commission should take account of this fact.

30. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed the deletion of the words "special" and "some of" in operative paragraph 2.

31. The Commission rejected the United Kingdom amendment by 21 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions. It adopted the amendment of Iraq by 13 votes to 5, with 11 abstentions. It adopted paragraph 2, as amended, by 23 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

32. At its 526th meeting on 29 January 1969, the Commission adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, by 26 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. For the text of the resolution see chapter XVI, resolution 2 (XXII).⁷

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

33. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda: "Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories" at its 525th and 532nd meetings. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/515) on the origin of the item on the Commission's agenda and relevant decisions of other United Nations organs, in particular the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

34. In the Secretary-General's note, it was pointed out that the General Assembly in resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa", had requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue its study of the problem which had been raised and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session. Subsequently, at meetings held between 31 October and 7 November 1968, the Special Committee had considered the report of its Sub-Committee I, to which it had referred the question and, in its own report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, 2/ had endorsed the recommendations made. The General Assembly in resolution 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 had approved the report of the Special Committee and had requested the Special Committee to continue to study the question and to report to it at its twenty-fourth session. The Secretary-General's note further pointed out that none of the documents or resolutions mentioned therein referred specifically to the living conditions of women in dependent Territories.

35. During the debate some representatives expressed doubt as to the relevance of the item which had been placed on the Commission's agenda, and as to the competence of the Commission to discuss it. Several speakers observed that the Commission had no information concerning the status of women in dependent Territories and that the item itself could more appropriately be discussed by the Special Committee, since it related not to women as such but to women as citizens. Others, however, maintained that the item was of great importance for the fuller participation of women in economic and social development, that the Commission was unquestionably competent to discuss the matter and that the necessary information might be obtained and presented to the Commission by the Secretary-General.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 68, documents A/7320 and Add.1.

36. On the substance of the question, some representatives pointed out that foreign economic and other interests operating in dependent Territories constituted in many instances a major obstacle to social and economic justice, as had been noted by the Special Committee, and in particular had deleterious effects on the living conditions of women in those Territories. Those interests frequently were motivated solely by the desire for maximum profits, which they obtained by the payment of minimum wages, by refusal to permit trade unions and by rejection of social security schemes. They were sometimes backed by colonial Powers and foreign monopolies, which protected their interests but did not always have the interests of the indigenous inhabitants at heart. Thus they were able to impose unfair conditions upon the developing countries, and to remove their profits from those countries, often with disastrous results. These foreign economic and other interests, it was said, played a key role in maintaining colonialism, racism and apartheid. In some cases they were the main obstacles to the attainment of political independence and stable social and economic development of the dependent Territories; in other cases their activities were closely linked to the military activities of the colonial Powers which, by diverting a large proportion of the population from productive employment, had an adverse effect on the living conditions of the indigenous inhabitants, particularly women.

37. Other representatives however pointed out that foreign investments in dependent Territories were not necessarily detrimental to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of those Territories; that, on the contrary, such foreign investments had often brought important benefits to those Territories and to their inhabitants; and that the administration of dependent Territories was not always profitable for the metropolitan Power and indeed often constituted a serious drain upon its resources.

38. Members of the Commission took note of the fact that the General Assembly in resolution 2288 (XXII) had decided to continue its study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in certain Territories and that in resolution 2425 (XXIII) the General Assembly had requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to study that question and report thereon to the twenty-fourth session in 1969. Several representatives regretted that the reports of the Special Committee and its Sub-Committee which had examined the question contained no specific information dealing with the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories.

Consideration of the draft resolution and voting

39. A draft resolution on the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories was submitted by the Byelorussian SSR, Guinea and Iran (E/CN.6/L.555 and Add.1), by which the Commission would note that the document of the Secretary-General prepared for the twenty-second session (E/CN.6/515) was of a preliminary character and would request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question for its next session. Some representatives expressed the view that it was not necessary for the Secretary-General to prepare a report at that stage since the matter was under active consideration by other organs and by the General Assembly; moreover, little relevant information appeared to be available.

40. After some discussion the representative of Morocco proposed that the operative paragraph of the draft resolution should be replaced by the following text, which was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution:

/The Commission on the Status of Women/

"Requests the Special Committee referred to in General Assembly resolutions 2288 (XXII) and 2425 (XXIII) to devote a part of the report which it is to present to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly to the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories, in order that the study may be submitted to the twenty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women."

41. At its 532nd meeting on 3 February 1969, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as amended, by 17 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions. /For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 3 (XXII).⁷

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

42. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 526th, 527th and 530th to 532nd meetings. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/511) explaining the origin of the item on the Commission's agenda.

43. In the course of the general debate, a number of representatives indicated that the Commission, which had to date been primarily concerned with the status of women under normal peaceful conditions, should also be involved in protecting the rights of women under emergency or war time situations. In their view, any disregard of the right to special protection to which women were legitimately entitled could be considered as discrimination against them, and therefore of interest to the Commission. It was also observed in that connexion, that the Commission should share the concern shown by other United Nations bodies with the political and humanitarian aspects of emergency and war, since women and children were the most vulnerable elements of the population under severe conditions. Some representatives gave examples of the situation of women and children in occupied Arab territories to illustrate the importance of the protection of women and children. Emphasizing that the Commission should continue to be informed of the situations in which women found themselves as a result of emergency or war situations, and that it should examine these from a strictly humanitarian angle, some representatives recommended that the Secretary-General be asked to prepare a report on the question, taking into consideration relevant documents submitted to other United Nations organs. Reference was made in that connexion to General Assembly resolutions 2443 (XXIII) and 2444 (XXIII) on respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories and on respect for human rights in armed conflicts and it was observed that the Special Committee, to be established under the former resolution, could also serve as a source of information for the Commission.

44. Several representatives stressed that, in dealing with the item, the Commission should examine all tragic conditions under which women and children might be in need of special protection including those resulting from natural disasters. Some were of the opinion that the Commission should consider the item in general terms rather than concentrate only on specific events. They felt that it should avoid discussing the political implications of the subject and encourage discussion on a general humanitarian basis and by so doing try to obtain the general agreement which would allow the attainment of the Commission's goal of promoting the protection of women everywhere without discrimination. In this connexion, it was suggested that the Commission should consider constructive measures with a view to encouraging existing organizations concerned with emergency relief, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross or UNICEF, to aid suffering women and children throughout the world, and that the Secretary-General should be asked to furnish the Commission with data on the conditions of women and children in situations of emergency or war supplied by those organizations.

45. On the general question of women in armed conflicts and in the establishment of peace and justice, some representatives noted the role that women were being called upon to play, under present conditions, both at the national and international levels. It was said that women were not only the victims, but also the participants in armed conflicts, and today enjoyed the possibility of influencing national and international political life and thus of helping to achieve the conditions of life which were in harmony with human dignity and development laid down in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this regard, some representatives stressed the need to encourage women to assume increasing responsibilities in the political affairs of their countries and in the international community and to make every effort, within their families and communities, to eradicate conditions that might lead to armed conflict and to find a solution to them. It was also pointed out that women who were better able than men to ascertain the depth of the physical and moral suffering of other women in armed conflicts, could further help the cause of peace by participating to a greater extent in activities under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international organizations concerned.

Consideration of the draft resolution and voting

46. A draft resolution on the protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence was submitted by Guinea and Malaysia (E/CN.6/L.554) which, after incorporating certain changes suggested in the course of the discussion, read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Conscious of its responsibility to seek and establish, for all women, conditions of life which satisfy the criteria of human dignity and development laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants,

"Convinced that the spread and perpetuation of armed conflicts create particularly tragic conditions of life for women and children in occupied territories and territories ravaged by war and increasingly delay the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations,

"Concerned also for the tragic conditions of women and children in areas struck by natural disasters,

"Convinced of the increasing responsibility which women should assume in the conduct of national and international public affairs,

"1. Takes note of resolutions I and XXIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights and General Assembly resolutions 2443 (XXIII) and 2444 (XXIII) concerning respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories, and human rights in armed conflicts;

"2. Expresses the hope that women in increasing numbers will be consulted or sent on missions by the International Committee of the Red Cross in occupied territories and territories ravaged by war or struck by natural disasters;

"3. Solemnly appeals to all women throughout the world to make every effort to contribute, in their families and in their communities, to the establishment of peace and justice and towards finding a just solution to armed conflicts;

"4. Invites the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund to pay closer attention and render greater assistance to women and children in the territories mentioned in order to provide them with better protection;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its twenty-third session a report on the conditions of women and children in the aforementioned territories in accordance with the provisions of this resolution."

47. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors indicated that the text was of a strictly humanitarian character and the result of a series of compromises aimed at fulfilling the aspirations of the Commission to provide for the safeguard of the millions of women who were suffering everywhere in occupied territories or territories ravaged by war.

48. The representative of Iraq proposed the insertion of a new third preambular paragraph, reading as follows:

"Appreciating the attention given and the Emergency Fund established by the United Nations Children's Fund to help children of the occupied territories and other territories affected by war,".

49. The representative of Morocco, referring to the incidents which had occurred in the Gaza Strip occupied by Israel, emphasized that there were grounds for protecting women and children against inhuman practices as a result of armed conflicts wherever such protection was needed and proposed the replacement of operative paragraph 4 by the following:

"4. Recommends that the protection of women and children against inhuman practices in time of armed conflict or occupation should more than ever receive the attention of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund;".

50. The sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to the amendment proposed by the representative of Iraq. They also accepted the Moroccan amendment, further amended by the addition of the following: "which should furthermore render greater assistance to them and to women and children in territories struck by natural disasters;".

51. Some representatives observed that the reference to natural disasters in the draft resolution went beyond the scope of the agenda item, namely the protection of women and children in emergency or war time. Others, however, indicated that the word "emergency" could be interpreted to include such matters.

52. The representative of Cyprus proposed a revision of operative paragraph 5 to read as follows:

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its twenty-third session a report containing information to be found in official United Nations documents as well as in documents or reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross on the conditions of women and children in the aforementioned territories in accordance with the provisions of this resolution."

53. After an exchange of views, during which the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that, in the report requested, the Secretary-General could only refer to information submitted by governmental sources or contained in official United Nations documents; furthermore, he also pointed out that neither the original text nor the amendment of Cyprus indicated precisely the territories envisaged for purposes of the report and that while with regard to territories which were already so defined in United Nations resolutions there would be no special problems, the Secretary-General would find serious difficulties of a legal and political nature in endeavouring to determine what other territories should be regarded for the purpose of the report as "occupied" or "ravaged by war". The representative of the Secretary-General also stated that as regards the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross, only those formally transmitted to the Secretary-General could be used.

54. The sponsors subsequently revised operative paragraph 5 to read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its twenty-third session a report, based in particular on information in United Nations official documents and in the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund, on the conditions of women and children in the territories mentioned in operative paragraph 1 of this resolution."

55. The representative of the United States of America requested that a separate vote be taken on operative paragraph 1.

56. At the request of the representative of Iraq, this vote as well as the vote on the resolution as a whole was taken by roll-call.

57. At the 532nd meeting, held on 3 February 1969, the Commission voted on the draft resolution as follows:

(a) It adopted operative paragraph 1 of the draft by 15 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cyprus, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic.

Against: Costa Rica, Madagascar, Nicaragua, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Chile, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Liberia, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) It adopted the draft resolution, as a whole, by 19 votes to none, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialistic Republic, Cyprus, France, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

[For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 4 (XXII).]

58. At the Commission's 540th meeting, a letter dated 4 February 1969 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/524) and containing the text of a telegram sent by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic to the Secretary-General was circulated. 3/

59. At the 542nd meeting, a letter dated 7 February 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/526) and containing the text of a letter from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General was likewise circulated. 4/

60. Some representatives said that they had not had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the contents of document E/CN.6/526 and that they had therefore been unable to take it into consideration.

3/ For the text of the telegram, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969, document S/8991. This text was also circulated as General Assembly document A/7505.

4/ For the text of the letter, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969, document S/8994. This text was also circulated as General Assembly document A/7506.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

61. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at the 528th, 529th and 533rd meetings. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/517) containing an analysis of the replies received, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1325 (XLIV) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against women. The replies of Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations were made available on request to members of the Commission in Background Paper No. 3.

62. Representatives expressed satisfaction at the interest shown by Governments, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in furnishing replies on the implementation of the Declaration and on the achievements mentioned. It was regretted, however, that more Governments had not been able to supply information in the time available and it was suggested that those Governments which had not already done so should be invited to submit information for the next session of the Commission.

63. Although representatives agreed on the need to keep the Commission regularly informed of the activities of Governments in implementing the Declaration, some were in favour of annual reports, while others thought two or three yearly intervals would be sufficient.

64. Several representatives noted with interest the efforts made by Governments, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and the Secretary-General to disseminate widely the text of the Declaration, efforts which, in their view, were an essential first step towards its implementation. The initiative taken by a number of Governments to publish and distribute the text in local languages was noted in particular. Members of the Commission expressed satisfaction at the publicity which the Secretary-General had given to the Declaration in the course of the year, although some pointed out that greater efforts were required and expressed the wish that the Secretary-General prepare and issue pamphlets and other publications, and even a film on the Declaration as a further means of bringing it to the knowledge of women all over the world.

65. A number of representatives described the activities undertaken in their respective countries to give publicity to the text of the Declaration, noting that for the most part, such activities had been carried out in connexion with the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights. The national committees established in some countries for the organization of activities connected with the International Year's celebrations, were reported as having been very active in carrying out campaigns aimed at making the Declaration known to interested groups and to the general public. Non-governmental organizations were also mentioned as having been responsible, in many countries, for a number of programmes directed at spreading knowledge and understanding of the Declaration.

66. Many representatives regretted, however, the difficulties experienced in giving publicity to the Declaration through the ordinary information media, since they felt that the Press did not consider it as an item of particular news value.

Information about women's rights, it was said, did not appeal to the general public, which was evident by the lack of representatives of the Press at the meetings of the Commission. It was also said that the so-called "feminine Press" was primarily, if not exclusively, dedicated to topics other than those relating to the status of women and their advancement. Several representatives mentioned the importance of the Press as an instrument for the general education of women and for making them aware of their rights and responsibilities.

67. Although representatives stressed the importance of the Declaration which set up international standards for Governments to follow, they felt that it was only a first step in the long way ahead towards achieving the goal of universal acceptance of its principles. Some representatives proposed the drafting of a convention on the elimination of discrimination against women. Representatives noted with satisfaction that in the replies furnished to the Secretary-General, several Governments had indicated that their legislation was already in agreement with the principles of the Declaration, while others had found inspiration in them to change their laws or were in the process of doing so. Some representatives observed, however, that, in practice, the principles of the Declaration were not being implemented since it was found that almost everywhere legislation and its application in practice did not always correspond. The apathy among women was mentioned as one of the main obstacles, apathy which was very often based on the centuries-old idea of the different roles of men and women in society. Increased education, particularly among young women, about their rights and opportunities was considered to be the best means of changing their apathetic behaviour. It was said in this connexion that in order to change people's attitudes and preconceived ideas as to what women could do, school children should be instructed in the principles of the Declaration, and the example of one Government was cited which had sent the Declaration to its educational authorities to follow when drafting new school curricula. It was also noted that in some countries the young generations were growing up with the concept of a new role for men and women in society and in the family.

68. Another obstacle impeding the practical application of the principles of the Declaration was considered to be the reluctance on the part of men to accept and to promote the new role of women. In this connexion, representatives agreed on the need to prove the importance of the participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries. Mention was made of the advisability of placing the question of the implementation of the Declaration within the framework of the United Nations long-term programme for the advancement of women and the second Development Decade. It was said that the second Development Decade, to be initiated in 1970, by giving greater emphasis and a new approach to the importance of human resources, would also be giving new meaning to the role of women in development.

69. Some representatives, while stating that the implementation of the Declaration was closely related to the socio-economic characteristics and to the degree of development of the country concerned, pointed to another obstacle retarding such implementation on a universal basis, namely the lack of initiative for the promotion of the advancement of women on the part of the more advanced countries of the world which too frequently took an attitude of self-satisfaction. In their view, those countries which set up standards for others to follow, by their lack of action in this field, compelled the developing countries to find their own methods in isolation. The advantages to be derived from sociological studies, aimed at bringing

to the surface the deep-rooted obstacles to women's advancement in a particular society, were emphasized as one of the means to overcome such obstacles. In that regard, it was observed that once the conditions and the socio-economic infrastructure of a country had been studied, the situation could only be changed slowly, for the elimination of discrimination against women could not be achieved overnight.

70. Several representatives also referred to some of the goals to strive for in achieving full implementation of all or certain principles of the Declaration. There was agreement that the eradication of illiteracy among women was a priority aim in attaining the elimination of discrimination against them. Some representatives also said that economic development in some countries and economic planning in others, which should always take into consideration the needs and potentialities of women, constituted one of the many means of ensuring the right of women to work.

71. Finally, some representatives also discussed various courses of action of a general character which, in their opinion, would promote the implementation of the Declaration as a whole. One representative called on the specialized agencies, particularly ILO and UNESCO, to inscribe in the agenda of their forthcoming meetings an item on revision of national legislation for that purpose; some also appealed to UNESCO to encourage Governments to promote education, to eradicate illiteracy among women and to increase the number of co-educational institutions, and to UNICEF to aid women, particularly by helping them to perform their triple role of mothers, citizens and workers. Other representatives recalled the role which non-governmental organizations could play in influencing public opinion towards accepting the principles of the Declaration and in urging Governments to incorporate such principles in their laws and practices. The organization of seminars similar to the one on the Civic and Political Education of Women held in Ghana in November and December 1968 under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights was also recommended. The use of the various information media, particularly radio and television, to publicize the work and achievements of the Commission was also suggested as an efficient indirect method of implementing the Declaration.

Consideration of the draft resolution and voting

72. A draft resolution regarding the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was submitted by Chile, Costa Rica, France, Ghana, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua and Philippines (E/CN.6/L.556). In the course of the debate it was revised, and in its revised form, it was also sponsored by Peru and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.6/L.556/Add.1). The operative paragraph of the draft resolution read as follows:

/The Commission on the Status of Women/

"1. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To devote more of the available resources to giving wider publicity to the implementation of the Declaration and, in general, to promote the increased participation of women in the political, economic and social life of their countries through effective information campaigns geared to specific targets;

"(b) To give such wider publicity through the form not only of the written word, but also, if not especially, of audio-visual material which in each case should be prepared with careful observance of socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the particular audience it is intended to reach;

"(c) To submit to the Commission at its twenty-third session a report on these activities;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To invite those Governments which have not yet done so to furnish information on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

"(b) To submit all the replies received to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-third session as a supplement to the present report contained in document E/CN.6/517."

73. In introducing the draft resolution one of the sponsors emphasized the importance of spreading the knowledge of the principles of the Declaration; she noted that in spite of the achievements attained in this field, as indicated in the Secretary-General's report, there was a general feeling that further steps should be taken to facilitate and ensure the full implementation of what could be considered one of the most important documents drafted by the Commission. Expressing the views of the sponsors of the draft resolution, she also indicated that it would be desirable to make maximum use of the resources available for the publicity of the Declaration, since only through the widest possible knowledge of its principles could the Commission's aim be achieved of promoting the increasing participation of women in the political, social and economic life of their countries. In this regard it was observed that all possible modern techniques of information and communication should be used in giving further publicity to the Declaration.

74. The representative of the Philippines proposed a revision of the text consisting of the addition of a new first operative paragraph and consequent renumbering of the other operative paragraphs of the draft resolution. The text of the proposed new operative paragraph 1 read as follows:

"1. Invites Governments of Member States to continue considering the possibility of revising national legislation in the light of the principles of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;"

The other sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the above revision.

75. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in becoming a sponsor of the revised draft resolution, supported the new operative paragraph 1 proposed by the representative of the Philippines, which in her view strengthened the draft resolution by adding to it a most important aspect of the implementation of the Declaration.

76. At its 533rd meeting held on 4 February 1969, the Commission adopted unanimously the revised draft resolution. [For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 5 (XXII).]

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

77. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda, concerning a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field, at its 533rd to 536th, 542nd and 543rd meetings. The Commission had before it the following documents: a note by the Secretary-General containing background information relating to the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field (E/CN.6/512) and a comprehensive report of the Secretary-General entitled United Nations Assistance for the Advancement of Women; 5/ resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights; 6/ a report of the Secretary-General containing an analysis of the replies received from Governments to the questionnaire on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries (E/CN.6/513 and Add.1-6). The replies of Governments to the questionnaire on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries were made available to the Commission on request in documents E/CN.6/493 and Add.1; Background Papers 1 (I) and (II), 1/Add.1 and 1/Add.2. A summary of the replies of non-governmental organizations on the same subject were also made available in Conference Room Paper No. 1 (twenty-first session) and Background Paper No. 2 (twenty-second session). The Commission also had before it a preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the participation of women in community development, prepared for the Commission at its twentieth session (E/CN.6/473) and a further report of the Secretary-General on the same subject (E/CN.6/514 and Add.1-2).

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

78. The representative of the Secretary-General, in presenting the relevant documents, briefly reviewed the origin and various stages of the development of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women. She stated that the report on the participation of women in national economic and social development (E/CN.6/513 and Add.1-6) was based on the replies of sixty-three Governments, and that a total of sixty-five replies had been received to date.

79. Drawing the attention of the Commission to some of the main points which emerged from these replies she noted that common observations made by most of the countries replying to question 1 were: (a) that the participation of women was increasing considerably in many areas and that their access to higher posts was improving, although their level of responsibility was generally low; (b) that the number of married women entering the labour market was increasing; (c) that in many countries there was a growing demand among married women for part-time work; (d) that there was a need for women and men to adapt themselves to the characteristics of modern society, for example, to the changing role of the home as

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

6/ See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2).

a consumer rather than a producer of goods; (e) that there was a growing realization that the upbringing of children should be a joint responsibility of both parents; (f) that traditional attitudes hampered women from fully utilizing their talents and skills; (g) that much progress had been made in legislation according men and women equal rights in the political, social and economic fields; (h) that the advancement of the position of women must be viewed in terms of the rapid economic and social progress that could be achieved if greater equality between the sexes existed; (i) that greater economic progress and efficiency could be achieved if the scale of evaluations used in the labour market based on physical characteristics of sex were abandoned; (j) that the unified long-term programme for women and United Nations assistance in that field must be integrated within the context of the development of each individual country, and that the role of women should be aimed at benefiting all members of society. As regards the specific areas of development in which women participated, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that in the majority of countries women predominated in such fields as health, teaching and social welfare, and played a minor role in industry, banking and commerce, science and technology, with the result that a "male sector" and a "female sector" seemed to exist in the labour market of many countries.

80. As regards the extent to which women participated in the preparation and execution of national development plans, she mentioned that in countries where national development plans were drawn up and implemented, women tended to play a minor role in their preparation and in policy-making, although in several countries many opportunities existed for them to make decisions regarding priorities, budgetary allocations and other measures in national plans.

81. With regard to areas of development in which women could make a greater contribution, several countries had indicated that women, including married women, as a source of manpower were becoming increasingly important and that their role in agriculture was also considered valuable. Other replies noted that the role of women in both the social and economic aspects of development was important. Many Governments had reported that they valued projects designed to increase the contribution of women to development as either "crucially important" or "important" in several fields.

82. The representative of the Secretary-General also noted that several countries had indicated that problems relating to the status of women were part of the problems of national development. Among the problems to be overcome in order that women might participate more fully in national development, a number of Governments had mentioned inadequate training and education, lack of day-care centres and similar facilities, attitudes of men towards women and of women towards themselves, problems of working women with family responsibilities and lack of organization and leadership as regards the goals and objectives of women's groups and activities pertaining to the advancement of women.

83. As regards measures designed to increase women's contribution to the economic and social development of their countries, several replies had indicated that they considered such measures as part of the goals of national plans for development. The representative of the Secretary-General also drew the attention of the members of the Commission to the different measures which Member States had undertaken with a view to advancing the position of women in their countries, particularly the establishment of bodies to study the problems of women. It had also been indicated

that the question of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women should be approached mainly in the light of the attitude to such a programme of countries in which the problem of equal rights for women had not yet been solved and which were interested in receiving United Nations assistance. Among the areas for which the need for assistance was emphasized were: training in all fields, organization of seminars, carrying out of surveys, award of fellowships and provision for experts. Replies had also indicated the value of studies and research and the preparation of conventions and declarations by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

84. The representative of the Secretary-General drew attention to resolution IX, entitled "Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women", adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran in 1968 and formally transmitted to the Commission by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

85. The representative of UNESCO, speaking at the request of the Commission, stated that the long-term programme of UNESCO was both moral and socio-economic. She said that education was considered a right of every human being and that there was a corresponding duty to provide it. She pointed out that although legislation was no longer an obstacle to the advancement of women in education, women were not always able in practice to exercise those rights. UNESCO's long-term programme was aimed mainly at correcting that imbalance, without artificially creating a "women's education" problem. The long-term programme was thus general and inter-disciplinary, while including activities relating specifically to women; it was arousing keen interest among Member States and there had been an increase in the number of requests for experts and for scholarships for women. It could thus be seen that Governments were increasingly recognizing the importance of the role of women in national development.

86. Many representatives stressed the importance of the item on the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women and expressed interest in the relatively large number of replies received to the questionnaire which was indicative of the attention given to this subject by Governments. Many members of the Commission described the progress made in their respective countries, but noted that much more needed to be done to secure the full participation of women, without which national economic and social development could not be achieved fully. It was felt that the collection of detailed information about the existing situation was a prerequisite to action, and a suggestion was made that the analysis of the replies received should be forwarded to Governments as a useful guide.

87. Many representatives expressed the view that the long-term programme for the advancement of women should be an integral part of general development plans or programmes, since women constituted an inseparable section of society, although they recognized that special treatment might be needed in some instances. It was also felt that the programme should aim at integrating the different fields with which the Commission was concerned as well as the work of other commissions interested in the advancement of women. It was felt that it was necessary to clarify goals to be achieved within a definite period of time, and the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women, held at Accra, Ghana, in 1968, was cited as having attempted that with respect to Africa. Some representatives said that greater co-ordination and co-operation was needed at the regional and international

levels and that the specialized agencies and regional commissions should be more actively involved. One representative felt that in order to formulate regional and inter-regional programmes, it was important to discover areas of similarities, and diversities for which regions might have different but mutually beneficial solutions. She felt that with a few exceptions, such problems as apathy, social attitudes and the level of women's participation in relation to that of men were universal, while other specific problems might be peculiar to a region.

88. There was a consensus on the importance of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women which had laid the foundation for much of the future action of the Commission and it was noted that the Commission had decided that the implementation of the Declaration should constitute an integral part of the long-term programme. The importance of the review by Governments of their legislation in the light of the provisions of the Declaration was stressed by some representatives and it was pointed out, in this connexion, that even where legislation had been based on the principle of equality, women were often ignorant of the fact and of how to secure enforcement of the relevant laws. Some representatives suggested that the Commission should work toward a convention on the elimination of discrimination against women, since conventions had more force than declarations.

89. Many representatives stressed the importance of education, both in itself and as a means of changing the cultural and psychological patterns which perpetuated discrimination on the basis of sex. It was observed that a point had been reached where education should lay stress on a redefinition of the roles of the sexes to eliminate the traditional barriers between them. It was suggested that education should prepare men and women to share responsibilities both in and outside the home. A special responsibility was said to rest on educated women who should set an example by their activities. It was also pointed out that educating mothers had a special advantage, since they were the teachers of pre-school children.

90. Many representatives also emphasized that education should be geared towards employment opportunities so as to avoid the waste of valuable human resources. In all but a few countries, women were said to be employed at middle and lower levels of responsibility, except in such fields as teaching, nursery and social work. There were few women in the professions of banking or industry, or in the field of politics, trade unions and science or in public office. It was important to encourage women to enter those fields and to readjust the roles traditionally assigned to men so that they in their turn entered occupations which had hitherto been largely restricted to women. It was noted that with scientific and technological advancement, occupations which had been considered too arduous or difficult for women no longer were. Many representatives emphasized that high level policy-making bodies should have both men and women members.

91. The need for family allowances was stressed by many representatives. It was also felt that maternity benefits and leave should not be an obstacle to employment and that day-care centres or other institutions for child-care should be made available to assist working mothers. It was also said that there should also be possibilities for part-time employment for working mothers. In line with the adjustment of roles within the family, it was suggested that men be more involved in sharing the responsibilities of the home. The need for professional training and vocational guidance and re-training was also emphasized in order to enable

women to return to work after raising their children, and to catch up with the rapidly changing modes of work.

92. The availability of information on family planning was also said to be a prerequisite to the exercise of the woman's right to plan a family and control her destiny.

93. Seminars and expert services were cited as examples of the forms of assistance which could be furnished through the United Nations technical co-operation programmes and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. The difficulty facing the developing countries in inviting the United Nations to hold seminars under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights was also noted, and an appeal was made by several representatives for the developed countries to assist developing countries in this respect. It was suggested that problems of women should be incorporated in the aid programme of UNDP and that United Nations assistance should also be integrated with the activities of the specialized agencies. It was also felt necessary to examine each situation carefully in order to understand the form of assistance best suited to the particular situation. The view was expressed that Governments of many developing countries needed to be made aware of the technical assistance available for the advancement of women. Some representatives, however, expressed the opinion that improving the status of women depended not so much on assistance from outside, as on the social and economic progress of the country and on reforms introduced by Governments themselves.

(b) Participation of women in community development

94. With regard to the reports on community development, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that they contained a descriptive account of United Nations work in that field and how it had evolved, and also indicated ways in which women participated in community development and how it helped in promoting their status. She noted that the preliminary report by the Secretary-General had been before the Commission in 1967, and that the Commission had decided to forward it to Governments with a view to obtaining supplementary information. However, the majority of replies described existing programmes but did not evaluate the contribution of women or suggest how their participation could be enhanced. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the Commission might wish to consider a new approach to the question, perhaps through seminars or the initiation of case studies.

95. Some representatives reported on progress made in their countries in community development and women's participation, but a number of them noted that while many countries were interested in integrating women into community development, they did not know how to achieve that effectively. Consequently, the potentialities of women were not being fully utilized. The view was expressed that community development should be directed toward the objectives of equality of the sexes and greater utilization of human resources for the development of society as a whole. The view was expressed that the importance of the human factor in that process must be emphasized.

96. It was observed by some representatives that, in order for community development to be fully utilized as a technique for mobilizing women for national

development, further study was necessary and that a seminar or a series of seminars under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights or other technical co-operation programmes would be very useful.

Consideration of draft resolutions and voting

97. Four draft resolutions on the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field were submitted. The first was submitted by Morocco and Spain (E/CN.6/L.561) and subsequently sponsored also by Guinea; the second by Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, the Philippines and Turkey (E/CN.6/L.562); the third by Botswana, Chile, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.563); and the last by Botswana, Ghana, Liberia and the Netherlands (E/CN.6/L.565), and subsequently also sponsored by Guinea.

98. The operative paragraphs of the first draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.561) read as follows:

/The Commission on the Status of Women/

"1. Requests the inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women, as part of the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field, and under the item 'Participation of women in national economic and social development', of a new item entitled 'Women's social service as an instrument of formation and service for promoting the participation of women in national economic and social development';

"2. Calls upon the Secretary-General to request the Governments of Member States to submit information on their experience in establishing a Women's Social Service as a means of promoting the participation of women in national economic and social development, and to prepare a report based on the information received for submission to the Commission, if possible, at its twenty-third session."

99. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors emphasized the importance of social service and of the potentialities of women in that field. She noted that training was a prerequisite for their contribution and that the object was for women to benefit the community as a whole rather than to use social service as a means of supporting themselves.

100. In the debate which followed, it was said in opposition to the draft resolution that to establish a separate social service for women was inconsistent with the Commission's aim to eliminate, as far as possible, any distinction between men and women. As social service was in the interest of both men and women, it should be performed by both and not by women alone, and social work was of such importance that it should be left to experts. On the question of including the item on the Commission's agenda, it was noted that the Commission was attempting to shorten its agenda, and the question could be discussed under another item. It was also said that the draft resolution did not make it clear whether by "social service" the sponsors meant professional social work or voluntary work or another kind of civil service; if a form of voluntary service by girls of high

school standard existed, which gave girls a substitute to the military training boys were required to do, it might have certain positive effects. The opinion was also expressed that the matter was one which fell within the domestic jurisdiction of each country and not within the mandate of the Commission.

101. In support of the draft resolution, it was said that its objective was not to exclude men but to mobilize the contribution of women to social and economic development. This was said to be particularly the case in developing countries where the contribution of women was greatly needed. It was observed that certain services were more acceptable to women if rendered by women. Furthermore, inasmuch as the draft resolution called for further consideration, the success or failure of the proposed services should not be prejudged.

102. A number of representatives drew a distinction between the various interpretations of the expression "social service" and indicated that the draft resolution envisaged some sort of national service for young women comparable to military service for young men, but on a voluntary rather than a mandatory basis. After an exchange of views the sponsors accepted an amendment to operative paragraph 1, changing the title of the proposed new item at the end of operative paragraph 1 from "Women's social service as an instrument of formation and service for promoting the participation of women in national economic and social development" to "Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community".

103. The sponsors also accepted an amendment by the representative of Australia which proposed the substitution of operative paragraph 2 by the following:

"2. Calls upon the Secretary-General to request the Governments of Member States which have established a women's service as a means of promoting the participation of women in national economic and social development to submit information on their experience in this respect;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report based on the information received for submission to the Commission, if possible, at its twenty-third session."

104. At its 542nd meeting on 10 February 1969, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as amended, by 18 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions. [For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 6 (XXII).]

105. Under the second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.562), the Commission would request the Secretary-General to revise the reports on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries (E/CN.6/513 and Add.1-6) and on the participation of women in community development (E/CN.6/473, E/CN.6/514 and Add.1-2), in the light of additional replies that might be received from Governments and would further request the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of issuing the revised reports in a form appropriate for use by non-governmental organizations and at United Nations seminars and other related activities concerning the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries and their role in community development.

106. A statement of financial implications relating to the draft resolution was circulated to the Commission (E/CN.6/L.568) (See annex II).

107. At its 542nd meeting on 10 February 1969, the Commission adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 7 (XXII).

108. The third draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.563) dealt with "Participation of women in community development".

109. The operative paragraphs of the draft resolution read as follows:

The Commission on the Status of Women

"1. Expresses the hope that the Secretary-General and the Directors-General of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and the Executive Director of UNICEF will continue to intensify their efforts in promoting programmes which would provide greater scope for women's participation in national development, through the technical co-operation programmes and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

"2. Recommends that a series of seminars, under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and other technical co-operation programmes, should be organized on the topic of community development as a method of bringing women into the process of national development and of advancing their status, with particular emphasis on the nature and extent of women's contribution to community development programmes and projects, ways in which the status of women has been advanced through community development, and methods of increasing the scope and content of the contribution of women in this field;

"3. Further recommends that Member States should request the Secretary-General under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights to include an increasing number of projects which would have for their combined aim the advancement of the status of women and their increased participation in national development, through programmes such as community development;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to consider initiating a series of case studies in selected countries with the same object as the seminar and technical co-operation projects mentioned above;

"5. Decides to consider the participation of women in community development at a later session."

110. An amendment, orally proposed by the representative of Tunisia and accepted by the sponsors, consisted of the addition of the words "in co-operation with the Division of Social Development and the specialized bodies of the United Nations" after the word "organized" in operative paragraph 2.

111. An oral amendment by the representative of Morocco which was accepted by the other sponsors introduced a new operative paragraph 5 which read as follows:

"Recommends to Member States that they examine the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission at the present session and provide

any additional information they may have, particularly concerning specific programmes or projects in the field of community development in which women play an effective role."

112. At its 543rd meeting on 11 February 1969, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution, as amended. [For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 8 (XXII).]

113. In introducing the fourth draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.565), one of the sponsors submitted oral revisions to operative paragraph 4; operative paragraph 4 read as follows:

/The Commission on the Status of Women/

...

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies concerned, and the United Nations Children's Fund in planning regional and inter-regional programmes to pay particular attention to problems of a regional character, including malnutrition and its effects on the mental alertness of the child and adult population, and the provision of practical assistance to the housewife to free her for adult education for her personal development and for the good of the community;".

The first revision to paragraph 4 consisted of the substitution of the words "for instance" for the word "including", and the other consisted of the insertion of the words "physical well-being and" between the words "the" and "mental". After an exchange of views on the issue of broadening the scope of women's participation in national development plans, the sponsors also agreed to insert the word "various" between the words "in" and "national" in operative paragraph 6.

114. At its 543rd meeting on 11 February 1969, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution, as revised. [For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 9 (XXII).]

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

115. At its 534th, 538th, 543rd and 544th meetings, the Commission considered item 8 of its agenda, "Review of the programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation".

116. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/516) on the programme of work, the establishment of priorities and the control and limitation of documentation, with special reference to the relevant resolutions of the different organs relating to the matter, and in particular resolution 1367 (XLV) of the Economic and Social Council. It also had before it the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its second session. 7/

117. The representative of the Secretary-General, in presenting the above note, drew attention in particular to the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council which required the Commission to take decisions relating to the establishment of priorities in its work programme, to the control and limitation of documentation, especially whether or not to dispense with summary records of the Commission's meetings, and the periodicity of the sessions of the Commission.

1. CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION: DISPENSING WITH
SUMMARY RECORDS

118. Members of the Commission noted that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1379 (XLV), had requested those of its subsidiary organs which had not yet done so, to consider at their next sessions dispensing with summary records for their meetings and for those of their subsidiary bodies in the future, calling attention to the decision taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to replace summary records by shorter minutes, while reserving the right to ask for a summary record in respect of any discussion which required exceptional treatment. They also noted that the General Assembly, in resolution 2478 (XXIII) had endorsed this resolution.

119. Many representatives expressed the view that as summary records contained not only the views of members of the Commission but also reports on the situation in their respective countries, they constituted an important source of reference and were consequently useful for the Commission's work. They however expressed appreciation of the need for economy.

120. On the proposal of the representative of the United States of America, the Commission decided by 23 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, to replace summary records by shorter minutes while reserving the right to ask for them in respect of

7/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council. Forty-fifth Session.
Supplement No. 9.

any item for which the Commission decided they were needed; such decision would be taken at the time of the adoption of the agenda.

2. PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

121. On the issue of the pattern of conferences, the attention of the Commission was drawn, inter alia, to General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) in which it requested the United Nations bodies, committees and commissions concerned to review their meetings programmes and to report to their parent organs so as to enable them to make their decisions available to the Committee on Conferences in time for it to present its relevant conclusions to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

122. Attention was also drawn to the report of the Committee on Conferences, 8/ in which, inter alia, the Committee recommended that the Economic and Social Council should invite the functional commissions which held annual sessions "to consider meeting biennially". At its 1575th meeting of the resumed forty-fifth session, the Economic and Social Council formally transmitted to the functional commissions the text of General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII).

123. Some representatives suggested that in view of the heavy work programme of the Commission it should meet biennially to allow more time for adequate preparation of the documents. They argued that frequency of sessions did not necessarily mean more effective work and that biennial sessions might be conducive to greater efficiency. It was observed further that biennial meetings might also lead to newer ideas which might help to achieve more fruitful results.

124. Other representatives, however, were of the opinion that annual sessions were of great importance in encouraging the advancement of women, especially in the developing countries. It was noted that with the adoption of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the elaboration of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women, the work of the Commission had entered a new phase necessitating further intensification of its efforts.

125. It was stressed that many problems of discrimination against women in many parts of the world required the constant attention of the Commission and that any action which might be interpreted as a relaxation of the Commission's efforts could be detrimental to its work. The fact that the Commission had such a heavy agenda, and was not able to study in detail all the items included in it, as well as the fact that the fields of the Commission's concern had widened were said to be further indication of the need for annual rather than biennial sessions.

126. It was observed that the issue of the frequency of the Commission's sessions had been considered by the Commission on earlier occasions and that, in its resolution 17 (XVIII) adopted unanimously at the eighteenth session and reaffirmed

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, agenda item 75, documents A/7361 and Add.1.

at subsequent sessions, the Commission had asked the Economic and Social Council to establish a firm policy of annual sessions. 9/

Consideration of the draft resolution and voting

127. A draft resolution on "Periodicity of the session of the Commission on the Status of Women" was submitted by Botswana, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Philippines and Tunisia (E/CN.6/L.564), and later sponsored also by Costa Rica.

128. In the operative paragraph of the draft resolution the Commission would request the Economic and Social Council to continue for the time being to convene annual meetings of the Commission, preferably three months after the General Assembly, and to schedule a meeting in 1970.

129. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors noted that the reports which the Commission had received in compliance with its various resolutions indicated that the Commission had been effective in its results, because by requesting and considering reports annually, it exerted greater pressure on Governments to comply with its recommendations. She pointed out that with the recent adoption of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, there was an even greater need to continue such pressure for its implementation. To change the periodicity of sessions would weaken the effectiveness of the Commission's work for the advancement of women.

130. In the debate which followed, many representatives stressed the importance of annual sessions to the work of the Commission and supported their continuation. They argued that the reason for the inadequate consideration of the agenda items was the fact that the session had been scheduled too close to the General Assembly for the documentation to be ready in time for thorough consideration. Some representatives opposed the draft resolution on the grounds that annual sessions were not conducive to efficiency in the Commission's work. They noted that the agenda was too heavy for the documentation to be prepared in time for adequate study by members of the Commission, and that meeting annually resulted in much repetition and did not allow time for a sufficient number of Governments to act upon the resolutions of the Commission, or for the Commission to evaluate the progress made.

131. At its 543rd meeting on 11 February 1969, the Commission adopted the draft resolution by 20 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions. [For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 10 (XXII).]

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES

132. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1367 (XLV) and of its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination concerning priorities.

9/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 322; and ibid., Forty-first Session, para. 375.

133. There was a consensus that the Commission should revise its programme of work with a view to reducing the annual agenda to a manageable length and on the understanding that certain items be given priority and considered annually, while others be considered biennially, or even less frequently.

134. Views differed, however, with respect to the specific suggestions concerning priorities. Representatives agreed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should be given first priority. They also agreed that the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women should receive priority, as well as access to education and economic rights and opportunities for women.

135. The view was expressed that, as political rights for women had been recognized by law in most countries and much work had already been done by the Commission in that field, the item might be considered every two years rather than annually. Other representatives, however, emphasized that political rights were very important as they governed most other rights and should therefore continue to be given high priority each year.

136. Some representatives expressed the view that the status of women in private law was also an important item and should receive high priority. It was noted, in this connexion, that this was an area in which the Commission had adopted at its twenty-first session, a long-term programme extending over several years. Other representatives considered that the status of women in private law might be taken up every two years, alternating with political rights.

137. The suggestion was made that the Commission's agenda should not exceed ten items at any one session and that only one or two new items should be added each year.

138. Some representatives recommended that similar or related items be combined and considered together to avoid duplication and a number of suggestions to this effect were put forward. Emphasis was placed on new topics of urgent importance to women. Some representatives cited the items on the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interest on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories, and on the protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence as examples of such topics. Other representatives considered that general political issues affecting both men and women should not be included in the Commission's work programme.

139. The Commission decided to invite representatives to submit suggestions concerning the work programme in writing and to request the Secretariat to prepare a working paper based on these suggestions which would assist the Commission in its further consideration of the question of priorities.

140. The working paper (E/CN.6/L.567) was considered by the Commission at its 443rd and 444th meetings. It included comments and suggestions relating to the work programme as a whole, to the priorities to be accorded to certain items, as well as suggestions for new items to be added to the work programme and for the deletion of existing ones.

4. PROGRAMME CHANGES

141. In considering the working paper, several representatives expressed themselves in favour of changing the Commission's methods of work and of elaborating a two-year and a five-year programme. It was felt, however, that time did not permit the Commission to undertake that task at its twenty-second session, and it decided to adopt only its work programme for 1970.

142. On the suggestion of the Secretary-General, the Commission decided to delete certain items from its work programme and to defer others to 1971 as follows:

(a) Survey of the work of the Commission and of the results achieved at the international level

143. The Commission decided that the report of the Secretary-General under that item should be kept up to date as a reference document and made available for consultation by any member of the Commission who so wished. In deleting the item from future agendas it was also agreed that the Secretary-General, at intervals of approximately five years, would make an oral report to the Commission on what had been achieved over the five-year period.

(b) Effects of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation and nationality of married women

144. The Commission decided to absorb the two items under the general heading of the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to request the Secretary-General to report on how this might be best achieved at its next session.

(c) Status of women in private law. Legal capacity of women, including freedom of movement

145. In view of the postponement of the item "Status of the unmarried mother" at the twenty-second session, the Commission decided to defer until 1971 the discussion of the item entitled "Legal capacity of women, including freedom of movement".

(d) Legal status of married women

146. The Commission decided to postpone indefinitely the request for a revised publication on the Legal status of married women in the light of the long-term programme in the field of the status of women in private law which it had adopted at its twenty-first session in 1968.

147. With respect to the various suggestions made concerning the grouping of items for purposes of discussion, no formal decision was taken, but it was noted that in preparing the provisional agenda for 1970, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman, would endeavour to group relevant items, taking into account the discussions in the Commission and the suggestions contained in the working paper.

148. Certain suggestions were also made to add new items or sub-items to the Commission's work programme in addition to those added by virtue of resolutions already adopted at the twenty-second session.

149. The representative of the USSR proposed that within the framework of the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women the Commission should consider the preparation of a Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. Other representatives, however, expressed the view that as the work on the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women had just been completed, it was appropriate to concentrate on its implementation and await the results before beginning work on the proposed Convention. The representative of the USSR noted that her suggestion was for future consideration and not for immediate decision by the Commission. She did not press her proposal to a vote but indicated that she would raise it at a later session.

150. The representative of Morocco proposed the addition of a new item on the definition of the role of the woman in the home: towards her husband and towards her children. A number of representatives expressed the view that the item as worded was a somewhat personal subject and the setting of international standards in that field at present might be difficult. The representative of Morocco emphasized the importance of the proposed item as a subject of further investigation and stated that she would not press for a decision at the session, but reserved her right to raise the matter again at the next session.

151. The representative of Iran proposed the following new item but did not press it to a vote: Evaluation of the work of the Commission and progress achieved: (i) Sending of missions or rapporteurs to evaluate progress achieved through the method of direct contact; and (ii) The establishment of a uniform method of evaluating progress.

152. The representative of the Philippines proposed that under the item on the status of women in private law, the study of the legal capacity of women, including freedom of movement, should be taken up before the status of the unmarried mother. When it was learnt that work on the latter had already begun, however, the suggestion was withdrawn on the understanding that the legal capacity of women be given consideration as an item of priority at a later session.

153. The Commission then approved without objection the programme of work set forth below:

I. PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION FOR 1970 (TWENTY-THIRD SESSION)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1. <u>Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women</u> (<u>Recurrent</u> : Annual)	Reports of the Secretary-General: (i) Publicity given to the implementation of the Declaration, including audio-visual material (ii) Information furnished by Governments on the implementation of the Declaration (iii) Method of incorporating under this item reports on the effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation and on nationality of married women	Economic and Social Council 1325 (XLIV) and Commission on the Status of Women twenty-second session, resolution 5 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below) and decision (see para. 144 above)
2. <u>Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field</u>		
(a) Programme of concerted action for the advancement of women	Report of the Secretary-General in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and UNICEF	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-second session, resolution 9 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below)
(b) Review of regional training centres or institutes	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twentieth session, resolution 14 (XX) (E/4316, 10/ para. 357)

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

<u>Item</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Origin</u>
(c) Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community	Report of the Secretary-General, based on information furnished by Governments	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-second session, resolution 6 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below)
3. <u>Political rights of women</u>		
Progress achieved in the field of political rights (<u>Recurrent:</u> Annual)	Supplementary report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments	Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI)
4. <u>Access of women to education</u>		
Co-education	Report by UNESCO	Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session (E/4175, <u>11/</u> para. 374) and decision of the twenty-second session (see para. 192 below)
5. <u>Economic rights and opportunities for women</u>		
(a) ILO activities which have a bearing on the employment of women (<u>Recurrent:</u> Annual)	Report by the ILO	Economic and Social Council resolution 821 IV B (XXXII)
(b) Repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the employment and conditions of work of women	(i) Report by the ILO on its studies and activities in this field (ii) Report of the Secretary-General in consultation with the ILO, on the findings of national surveys on this question	Economic and Social Council resolution 1328 (XLIV)

11/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Origin</u>
6. <u>Status of women in private law</u> The status of the unmarried mother	Report of the Secretary-General on law and practice with respect to the unmarried mother	Commission on the Status of Women, twentieth session, resolution 6 (XX) (E/4316, para. 244) and decision of the twenty-second session, (see para. 145 above)
7. <u>Protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence</u>	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-second session, resolution 4 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below)
8. <u>Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories</u>	Extract from the Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-second session, resolution 3 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below)
9. <u>Advisory services in the field of human rights</u> (<u>Recurrent:</u> Annual)	(i) Report of the Secretary-General (ii) 1969 Seminar on the Status of Women	General Assembly resolution 926 (X) Commission on the Status of Women, thirteenth session, resolution 2 (XIII) (E/3228, <u>12/</u> para. 35)
10. <u>Periodic reports on human rights</u> (<u>Recurrent:</u> Annual)	Reports by Governments and by specialized agencies for the period ending 30 June 1969 relating to economic, social and cultural rights	Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)
11. <u>Co-operation with inter-governmental organizations outside the United Nations system</u> (<u>Recurrent:</u> Annual)	Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women	Economic and Social Council resolution 48 B (IV)

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

II. PUBLICATIONS FOR 1970

<u>Project</u>	<u>Origin</u>
(i) Newsletter on the Status of Women (Biannual)	Commission on the Status of Women, fourth session (E/1712, <u>13/</u> para. 93)
(ii) Report of the Secretary-General containing the analysis of the replies of Governments to the questionnaire on the role of women in economic and social development	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-second session, resolution 7 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below)
(iii) Report of the Secretary-General on the participation of women in community development	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-second session, resolution 7 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below)

154. The programme of work set forth below, covering 1971 and subsequent years is based on resolutions and decisions of the Commission adopted at previous sessions, as well as at the twenty-second session. The programme as such, however, was not discussed or approved by the Commission at its twenty-second session.

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

I. PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION FOR 1971

<u>Item</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1. <u>Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women</u> (<u>Recurrent</u> : Annual)	Report of the Secretary-General	Economic and Social Council resolution 1325 (XLIV)
2. <u>Political rights of women</u>		
(a) Progress achieved in the field of political rights (<u>Recurrent</u> : Annual)	Report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments and on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women	Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI) and Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-second session, resolution 1 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below)
(b) Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories (<u>Recurrent</u> : Biennial)	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session, resolution 1 (XXI) (E/4472, 14/chap. XVIII) and Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-second session, resolution 2 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below)
3. <u>Access of women to education</u>		
(a) UNESCO activities of special interest to women (<u>Recurrent</u> : Biennial)	Report by UNESCO	Economic and Social Council resolution 154 F (VII)
(b) Illiteracy	Report by UNESCO	Economic and Social Council resolution 821 V B (XXXII)

14/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Origin</u>
4. <u>Economic rights and opportunities for women</u>		
(a) ILO activities which have a bearing on the employment of women	Report by the ILO	Economic and Social Council resolution 821 IV B (XXXII)
(Recurrent: Annual)		
(b) Equal pay for work of equal value	Report by the ILO	Economic and Social Council resolution 504 G (XVI)
(Recurrent: Biennial)		
5. <u>Status of women in private law: legal capacity of women, including freedom of movement</u>	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session (E/4472, para. 54) and decision of the twenty-second session, (see para. 145 above)
6. <u>Family planning and the status of women</u>	Report of the Special Rapporteur	Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV)
7. <u>Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women</u>	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery (1956) and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949)	Economic and Social Council resolutions 1330 (XLIV) and 1331 (XLIV)
8. <u>Advisory services in the field of human rights</u>	(i) Report of the Secretary-General	General Assembly resolution 926 (X)
(Recurrent: Annual)	(ii) 1970 Seminar on the Status of Women	Commission on the Status of Women, thirteenth session, resolution 2 (XIII) (E/3228, para. 35)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Origin</u>
9. <u>Periodic reports on human rights</u> (<u>Recurrent</u> : Annual)	Reports by Governments and and by specialized agencies for the period ending 30 June 1970 relating to freedom of information	Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)
10. <u>Co-operation with inter- governmental organiza- tions outside the United Nations system</u> (<u>Recurrent</u> : Annual)	Report of the Inter- American Commission of Women	Economic and Social Council resolution 48 B (IV)

II. PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR SUBSEQUENT YEARS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1. <u>Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women</u> (<u>Recurrent</u> : Annual)	Report of the Secretary-General	Economic and Social Council resolution 1325 (XLIV)
2. <u>Political rights of women</u>		
(a) Progress achieved in the field of political rights (<u>Recurrent</u> : Annual)	Supplementary report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments	Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI)
(b) Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories (1973) (<u>Recurrent</u> : Biennial)	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session, resolution 1 (XXI) (E/4472, chap. XVIII) and twenty-second session, resolution 2 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below)
3. <u>Access of women to education</u>		
(a) UNESCO activities of special interest to women (1973) (<u>Recurrent</u> : Biennial)	Report by UNESCO	Economic and Social Council resolution 154 F (VII)
(b) Education and vocational training of girls and women in rural areas	Report on its activities in this field by the specialized agency concerned	Commission on the Status of Women, twentieth session, resolution 12 (XX) (E/4316, para. 348)
4. <u>Economic rights and opportunities</u>		
(a) ILO activities which have a bearing on the employment of women (<u>Recurrent</u> : Annual)	Report by the ILO	Economic and Social Council resolution 821 IV B (XXXII)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Origin</u>
(b) Equal pay for work of equal value (1973) (<u>Recurrent</u> : Biennial)	Report by the ILO	Economic and Social Council resolution 504 G (XVI)
(c) Technical and vocational education 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	Commission on the Status of Women, eighteenth session, resolution 12 (XVIII) (E/4025, <u>15</u> / para. 233)
(d) Part-time work for women	Report by the ILO	Commission on the Status of Women, eighteenth session, resolution 11 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 227)

5. Status of women in private law

(a) Property rights (1972)	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session (E/4472, para. 54)
(b) Domicile and Residence (1974)	Report of the Secretary-General	<u>Ibid.</u>
(c) Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages (1974) (<u>Recurrent</u> : Every five years)	Report of the Secretary-General containing reports received from Governments concerning methods of implementing the principles of the Recommendation	General Assembly resolution 2018 (XX)
(d) Dissolution of marriage and judicial separation (including the question of maintenance obligations) (1976)	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session (E/4472, para. 54)

15/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Origin</u>
(e) Parental rights and duties (1978)	Report of the Secretary-General	<u>Ibid.</u>
6. <u>Periodic reports on human rights</u> (<u>Recurrent</u> : Annual)	Reports by Governments and by specialized agencies for the period ending 30 June 1971 on civil and political rights	Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)
7. <u>Co-operation with inter-governmental organizations outside the United Nations system</u> (<u>Recurrent</u> : Annual)	Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women	Economic and Social Council resolution 48 B (IV)
8. <u>Participation of women in community development</u>		Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-second session, resolution 12 (XXII) (see chap. XVI below)

VIII. ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

155. The Commission considered item 9 of its agenda at its 529th to 532nd, 536th and 537th meetings. It had before it two reports of the International Labour Office: the first relating to the activities of the International Labour Organisation having a bearing on the employment of women (E/CN.6/518) and the second on equal pay for work of equal value (E/CN.6/519).

156. The representative of the ILO, in her introductory statement, drew attention to the fact that the year 1969 was the fiftieth anniversary of the Organisation and an occasion of great importance from the standpoint of the advancement of women, especially women workers, a subject with which the Commission had been deeply concerned since its establishment. In that connexion, she noted that the emphasis of ILO programmes had shifted from the social protection of women, particularly in relation to maternity, to the promotion of their economic rights and opportunities and the prevention of discrimination against them, and that the means of action had also been changed to include not only research and standard-setting but also technical co-operation and the holding of international or regional meetings. Commenting on one of the most recent interests of the ILO, the problems of employment and full utilization of human resources in the developing countries, she noted that one of the aims of the ILO's new World Employment Programme was to ensure that women were not left behind in the process of development. Finally she indicated that, while progress in advancing the status of women had been achieved during the last fifty years, much still remained to be done: the principle of equal pay for equal work was far from being fully implemented even in some highly developed countries; certain attitudes towards the vocational guidance and employment of women, especially those with family responsibilities, remained ambivalent almost everywhere; the scientific and technological advances, though holding out immeasurable promise for the long-term improvement of the situation of women workers, also had created new obstacles to the employment of women; and the special problems of women workers in the developing countries, although presenting an encouraging picture in some respects, were yet unsolved. She called for an increased interest in vocational guidance, education and training of girls and women, which would enable them to participate in economic development within the framework of the new technological progress. In conclusion, she appealed to the Commission to lend its continued support and co-operation to the ILO in joint and mutually beneficial efforts to advance women's status in the world of work.

157. During the general debate on the item, representatives congratulated the ILO on its fiftieth anniversary and welcomed the ever-increasing interest which the Organisation had taken in employment opportunities for women and its changing approach to the question aimed presently at ensuring the right of women to work. Representatives noted that, although considerable progress had been made in the field, particularly in legislative changes, much still remained to be done to fill the gap between law and practice. Many noted that the implementation of the right of women to employment was not only the key to their advancement but also a most effective means of contributing to national economic and social development. Several representatives noted the importance of economic planning which they felt would help to solve some of the under-employment problems in many countries which was one of the main obstacles in the way of the implementation of the right of

women to work. Policies and measures aimed at the full utilization of human resources, such as those included under the recently established ILO World Employment Programme were welcomed. In that connexion, it was suggested that the Commission might wish periodically to receive reports from the ILO on the Programme's progress. One representative, calling attention to resolution 6 (XXI) of the Commission entitled "Development and utilization of human resources", which requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, to explore the possibility of arranging for an international exchange of experience or methods of encouraging more effective participation of women in the development process through a more integrated approach to the education, vocational guidance, training and employment of girls and women, expressed the hope that such a step would be taken in the near future.

158. Other obstacles mentioned as preventing the application of the right of women to work included: the reluctance of men to accept women working outside the home, particularly married women with family responsibilities, which was very often founded on deep-rooted prejudices on the role of women in society, and the attitude of women themselves who often regarded their work as a temporary occupation and not as a life-time career. These were also considered to be reasons for the continuing discrimination against women in employment.

159. It was also noted that, even in cases in which such obstacles might have been overcome, women continued to be subject to unequal treatment with regard to employment opportunities, advancement and remuneration. Women, particularly married women with family responsibilities, often found it difficult to combine their family and professional commitments; most private employers were in general reluctant to employ women and to pay them the same salaries as to men, since in their view, the labour legislation affecting women workers imposed on them obligations which they were not called upon to fulfil with regard to their male employees; moreover, it was said that the lack of vocational guidance for women and the different training given to boys and girls created, from the start, the basis for the unequal conditions of work to which women were subjected when entering, or attempting to enter, the professional world. The technological changes, which affected jobs frequently held by low skilled personnel and therefore were often filled by women, were also considered to be a further reason militating against employment opportunities for women.

160. To combat some of the obstacles mentioned, representatives felt that there was a need, in particular, for the provision of facilities to assist working mothers to fulfil their dual responsibilities. In that connexion, it was said that Governments should be encouraged to implement the ILO recommendation of 1965 on the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities. With regard to the effects of the so-called "protective legislation" which many described as a stumbling-block to women's equality in employment, a number of representatives recommended that it be made more flexible in view of recent technological and other changes. Some representatives thought it regrettable that there were no women students at the Turin Training Centre and expressed the hope that the Centre would encourage Governments to send qualified women.

161. Representatives placed also emphasis on promoting vocational guidance and training for women as a most effective way of guaranteeing their right to work at all levels. In view of the technological changes and scientific progress affecting the economies of all countries of the world, representatives further stressed the need for the establishment of retraining courses to help workers, particularly women who suffered from unemployment as a result of such changes.

Consideration of draft resolutions and voting

162. Three draft resolutions relating to economic rights and opportunities for women were submitted. The first draft resolution was sponsored by Chile, France, Iran, Morocco, Romania and Tunisia (E/CN.6/L.557). Subsequently, Hungary, Nicaragua and Spain also became sponsors. The operative paragraphs of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council read as follows:

/The Economic and Social Council/

"1. Appeals to Member States to intensify their efforts to ensure the implementation of international instruments aimed at eliminating discrimination between the sexes in economic development and at utilizing women's activities and potentialities to the full;

"2. Suggests that Member States draw up vocational guidance programmes and make available to women the means of access to all levels of vocational training and of playing their part in all spheres of activity;

"3. Requests the specialized agencies concerned, such as the ILO, UNESCO and other organs of the United Nations system, to take the necessary measures, in agreement with Member States, to provide both women and men with opportunities to prepare for, choose and practise professions related to scientific and technological development;

"4. Requests that all information and education media be utilized to encourage girls and women to take up professions requiring qualifications which would enable all their abilities to be used;

"5. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies and all interested bodies to study the possible repercussions on the lives of women workers of encouraging the training of women for limited occupations involving work of lesser skill and to ensure, if appropriate, a change in the direction of vocational guidance;

"6. Suggests that, in the plans and objectives of the United Nations, the ILO and UNESCO for the second Development Decade, International Education Year and the long-term ILO programme for the development and utilization of human resources, increasing attention should be given to the integration of women in social and economic life within the framework of technological progress."

163. Introducing the draft resolution, the sponsors indicated that for the development of a country the full participation of the whole population including women was necessary. They therefore felt that it was essential to promote the increasing participation of women in the economic and social life of their countries, and that women needed to be given full opportunities of access to professions at all levels of responsibility.

164. The representative of Guinea suggested the addition of the words "that have not yet done so" after the words "Member States" in operative paragraph 2, since she felt that a number of Governments had already drawn up vocational guidance

programmes for women. The suggestion was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution who also decided to include, in operative paragraph 1, the words "and social" after "economic".

165. After a further exchange of views relating to operative paragraph 5, the sponsors decided to revise the text of the paragraph to read as follows:

"Invites Member States, the specialized agencies and all interested bodies to study the effects of the orientation of women for limited occupations involving work of lesser skill and to ensure, if appropriate, a change in the direction of vocational guidance;"

166. At its 536th meeting on 5 February 1969, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution, as revised. [For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 11 (XXII).]

167. The second draft resolution on that item, sponsored by France, Guinea, Madagascar, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.558/Rev.1), read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Aware of the importance of the efforts being made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to promote the progress of women in the economic and social spheres,

"Recognizing the outstanding role played by the International Labour Organisation with regard to the right of women to work and to maternity protection,

"Considering that the policy of the ILO aims at securing the protection of the life and health of workers and has resulted in the establishment of specific standards of work and of conventions the purpose of which is to place women workers on an equal footing with men with respect to employment, promotion and remuneration,

"Considering that provisions concerning young workers fall within a different category which should be given special protection,

"Considering that provisions for maternity protection and the protection of women workers with family responsibilities involve a special aspect of women's biological and social function,

"1. Expresses its congratulations to the ILO, on the occasion of the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary in 1969, for the work it has done to promote the rights of women workers;

"2. Expresses the hope that Member States which have not already done so will ratify the following Conventions on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the ILO:

Convention No. 100 of 1951 on Equal Remuneration,

Convention No. 111 of 1958 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation),

Convention No. 103 of 1952 on Maternity Protection;

"3. Expresses the hope that the ILO will continue to work for the progress of women workers and the protection of their rights and that Member States will apply these instruments, in law and in fact, and will implement Recommendation No. 123 on the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities;

"4. Expresses the hope that the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the ILO and the other specialized agencies concerned, will explore the possibility of organizing an international exchange of experiences and methods with a view to encouraging the greater and more effective participation of women in development through an integrated approach to education, vocational guidance, training and employment;

"5. Expresses the hope that the ILO will continue to review the standards for the protection of women workers with a view to bringing them into line, to the extent possible, with those of male workers;

"6. Expresses the hope that the ILO, in its research and standard setting work, will take the needs of adult workers of both sexes into consideration and will dissociate those activities from its work for certain categories, such as children or handicapped persons who require special consideration;

"7. Expresses the hope that States members of the ILO, and employers' and workers' organizations, will ensure the participation of more women in meetings and conferences organized by the ILO and that more women will be called upon to fill positions at all levels of the Organisation."

168. The sponsors of the draft resolution observed that the text aimed primarily at taking a new approach differing from that reflected in the standards set by the International Labour Organisation with regard to the employment of women, standards which because of their protective character had resulted in women workers being given preferential treatment and had encouraged the continuation of discrimination against them in employment. Although they felt that certain categories of workers, such as the handicapped young persons and mothers with family responsibilities might be entitled to some special consideration, it would be desirable to set up similar standards for men and women workers, particularly in view of the changing conditions of work.

169. The representative of Norway proposed the replacement of the words "the protection of" by the word "for" in preambular paragraph 5. The representative of the United States of America further proposed the inclusion at the end of operative paragraph 2 of a reference to "Convention No. 122 of 1964 on Employment Policy;". Both proposals were accepted by the sponsors.

170. The representative of the USSR proposed that, in operative paragraph 5, the words "bringing them into line, to the extent possible with those of male workers" be replaced by the words "their further improvement". In putting forward her proposal, the representative of the USSR noted that certain countries had laws for the protection of women workers and that such laws did not prevent working women from being on an equal footing with men concerning employment opportunities, advancement and salaries. The representative of Romania proposed the addition of

the words: "with a view to placing them on an equal footing with men with respect to employment, promotion and remuneration", after the words: "women workers" in the same operative paragraph. The representative of the Philippines suggested the following drafting:

"5. Expresses the hope that the ILO will continue to review the standards of work towards promoting the aim of placing women workers on an equal footing with men with respect to employment, promotion and remuneration;".

171. In view of the suggestions made, the sponsors of the draft resolution revised the text to read:

"5. Expresses the hope that the ILO will continue to review the standards for the protection of women workers with a view to placing them on an equal footing with men with respect to hiring, advancement and remuneration;".

172. At the request of the representative of the USSR, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, as revised. The Commission adopted the paragraph by 17 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions.

173. At its 537th meeting on 6 February 1969, the Commission adopted the resolution, as a whole, as revised, by 22 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 12 (XXII).

174. A third draft resolution relating to the role of handicrafts in the economy of a country was submitted by Guinea, Madagascar and Tunisia (E/CN.6/L.559). In the course of the debate, the sponsors revised operative paragraph 2 to read:

"2. Expresses the hope that the ILO will find it possible to organize regional seminars on the role of handicrafts in the developing economies of the countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia, in particular with a view to greater participation of women in the economic development of these States."

In its revised form, the draft resolution was also sponsored by Chile, Costa Rica, Liberia, Morocco, Peru and the Philippines.

175. At its 537th meeting on 6 February 1969, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution as revised. For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 13 (XXII).

IX. STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages

176. The Commission considered item 10 of its agenda "Status of women in private law" at its 537th, 538th and 542nd meetings. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/510, E/CN.6/510/Add.1 and Corr.1, E/CN.6/510/Add.2 and Amend.1-2) containing information received from Member States in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2018 (XX): (i) on measures taken to bring the Recommendation before the competent authority or authorities with particulars regarding the authority or authorities considered as competent, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the above-mentioned resolution; and (ii) on their law and practice with regard to the matters dealt with in the Recommendation "showing the extent to which effect has been given or is proposed to be given to the provisions of the Recommendation and such modifications as have been found or may be found necessary in adapting or applying it", in accordance with paragraph 4.

177. In introducing the report, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that forty-eight Governments had submitted reports under paragraphs 2 and 3, while fifty-seven had sent them under paragraph 4. She pointed out also that a major difference between the Recommendation and the Convention of 1962 on the same subject was the fact that the Recommendation contained a reporting system among its provisions, while the Convention did not. The substantive provisions of the two instruments were essentially similar. She noted further that the Commission had before it the first series of Government reports on the implementation of the Recommendation.

178. In the course of the discussion, a number of representatives gave further information relating to the implementation of the Recommendation in their countries. The representative of the Secretary-General noted with interest that a number of Governments had taken steps to bring the Recommendation before the competent authorities and that others had taken certain measures to change legislation that was not in accordance with its principles. At the same time, some members expressed regret at the number of countries which had reported a minimum age for marriage for girls which was below the minimum age of fifteen years prescribed in the Recommendation.

179. Other representatives said that the Commission should concern itself with ways and measures whereby Governments would be encouraged to implement fully the principles of the Recommendation, and also to ratify the Convention, since the present number of ratifications was only eighteen, as of January 1969. With respect to the registration of marriages, it was suggested that the Commission might be able to give guidance to countries which had not yet readily available the necessary facilities and techniques for registration of all marriages. Some representatives expressed the hope that in future more Governments would report on the implementation of the Recommendation.

Consideration of the draft resolution and voting

180. A draft resolution on the implementation of the Recommendation was submitted by the Philippines (E/CN.6/L.566), and subsequently sponsored also by France and Tunisia. The operative paragraphs of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council read as follows:

/The Economic and Social Council/

"1. Invites Member States to report to the Secretary-General on their laws and practices with regard to the matters dealt with in the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages in accordance with operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2018 (XX);

"2. Recommends that States Members which have not already done so review their laws and practices in accordance with the principles set forth in the Convention and Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages;

"3. Recommends that States Members of the United Nations and members of the International Court of Justice which have not already done so sign, ratify or accede to the above-mentioned Convention."

181. The representative of Romania proposed the replacement of the words "to report" by the words: "to submit information" in the operative paragraph 1 and of the words "Recommends that" by the words "Invites also" at the beginning of operative paragraph 2. Those changes were accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution who also agreed to a rewording of operative paragraph 3 in order to replace the words: "the International Court of Justice" by the words: "the specialized agencies".

182. At its 542nd meeting on 10 February 1969, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution, as revised. /For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 14 (XXII)./

X. ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

183. The Commission considered item 11 of its agenda: "Access of women to education" at its 538th to 541st meetings. It had before it two reports by UNESCO, the first relating to the study on UNESCO activities of special interest to women (E/CN.6/520) and the second to the study on co-education (E/CN.6/521). The latter report was a summary of a more comprehensive report on the subject by UNESCO.

184. In introducing document E/CN.6/520, the representative of UNESCO noted that, since the last report on its activities submitted in 1967, UNESCO had begun to implement the long-term programme for equal access of women to education, science and culture, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its fourteenth session in November 1966. The purpose of the programme was both the application of the right to education as it concerned women and the full participation of women in national development as a result of education; it was also based on resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women. The representative of UNESCO also pointed out that the report on UNESCO activities of special interest to women was selective rather than exhaustive and gave an account of the main activities by grouping them according to the basic themes of the long-term programme. She gave a summary of the various sections of that document. In that connexion, she drew attention to UNESCO activities for promoting the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, which had now been ratified by fifty States. She mentioned the various activities undertaken to encourage access of women to technical and vocational education and to scientific education, where the number of women students was still very small in most countries. Following the general report submitted by UNESCO to the Commission at its twenty-first session (E/CN.6/498), studies had been undertaken in certain countries to go into the question more thoroughly. An experimental project undertaken in Latin America would study the most important factors affecting the access of girls to technical education, while another project started in Africa had the twofold purpose of development of education and functional literacy for adult women and improvement of schooling and teacher training by giving them a technological orientation adapted to the country's needs.

185. Regarding literacy work, the representative of UNESCO pointed out that the organization applied the principle of functional literacy adapted to the occupations of the people receiving instruction, made - so to speak - to measure, and often implemented in projects organized in co-operation with other specialized agencies. This literacy programme included pilot projects in various countries and particular attention was paid to giving an important place to women who generally represented a majority of the illiterate population.

186. Another feature of the programme for equal access of women to education was to ensure that women took part in the preparation and implementation of educational development plans. Fellowships had been granted to women to enable them to attend educational planning courses and thus to qualify for responsible posts. Similarly, an effort was being made to increase the number of women attending teacher training

institutions established or assisted by UNESCO. Such a programme required continuity during a rather long period and co-ordination at the international level with all other organizations concerned.

187. In introducing document E/CN.6/521 on the study on co-education, the representative of UNESCO noted that the General Conference of UNESCO, at its fifteenth session, had adopted a resolution inviting member States to adopt the practice of co-education in first and second-level educational establishments as one means of ensuring equality of access to education.

188. In the general debate, representatives stressed the cardinal importance of the education of girls and women. They expressed their satisfaction at the work done by UNESCO in recent years while noting, however, that despite all these efforts the number of illiterate women continued to increase in certain regions of the world. Although the right to education was inscribed in all constitutions, certain traditions were still somewhat prevalent everywhere in the world, particularly in the rural areas. It was noted in that connexion that few countries had ratified or acceded to the Convention against Discrimination in Education and that the Commission should devote attention to that problem. A few representatives recognized that educational planning at the national level was necessary in combating illiteracy and should be closely co-ordinated with economic and social development plans. One representative stressed that, in order to speed up the integration of women in education, it was necessary first to experiment with pilot projects and to adopt that procedure in all long-term programmes. She added that there would be difficulties, however, in the financing and implementation of those projects, which would have to obtain the support of the whole population; States should therefore take steps to ensure their application.

189. Regarding co-education, several representatives stressed that it was the necessary element to combat discrimination in the girl's later career since mixed classes from an early age established a confidence between girls and boys which would be reflected in their future work.

190. Several representatives said that mixed classes did not exist at all levels in their countries. It was pointed out by one representative that even when co-education was the rule in a country, it did not always solve the problem of the guidance of girls, who very often continued to turn towards specifically feminine fields; consequently, there were often less girls than boys in technical education, which should be made more attractive for girls.

191. Some representatives stressed that the number of women in responsible posts, particularly in management and administrative positions, was small. A few representatives, taking up the financial problems, pointed out that the establishment of mixed schools would ultimately ease the strain on the State budget, a large part of which was generally allocated to education.

192. Members of the Commission expressed the hope that UNESCO would further intensify its efforts to promote the establishment of educational planning programmes to enable women to qualify for responsible posts in that field. In its literacy work, UNESCO should ask Governments to increase the participation of women in seminars. An increase in the number of fellowships granted annually by Governments to girls and women would also be desirable. Several representatives proposed that the question of co-education should be taken up as a priority matter

by the Commission at its twenty-third session so that there might be a thorough discussion based on the comprehensive report prepared by UNESCO which had not been reproduced for the twenty-second session.

Consideration of the draft resolution and voting

193. A draft resolution concerning the access of women to education was submitted by France, Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco and the Netherlands (E/CN.6/L.569). The draft resolution was recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and its operative paragraphs read as follows:

/The Economic and Social Council/

"1. Invites Member States to pay due regard to the problems of equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture and to take all necessary measures to ensure that women are given every opportunity in law and in fact to benefit from education on an equal footing with men and thus to contribute fully to economic and social development;

"2. Further invites Member States to apply to the United Nations Development Programme for technical assistance to develop opportunities for girls and women, particularly in the fields of literacy, of technical and vocational education and scientific studies, of teacher-training and of educational planning and administration;

"3. Recommends that Member States undertake projects for equal access of women to education within the framework of priorities in national educational development;

"4. Recommends also that Member States undertake programmes for further training of qualified women educators;

"5. Recommends further that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme give priority consideration to requests concerning equal access of women and girls to education;

"6. Invites UNESCO to seek the means of further developing its programme for equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture, in co-operation with the other agencies concerned in the United Nations family and in co-ordination with a United Nations unified long-term programme for the advancement of women."

194. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors stressed that the establishment of equal access to education was one of the necessary steps that Member States might take. She said that, to achieve that goal, greater opportunities should be offered to girls and women, particularly in the fields of literacy, of technical education, scientific studies and educational planning, which was one of the priorities of national development. UNESCO should seek the most effective means of developing its programme for equal access of girls and women to education, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and in co-ordination with a United Nations unified long-term programme for the advancement of women.

195. After an exchange of views, one representative raised a question concerning the financial implications of the application of operative paragraph 2, on which the representative of the Secretary-General made a statement.

196. At its 543rd meeting on 11 February 1969, the Commission voted on the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.569), which was adopted unanimously. For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVI, resolution 15 (XXII).

XI. ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

197. The Commission considered item 12 of its agenda: "Advisory services in the field of human rights" at its 541st meeting. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General describing the present programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.6/522) and the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on the Civic and Political Education of Women, held at Accra, Ghana, from 19 November to 2 December 1968 (E/CN.6/551).

198. The representative of the Secretary-General, commenting on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, informed the Commission that the Government of Romania had offered to act as host to a seminar on the status of women and that the topics to be discussed at the seminar and other organizational matters were being discussed with the Government. The representative of the Secretary-General also drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the Government of the Soviet Union had offered to act as host to a 1970 seminar to be held in Moscow on a topic related to the participation of women in the national economy. The seminar would be organized on a world-wide basis and would be the first to be held on the topic. The Secretary-General had also been informed of the possibilities of a seminar being held in Latin America in 1970 or 1971.

199. The Commission was further informed that, in accordance with its wishes, more awards and fellowships had been granted to women in 1968 than in the past. The possibility of holding regional training courses was still being envisaged with the support of the Governments concerned; it was also noted that one African Government had asked for the services of an expert to advise on the promotion of the participation of women in national affairs and national development.

200. During the debate on the item, members of the Commission stressed the importance of the advisory services programme in the field of human rights. Some representatives commented on the effect that seminars organized under the programme had both on the participants who attended them and on the host country where they were organized. One representative expressed the hope that in the future the advisory services programme would provide for two or more seminars on the status of women to be organized on an annual basis, one of which would be of an international nature. It was furthermore urged that such seminars should include consideration of at least one item included on the Commission's agenda, since it was noted that such seminars had proved to be very valuable in advancing the status of women.

XII. PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

201. The Commission considered item 13 of its agenda at its 541st meeting. It had before it the following documents: (a) a note by the Secretary-General relating to developments of periodic reports on human rights (E/CN.6/523); (b) reports received from Governments on civil and political rights covering the period from 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1968 (E/CN.4/973 and Add.1-12); (c) reports received from the specialized agencies on civil and political rights covering the same period (E/CN.4/974); (d) a provisional analytical summary of reports on civil and political rights (E/CN.4/980); (e) a subject and country index to these reports (E/CN.4/981/Rev.1); and (f) an up-to-date memorandum on the status of multilateral international agreements in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/907/Rev.3). Information from non-governmental organizations together with the comments of Governments concerned was also made available to the Commission.

202. Under Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) which governs the system of periodic reports, the Commission on the Status of Women was invited to inform the Commission on Human Rights of its comments on the materials received under the Council resolution and of any recommendations it may wish to make.

203. The present system of periodic reports on human rights is based on a continuing three-year cycle scheduled as follows: (a) in the first year, on civil and political rights; (b) in the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights; and (c) in the third year, on freedom of information.

204. During the general debate, one representative considered that the periodic reports on civil and political rights were an extremely important source of information for the elimination of discrimination against women in that field. She also expressed regret at the inadequate coverage given to the civil and political rights of women in the periodic reports on human rights before the Commission. She considered that it would be necessary to urge Governments to provide more detailed and specific information concerning women in future reports.

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

205. The Commission considered item 14 of its agenda: "Co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system: report of the Inter-American Commission of Women", at its 541st meeting. It had before it the report of the Inter-American Commission of Women (E/CN.6/525).

206. In introducing the report, the representative of the Inter-American Commission of Women described the activities which had been carried out during the past year by the organization and commented also on some of its plans for the future. She expressed the wish that other regions would set up similar organizations as channels for expressing the needs and aspirations of women at the regional level.

207. Several representatives commended the work carried out by the Inter-American Commission of Women and expressed their appreciation for its report and for its contribution to the promotion of the status of women. One representative noted that in order to be better informed about the status of women in general, the Commission should also receive information about the activities of women's organizations which existed in other regions of the world.

XIV. COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STATUS OF WOMEN

208. The Commission considered item 15 of its agenda at its 542nd meeting. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 76 (V), as amended by Council resolution 304 I (XI), the Secretary-General informed the Commission (E/CN.6/CR.21) that no non-confidential communications concerning the status of women had been received from 16 January to 31 December 1968 and that a confidential list of other communications had been distributed.

209. The Committee on Communications which had been appointed by the Commission at its 536th meeting was composed of the representatives of Guatemala, Guinea, Iran, Norway and Romania. The Committee met on 6 February 1969 under the chairmanship of the representative of Guinea. The Committee took note of the information provided by the Secretary-General. The Commission unanimously approved the report of the Committee (E/CN.6/L.570) presented by its Rapporteur, the representative of Norway.

210. The Commission received and took note of the confidential list of communications at a meeting held on 10 February 1969.

XV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

211. At its 545th meeting on 12 February 1969, the Commission on the Status of Women unanimously adopted its report to the Economic and Social Council on its twenty-second session.

XVI. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS
OF WOMEN AT ITS TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

1 (XXII). Political rights of women^{16/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recognizing the importance of the full utilization by women of their political rights,

Recognizing the need for more progress in this field,

Considering that the question of political rights of women requires continuous study and review,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 961 B (XXXVI) and 1132 (XLI) relating to political rights of women,

Noting with appreciation the report on political rights of women (A/7197) prepared by the Secretary-General for the twenty-second session of the Commission,

Noting with interest that some Governments furnished detailed information for that report relating to the implementation of the Convention on Political Rights of Women,

Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments of Member States to provide in their future reports on the implementation of the Convention on Political Rights of Women fuller information, including statistical data and the percentage of women elected to the national Parliament and appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts.

2 (XXII). Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories^{17/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling its resolution 1 (XXI) of the twenty-first session which requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to submit a report containing information relating to the status of women in both Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories based on information received from the Governments concerned and on any relevant reports and records of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

^{16/} See paras. 25-27 above.

^{17/} See paras. 28-32 above.

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1067 A (XXXIX) relating to civic and political education of women,

1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for the valuable report contained in document E/CN.6/509;

2. Expresses special concern for the status of women and children in the Territories reported upon;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit similar reports biennially to the Commission;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Administering Authorities to the importance of seminars on civic and political education of women and to seek their co-operation in organizing such seminars in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in arranging for women from such Territories to attend similar seminars elsewhere.

3 (XXII). Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories 18/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling document E/CN.6/SR.520 of the twenty-first session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967 and 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968,

Noting that document E/CN.6/515, prepared for the current session, is of a preliminary character,

Requests the Special Committee referred to in General Assembly resolutions 2288 (XXII) and 2425 (XXIII) to devote a part of the report which it is to present to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly to the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories, in order that the study may be submitted to the twenty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

18/ See paras. 39-41 above.

4 (XXII). Protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence 19/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Conscious of its responsibility to seek and establish, for all women, conditions of life which satisfy the criteria of human dignity and development laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants,

Convinced that the spread and perpetuation of armed conflicts create particularly tragic conditions of life for women and children in occupied territories and territories ravaged by war and increasingly delay the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations,

Appreciating the attention given and the Emergency Fund established by the United Nations Children's Fund to help children of the occupied territories and other territories affected by war,

Concerned also for the tragic conditions of women and children in areas struck by natural disasters,

Convinced of the increasing responsibility which women should assume in the conduct of national and international public affairs,

1. Takes note of resolutions I and XXIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights 20/ and General Assembly resolutions 2443 (XXIII) and 2444 (XXIII) concerning respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories, and human rights in armed conflicts;

2. Expresses the hope that women in increasing numbers will be consulted or sent on missions by the International Committee of the Red Cross in occupied territories and territories ravaged by war or struck by natural disasters;

3. Solemnly appeals to all women throughout the world to make every effort to contribute, in their families and in their communities, to the establishment of peace and justice and towards finding a just solution to armed conflicts;

4. Recommends that the protection of women and children against inhuman practices in time of armed conflict or occupation should more than ever receive the attention of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund, which should furthermore render greater assistance to them and to women and children in territories struck by natural disasters;

19/ See paras. 46-57 above.

20/ See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2).

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its twenty-third session a report, based in particular on information in United Nations official documents and in the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund, on the conditions of women and children in the territories mentioned in operative paragraph 1 of this resolution.

5 (XXII). Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women 21/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1325 (XLIV) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran, 22/

Noting the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/CN.6/517),

Emphasizing that the implementation of the principles of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should form an integral part of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Recognizing that there still is a gap between the rights of women as they exist in law and in practice,

Convinced of the need for the full implementation of the Declaration and for measures to be taken to achieve this end,

Recognizing the vital role that mass-media can play in informing the public of the significant degree to which women contribute, and should increasingly contribute, to the economic and social development of their countries,

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

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To devote more of the available resources to giving wider publicity to the implementation of the Declaration and, in general, to promote the increased participation of women in the political, economic and social life of their countries through effective information campaigns geared to specific targets;

21/ See paras. 72-76 above.

22/ See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2).

(b) To give such wider publicity through the form not only of the written word, but also, if not especially, of audio-visual material which in each case should be prepared with careful observance of socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the particular audience it is intended to reach;

(c) To submit to the Commission at its twenty-third session a report on these activities;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To invite those Governments which have not yet done so to furnish information on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(b) To submit all the replies received to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-third session as a supplement to the present report contained in document E/CN.6/517.

6 (XXII). Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community ^{23/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Believing that human progress cannot be satisfactory without genuine improvement in the status of women,

Recognizing that the contribution which women can make to national economic and social development is of decisive importance,

Believing that no country can achieve full development without the participation of women,

Bearing in mind resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights ^{24/} concerning measures to promote women's rights in the modern world,

Considering that women should be fully aware of the importance of their contribution to national economic and social development,

1. Requests the inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women, as part of the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field, and under the item "Participation of women in national economic and social development", of a new item entitled "Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community";

^{23/} See paras. 97-104 above.

^{24/} See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2).

2. Calls upon the Secretary-General to request the Governments of Member States which have established a women's service as a means of promoting the participation of women in national economic and social development to submit information on their experience in this respect;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report based on the information received for submission to the Commission, if possible, at its twenty-third session.

7 (XXII). Revision of the Secretary-General's reports on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries and on the participation of women in community development ^{25/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General containing an analysis of the replies received from Governments to the questionnaire on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries (E/CN.6/513 and Add.1-6), as well as the reports of the Secretary-General on the participation of women in community development (E/CN.6/473, E/CN.6/514 and Add.1-2),

Recognizing that these reports contain useful information for the Commission in its work relating to the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to revise the above-mentioned reports on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries and on the participation of women in community development in the light of additional replies that may be received from Governments;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of issuing these revised reports in a form appropriate for use by non-governmental organizations and at United Nations seminars and other related activities concerning the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries and their role in community development.

8 (XXII). Participation of women in community development^{26/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Considering that community development, as a programme and an approach, can help women to contribute more fully to the economic and social development of their countries,

Recognizing the importance of the role of women in community development programmes,

^{25/} See paras. 97 and 105-107 above.

^{26/} See paras. 97 and 108-112 above.

Realizing that the potentialities of community development for advancing the status of women have not been fully explored,

Realizing further that many countries which are implementing nation-wide community development programmes have not yet systematically established programmes which would encourage the participation of women in community development,

Believing that women constitute a vast untapped potential of human resources for national development,

Noting that, under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, a project was undertaken for the first time in 1968 which had for its combined aim the advancement of the status of women in the economic and social fields, and the increased participation of women in community development programmes,

Further noting the activities in the field of community development carried out as part of the regular work programme of the Commission for Social Development, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned,

1. Expresses the hope that the Secretary-General and the Directors-General of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and the Executive Director of UNICEF will continue to intensify their efforts in promoting programmes which would provide greater scope for women's participation in national development, through the technical co-operation programmes and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

2. Recommends that a series of seminars, under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and other technical co-operation programmes, should be organized in co-operation with the Division of Social Development and specialized bodies of the United Nations on the topic of community Development as a method of bringing women into the process of national development and of advancing their status, with particular emphasis on the nature and extent of women's contribution to community development programmes and projects, ways in which the status of women has been advanced through community development, and methods of increasing the scope and content of the contribution of women in this field;

3. Further recommends that Member States should request the Secretary-General under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights to include an increasing number of projects which would have for their combined aim the advancement of the status of women and their increased participation in national development, through programmes such as community development;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consider initiating a series of case studies in selected countries with the same object as the seminar and technical co-operation projects mentioned above;

5. Recommends to Member States that they examine the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission at the present session (E/CN.6/514 and Add.1-2) and provide any additional information they may have, particularly concerning specific programmes or projects in the field of community development in which women play an effective role;

6. Decides to consider the participation of women in community development at a later session.

9 (XXII). Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field 27/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Noting General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII), Economic and Social Council resolution 1133 (XLI) and resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights 28/ relating to the unified long-term programme and United Nations assistance for the advancement of women,

Noting further the reports of the Secretary-General relating to this question presented to the Commission at its twenty-second session, and, in particular, the analysis of the replies received to the questionnaire on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries (E/CN.6/513 and Add.1-6),

Believing that lack of time has prevented adequate consideration of the question at the current session,

Emphasizing once more the need for a greater participation of women in the economic and social life of their countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States and non-governmental organizations, which have not already done so, to send their replies to the questionnaire as soon as possible, so that they may be submitted to the Commission at its twenty-third session;

2. Endorses the recommendations contained in resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights as providing guidelines for a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;

3. Believes further that, in elaborating such a programme, consideration should also be given to the following:

(a) Priorities in setting goals and targets for each region in relation to its particular needs;

(b) Ascertaining problems of common interests requiring international consultation;

(c) Paying particular attention, in planning international consultations, to such problems as apathy among women in relation to their role in public life;

27/ See paras. 97, 113 and 114 above.

28/ See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2).

(d) Wider use of communication media in informing the public about the need for a greater participation of women in the economic and social life of their countries;

(e) The adverse effects of existing discriminatory attitudes of men and women themselves towards the advancement of women in society;

(f) The education required by the mother, especially as a teacher of the pre-school child with a view to helping the child to develop in all aspects;

(g) Education for responsible parenthood;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies concerned, and the United Nations Children's Fund in planning regional and inter-regional programmes to pay particular attention to problems of a regional character, for instance malnutrition and its effects on the physical well-being and mental alertness of the child and adult population, and the provision of practical assistance to the housewife to free her for adult education for her personal development and for the good of the community;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, the United Nations Children's Fund and in co-operation with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, to prepare a five-year programme of concerted action for the advancement of women within the framework of technical co-operation programmes including the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, taking due account of projects already initiated under such programmes, and to submit it to the Commission, if possible at its twenty-third session;

6. Expresses the hope that Member States, especially during the second Development Decade, will take fully into account the importance of the full participation of women as well as men in various national development plans, in formulating their requests for assistance and in approving the technical co-operation programme concerned in the appropriate organs;

7. Decides to consider the question further at its twenty-third session as a matter of priority.

10 (XXII). Periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women 29/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 48 (IV) of March 1947, setting forth the functions of the Commission as follows:

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

29/ See paras. 127-131 above.

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

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 532 A (VI) in which it resolved to request the Economic and Social Council to continue to convene the Commission on the Status of Women for one session every year and the decision of the Economic and Social Council of 15 August 1964 on the importance of annual meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Appreciating the importance of:

(a) Resolution IX adopted at the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968 30/ indicating guidelines of future work of the Commission,

(b) Economic and Social Council resolution 1133 (XLI) adopted in 1966 relating to the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a questionnaire on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries,

Having considered carefully General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) in which it requested, inter alia, that functional commissions which now hold annual sessions consider meeting biennially,

Believing that the work of the Commission has reached a crucial phase especially in relation to:

(a) The implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

(b) The preparation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Believing further that the accomplishment of its objectives requires sustained effort at the present time and in particular over the next few years,

Recognizing that at the present session time has not permitted adequate consideration of a number of important items, including the programme of work and establishment of priorities,

Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue for the time being to convene annual meetings of the Commission, preferably three months after the General Assembly and to schedule a meeting in 1970.

30/ See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2).

11 (XXII). Participation of women in social and economic life
within the framework of technological progress ^{31/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

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

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XVII, draft resolution I.7

12 (XXII). Economic rights and opportunities for women ^{32/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Aware of the importance of the efforts being made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to promote the progress of women in the economic and social spheres,

Recognizing the outstanding role played by the International Labour Organisation with regard to the right of women to work and to maternity protection,

Considering that the policy of the ILO aims at securing the protection of the life and health of workers and has resulted in the establishment of specific standards of work and of conventions the purpose of which is to place women workers on an equal footing with men with respect to employment, promotion and remuneration,

Considering that provisions concerning young workers fall within a different category which should be given special protection,

Considering that provisions for maternity protection and for women workers with family responsibilities involve a special aspect of women's biological and social function,

1. Expresses its congratulations to the ILO, on the occasion of the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary in 1969, for the work it has done to promote the rights of women workers;

2. Expresses the hope that Member States which have not already done so will ratify the following Conventions on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the ILO:

Convention No. 100 of 1951 on Equal Remuneration,
Convention No. 111 of 1958 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation),
Convention No. 103 of 1952 on Maternity Protection,
Convention No. 122 of 1964 on Employment Policy;

^{31/} See paras. 162-166 above.

^{32/} See paras. 167-173 above.

3. Expresses the hope that Member States will apply these instruments, in law and in fact, and will implement Recommendation No. 123 on the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities and that the ILO will continue to work for the progress of women workers and the protection of their rights;

4. Expresses the hope that the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the ILO and the other specialized agencies concerned, will explore the possibility of organizing an international exchange of experiences and methods with a view to encouraging the greater and more effective participation of women in development through an integrated approach to education, vocational guidance, training and employment;

5. Expresses the hope that the ILO will continue to review the standards for the protection of women workers with a view to placing them on an equal footing with men with respect to hiring, advancement and remuneration;

6. Expresses the hope that the ILO, in its research and standard setting work, will take the needs of adult workers of both sexes into consideration and will dissociate those activities from its work for certain categories, such as children or handicapped persons who require special consideration;

7. Expresses the hope that States members of the ILO, and employers' and workers' organizations, will ensure the participation of more women in meetings and conferences organized by the ILO and that more women will be called upon to fill positions at all levels of the Organisation.

13 (XXII). Role of handicrafts in developing countries^{33/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Aware of the importance of the efforts being made by the ILO in the sphere of handicrafts,

Recognizing the increasing participation of women in developing countries in this sphere of activity,

1. Expresses its gratification at the action of the ILO in arranging a meeting of experts in India in November 1968 on the role of handicrafts in developing countries;

2. Expresses the hope that the ILO will find it possible to organize regional seminars on the role of handicrafts in the developing economies of the countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia, in particular with a view to greater participation of women in the economic development of these States.

^{33/} See paras. 174 and 175 above.

14 (XXII). Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage,
Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages ^{34/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

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

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XVII, draft resolution II.⁷

15 (XXII). Access of women to education^{35/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

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

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XVII, draft resolution III.⁷

^{34/} See paras. 180-182 above.

^{35/} See paras. 193-196 above.

XVII. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

Participation of women in social and economic life
within the framework of technological progress 36/

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the advance of science and its technical applications open up great prospects for economic, social and cultural progress, and for improving standards of living,

Considering that scientific and technological progress creates many complex problems with regard to the utilization of human resources,

Convinced that the progress of mankind as a whole necessarily implies improving the status of women and that the complete development of a society demands the full participation of women, as well as of men, in all spheres of social life,

Recalling:

the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,
Convention No. 111 of the ILO on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation),
the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education,

and other resolutions and recommendations of United Nations organizations,

Recalling further resolution 1323 (XLIV) of the Economic and Social Council on the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers,

1. Appeals to Member States to intensify their efforts to ensure the implementation of international instruments aimed at eliminating discrimination between the sexes in economic and social development and at utilizing women's activities and potentialities to the full;

2. Suggests that Member States, that have not yet done so, draw up vocational guidance programmes and make available to women the means of access to all levels of vocational training and of playing their part in all spheres of activity;

3. Requests the specialized agencies concerned, such as the ILO, UNESCO and other organs of the United Nations system, to take the necessary measures, in agreement with Member States, to provide both women and men with opportunities to prepare for, choose and practise professions related to scientific and technological development;

36/ See paras. 162-166 above.

4. Requests that all information and education media be utilized to encourage girls and women to take up professions requiring qualifications which would enable all their abilities to be used;

5. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies and all interested bodies to study the effects of the orientation of women for limited occupations involving work of lesser skill and to ensure, if appropriate, a change in the direction of vocational guidance;

6. Suggests that, in the plans and objectives of the United Nations, the ILO and UNESCO for the second Development Decade, International Education Year and the long-term ILO programme for the development and utilization of human resources, increasing attention should be given to the integration of women in social and economic life within the framework of technological progress.

II

Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages 37/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1763 (XVII) and 2013 (XX) containing, respectively, the texts of the Convention and Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages,

Welcoming the reporting system with regard to the implementation of the Recommendation established in operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2013 (XX),

Noting with satisfaction the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General prepared on this question for the twenty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/510, E/CN.6/510/Add.1 and Corr.1, E/CN.6/510/Add.2 and Amend.1-2),

Regretting that many countries have been unable to furnish information and that the laws and practices of many countries are still not in accordance with the principles of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages,

Noting that only eighteen Member States have so far become Parties to the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962,

1. Invites Member States to submit information to the Secretary-General on their laws and practices with regard to the matters dealt with in the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages in accordance with operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2013 (XX);

37/ See paras. 130-182 above.

2. Invites also States Members which have not already done so to review their laws and practices in accordance with the principles set forth in the Convention and Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages;

3. Recommends that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, which have not already done so, sign, ratify or accede to the above-mentioned Convention.

III

Access of women to education^{38/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the essential role of education, science and culture for the advancement of women,

Noting with appreciation the long-term programme undertaken by UNESCO in this field and the report of the first two years of implementation of this programme,

1. Invites Member States to pay due regard to the problems of equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture and to take all necessary measures to ensure that women are given every opportunity in law and in fact to benefit from education on an equal footing with men and thus to contribute fully to economic and social development;

2. Further invites Member States to apply to the United Nations Development Programme for technical assistance to develop opportunities for girls and women, particularly in the fields of literacy, of technical and vocational education and scientific studies, of teacher-training and of educational planning and administration;

3. Recommends that Member States undertake projects for equal access of women to education within the framework of priorities in national educational development;

4. Recommends also that Member States undertake programmes for further training of qualified women educators;

5. Recommends further that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme give priority consideration to requests concerning equal access of women and girls to education;

6. Invites UNESCO to seek the means of further developing its programme for equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture, in co-operation with the other agencies concerned in the United Nations family and in co-ordination with a United Nations unified long-term programme for the advancement of women.

^{38/} See paras. 193-196 above.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

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

Documents issued in the general series

A/7197	Political rights of women: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.32/41	<u>Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 22 April to 13 May 1968</u> (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2)
E/4493/Rev.2	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, second session, 15 April-9 May and 3-24 June 1968 (<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9</u>)
E/CN.4/907/Rev.3	Status of multilateral treaties in the field of human rights concluded under the auspices of the United Nations: memorandum by the Secretary-General
E/CN.4/973 and Add.1-12	Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports by Governments on civil and political rights
E/CN.4/974	Periodic reports on human rights: reports submitted by the specialized agencies
E/CN.4/980	Provisional analytical summary of reports and other material on civil and political rights prepared by the Secretary-General
E/CN.4/981/Rev.1	Subject and country index to reports on civil and political rights: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/467	<u>United Nations Assistance for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General</u> (United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 67.IV.2).

E/CN.6/473	The participation of women in community development programmes: preliminary report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/493, E/CN.6/493/Add.1 and Corr.1-2	The role of women in the economic and social development of their countries: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/508	Provisional agenda: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/508/Rev.1	Agenda of the twenty-second session as adopted by the Commission
E/CN.6/509	Information concerning the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/510, E/CN.6/510/Add.1 and Corr.1, E/CN.6/510/Add.2 and Amend.1-2	Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/511	Protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/512	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/513 and Add.1-6	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - Participation of women in national economic and social development: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/514 and Add.1-2	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - Participation of women in community development: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/515	Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/516	Review of the programme of work and establishment of priorities - Control and limitation of documentation and pattern of conferences: note by the Secretary-General

E/CN.6/517	Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/518	Activities of the ILO of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment: report of the International Labour Office
E/CN.6/519	Equal pay for work of equal value: report of the International Labour Office
E/CN.6/520	Study on UNESCO activities of special interest to women: report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
E/CN.6/521	Study on co-education: report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
E/CN.6/522	Advisory services in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/523	Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/524	Letter dated 4 February 1969 from the representative of the United Arab Republic to the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women
E/CN.6/525	Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women
E/CN.6/526	Letter dated 7 February 1969 from the representative of Israel to the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women
E/CN.6/CR.21	Non-confidential list of communications
ST/TAO/HR/35	<u>Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women (Accra, Ghana, 19 November to 2 December 1968)</u>

Documents issued in the limited series

E/CN.6/L.551	Extract from the report of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women, held at Accra, Ghana, 19 November to 2 December 1968
E/CN.6/L.552	Political rights of women - Botswana, Chile, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway and United Arab Republic: draft resolution

E/CN.6/L.553	Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories - Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Philippines and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.554	Protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence - Guinea and Malaysia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.554/Rev.1	Protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence - Guinea and Malaysia: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.555 and Add.1	Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories - Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Guinea and Iran: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.556 and Add.1	Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - Chile, Costa Rica, France, Ghana, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.557 and Add.1	Economic rights and opportunities for women - Chile, France, Hungary, Iran, Morocco, Romania and Tunisia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.558	Economic rights and opportunities for women - France, Guinea, Madagascar, Tunisia, Turkey and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.558/Rev.1	Economic rights and opportunities for women - France, Guinea, Madagascar, Tunisia, Turkey and United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.559	Economic rights and opportunities for women - Guinea, Madagascar and Tunisia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.560 and Add.1-9	Draft report to the Economic and Social Council on the twenty-second session of the Commission
E/CN.6/L.561	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - Morocco and Spain: draft resolution

E/CN.6/L.562	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Philippines and Turkey: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.563	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - Participation of women in community development - Botswana, Chile, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.564	Periodicity of the session of the Commission on the Status of Women - Botswana, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Philippines and Tunisia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.565	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - Botswana, Ghana, Liberia and Netherlands: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.566	Status of women in private law - Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages - Philippines: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.567	Review of the programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/L.568	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: statement of financial implications prepared by the Secretary-General relating to the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.6/L.562
E/CN.6/L.569	Access of women to education - France, Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco and Netherlands: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.570	Communications concerning the status of women: report of the Committee on Communications

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

E/CN.6/NGO/207	Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Statement submitted by the International Council Jewish Women
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E/CN.6/NGO/208	Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: statement submitted by the International Council of Jewish Women
E/CN.6/NGO/209	Economic rights and opportunities for women: statement submitted by the Women's International Democratic Federation
E/CN.6/NGO/210	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: statement submitted by the Women's International Democratic Federation
E/CN.6/NGO/211	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women
E/CN.6/NGO/212	Economic rights and opportunities for women: statement submitted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
E/CN.6/NGO/213	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: statement submitted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
E/CN.6/NGO/214	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: statement submitted by the International Council of Social Democratic Women

ANNEX II

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

1. Resolution 7 (XXII) of the Commission on the Status of Women (see chapter XVI above), adopted at the 542nd meeting, requested the Secretary-General to revise the reports contained in (a) document E/CN.6/513 and Add.1-6, concerning the participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries, and (b) documents E/CN.6/473 and E/CN.6/514 and Add.1 and 2, on the participation of women in community development, in the light of additional replies that might be received from Governments. The Secretary-General was further requested to issue those reports in a form appropriate for use by non-governmental organizations and by United Nations seminars and other related activities.
2. Before acting on the resolution, the Commission was informed in an oral statement (subsequently issued as document E/CN.6/L.568) of the financial implications involved. The Secretary-General informed the Commission that the purposes of the resolution could most appropriately be met by issuing the reports during the course of 1969-1970 using internal printing facilities. The estimated costs of typing the reports requested and printing the revised version of E/CN.6/513 and Add.1-6 in the working languages using internal printing facilities would be \$3,000. Those costs could be offset to a certain degree by issuing the revised report as the Secretary-General's report to the twenty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women. Similarly, the estimated costs of issuing the revised version of E/CN.6/473 and E/CN.6/514 and Add.1 and 2 in the working languages and by using internal printing facilities would also be \$3,000. The total estimated costs of meeting the requests set forth in the draft resolution would therefore be \$6,000.
3. The Secretary-General further informed the Commission that, should the draft resolution be adopted, he would endeavour to absorb the additional work-load within the limits of the stenographic services and internal printing facilities already at his disposal and to meet the costs of supplies within the level of the credits available to him for this purpose during the course of 1969 and 1970.