

in rural areas have the opportunity of undertaking technical studies in the same circumstances as men.

*1530th plenary meeting,
31 May 1968.*

1328 (XLIV). Repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers

The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

Recalling its resolution 1136 (XLI) of 26 July 1966 concerning the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers,

Noting the importance of the reports of the International Labour Organisation⁶⁷ on its studies and the measures taken by it in regard to this question,

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

1. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which are in a position to do so to undertake national surveys concerning the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women, especially as regards:

- (a) Employment and unemployment;
- (b) Vocational guidance and vocational training;
- (c) Training and retraining of older women;
- (d) Remuneration;
- (e) Hours of work and leisure;
- (f) Safety and health;
- (g) Child-care;

and to make their findings available to the Secretary-General, who, in consultation with the International Labour Organisation, will arrange for their submission in an appropriate form to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its twenty-third session;

2. *Invites* the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation to consider the desirability of:

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

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

3. *Recommends* the International Labour Organisation to continue studying the positive and negative effects of scientific and technological progress on the employment and conditions of work of women and to report their findings to the Commission on the Status of Women;

4. *Recommends* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue studying the question and to prepare its recommendations for the Economic and Social Council.

*1530th plenary meeting,
31 May 1968.*

1329 (XLIV). Report of the Commission on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-fourth session.⁶⁸

*1530th plenary meeting,
31 May 1968.*

1330 (XLIV). Question of slavery and the slave-trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 14 (XXIV)⁶⁹ on the question of slavery and the slave-trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism,

1. *Authorizes* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study of the measures which might be taken to implement the International Slavery Convention of 1926⁷⁰ and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery⁷¹ and the various recommendations included in the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights relating to the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism;

2. *Further authorizes* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to initiate a study of the possibilities of international police co-operation to interrupt and punish the transportation of persons in danger of being enslaved, taking into account, as appropriate, the views of the competent international organizations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and subject to confirmation by the Commission on Human Rights, to establish a list of experts in economic, sociological, legal and other relevant disciplines, whose advice shall be available to States concerned with the liquidation of slavery and the slave-trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism;

4. *Reminds* Governments that the United Nations and the specialized agencies have available under their regular technical assistance programmes facilities for assisting Governments in eliminating slavery and the slave-trade, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism, and in helping them to solve resulting economic and social problems;

5. *Requests* all Governments to exert their full influence and resources to assist in the total eradication of the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism, as practised particularly in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa;

⁶⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4475).*

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, chapter XVIII.

⁷⁰ See United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.6, p. 41.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁶⁷ E/CN.6/499 and E/CN.6/500.

6. *Affirms* that the master and servant laws currently enforced in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa constitute clear manifestations of slavery and the slave-trade.

*1530th plenary meeting,
31 May 1968.*

1331 (XLIV). Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned that the *Report on Slavery* prepared by the Special Rapporteur⁷² indicates that slavery and the slave-trade and similar institutions and practices still exist in many parts of the world and that women especially are among the victims of such institutions and practices,

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

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 4 (XX),⁷³ and requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To ask Member States what further measures, in their view, might be adopted to implement the International Slavery Convention of 1926⁷⁴ and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery;⁷⁵

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

3. *Appeals* to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not yet done so to become parties, as soon as possible, to the International Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention of 1956, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949⁷⁶ and the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962;⁷⁷

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies in the areas of their competence, and in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to consider how best

⁷² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XIV.2.

⁷³ E/CN.4/947, para. 111.

⁷⁴ See United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.6, p. 41.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁷⁶ General Assembly resolution 317 (IV) of 2 December 1949, annex.

⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution 1763 A (XVII) of 7 November 1962, annex.

they can assist in the rehabilitation of women and girls freed from slavery and from the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism and any of their manifestations, and to report their findings to the Economic and Social Council;

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

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

*1530th plenary meeting,
31 May 1968.*

1332 (XLIV). Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination, the policies of *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1332 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968,

"Recalling its resolution 2144 A (XXI) of 26 October 1966, in which the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur,

"Recalling also its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over South West Africa,

"Taking into account its resolution 2307 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and resolutions 2324 (XXII) and 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 on the question of South West Africa,

"Taking into account the documents and recommendations of the seminars on *apartheid* held in Brazil in 1966 and in Zambia in 1967.

"Gravely concerned by the evidence of inhuman practices by the Government of South Africa and by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against the non-white population of South Africa, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia,

"Noting that the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia are finding support for the policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in the fact that a number of States are continuing to trade with them and are maintaining diplomatic, cultural and other ties and relations with them and affording them military assistance,

"Convinced that the flagrant violations of human rights in southern Africa are of serious interna-