

4. *Recommends* that, in its future work, the International Labour Organisation should devote attention to new problems of concern to women workers, including the impact of technological and scientific developments on the employment of women.

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1860 (LVI). Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to promote the advancement of women and their integration in development

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

(a) To develop pilot projects in the developing countries, in a manner appropriate to the needs of those countries with regard to literacy, and pre-school, primary, technical and vocational education and teacher training;

(b) To give full effect to the recommendations of the Third International Conference on Adult Education,³⁵ held in Tokyo from 25 July to 7 August 1972, which recognized the need, in view of the inadequacies of women's education, for priority action on behalf of women;

(c) To ensure that, in the revision of the recommendations on vocational training undertaken jointly by the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, these recommendations follow closely the lines indicated by the latter organization at the sixteenth session of its General Conference in regard to equal educational opportunities for girls and women;³⁶

(d) To continue and to increase its efforts for the advancement of women among member States—particularly among the national commissions for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—and non-governmental organizations, as well as among national and regional commissions on the status of women;

(e) To invite member States to take into account, when nominating candidates for study courses at the Institute for Educational Planning, the need to increase the number of women candidates, so that women may occupy their rightful place at all levels of decision-making by education authorities;

2. *Expresses the wish*, bearing in mind the goals of the International Women's Year, that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the allocation of its budgetary resources, devote as large a share as possible thereof to the co-ordinated efforts of its various departments to ensure the utilization and advancement of women within the organization, for the benefit of the women staff of its own secretariat and in all bodies where it exercises competence.

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³⁵ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Third International Conference on Adult Education, Final Report*, chap. V.

³⁶ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session, Resolutions*, 1.111 and 1.112.

1861 (LVI). Protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution containing a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence:

"The General Assembly,

"Expressing its deep concern over the sufferings of women and children belonging to the civilian population who in periods of emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence are too often the victims of inhuman acts and consequently suffer serious harm,

"Aware of the suffering of women and children in many areas of the world, especially in those areas subject to suppression, aggression, colonialism, racism, alien domination and foreign subjugation,

"Deeply concerned by the fact that, despite general and unequivocal condemnation, colonialism, racism, alien and foreign domination continue to subject many peoples under their yoke, cruelly suppressing the national liberation movements and inflicting heavy losses and incalculable sufferings on the populations under their domination, including women and children,

"Deploring the fact that grave attacks are still being made on fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person and that colonial and racist foreign domination powers continue to violate international humanitarian law,

"Recalling the relevant provisions contained in the instruments of international humanitarian law relative to the protection of women and children in time of peace and war,

"Recalling, among other important documents, its resolutions 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2597 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, and 2674 (XXV) and 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, on respect for human rights and basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1515 (XLVIII) of 28 May 1970 in which the Council requests the General Assembly to consider the possibility of drafting a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency or wartime,

"Conscious of its responsibility for the destiny of the rising generation and for the destiny of mothers, who play an important role in society, in the family and particularly in the upbringing of children,

"Bearing in mind the need to provide special protection of women and children belonging to the civilian population,

"Solemnly proclaims this Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict and calls for the strict observance of the Declaration by all Member States:

"1. Attacks and bombings on the civilian population, inflicting incalculable suffering, especially on women and children, who are the most vulnerable

members of the population, shall be prohibited, and such acts shall be condemned.

"2. The use of chemical and bacteriological weapons in the course of military operations constitute one of the most flagrant violations of the 1925 Geneva Protocol, the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the principles of international humanitarian law and inflict heavy losses on civilian populations, including defenceless women and children, and shall be severely condemned.

"3. All States shall abide fully by their obligations under the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the 1949 Geneva Conventions, as well as other instruments of international law relative to respect for human rights in armed conflicts, which offer important guarantees for the protection of women and children.

"4. All efforts shall be made by States involved in armed conflicts, military operations in foreign territories and in territories still under colonial domination to spare women and children from the ravages of war. All the necessary steps shall be taken to ensure the prohibition of measures such as persecution, torture, punitive measures, degrading treatment and violence, particularly against that part of the civilian population that consists of women and children.

"5. All forms of repression and cruel and inhuman treatment of women and children, including imprisonment, torture, shooting, mass arrests, collective punishment, destruction of dwellings and forcible eviction, committed by belligerents in the course of military operations or in occupied territories shall be considered criminal.

"6. Women and children belonging to the civilian population and finding themselves in circumstances of emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, or who live in occupied territories, shall not be deprived of shelter, food, medical aid or other inalienable rights, in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child or other instruments of international law."

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1862 (LVI). Influence of mass communication media on the formation of new attitudes towards the roles of women in present-day society

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the preliminary report of the Secretary-General³⁷ on the influence of mass communication media substantiates the concern expressed by the Commission on the Status of Women in its resolution 1 (XXIV) of 18 February 1972³⁸ that in several countries the mass communication media perpetuate the traditional deep-rooted attitudes held by women and men about their respective roles in present-day society,

³⁷ E/CN.6/581.

³⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5109), chap. VIII.*

and that the influence of the mass communication media in the determination of cultural patterns hinders efforts to promote equal rights of women and men and the integration of women in the development effort,

Bearing in mind that the majority of the Governments and non-governmental organizations which supplied information for the preparation of the preliminary report stated that additional research was needed on this subject,

Recalling that, in its resolution 1 (XXIV), the Commission on the Status of Women requested the Secretary-General to invite the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider the possibility of carrying out interdisciplinary studies on the subject,

1. *Expresses the hope* that this subject will be discussed at future seminars to be organized under the technical co-operation programme of the United Nations with the participation of experts in all the relevant fields;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in co-operation with the United Nations, to consider the possibility some time in the future of carrying out pilot country studies on this question in conjunction with the interdisciplinary studies mentioned above;

3. *Invites* all the organizations of the United Nations system, and particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to make a special effort to increase their audio-visual material and to develop their programmes in such a way as to promote the integration of women in development;

4. *Invites* Governments to urge the mass media, while having due regard to freedom of expression, to adapt their programmes in order to provide for men as well as women a continuing education as to their economic and professional prospects and opportunities for leisure, family life and broadening horizons;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report on the influence of mass communication media on attitudes towards the roles of women and men in present-day society, based on information available to him, and to submit it to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session.

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1863 (LVI). Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Having undertaken, in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, an examination of the activities undertaken or planned in connexion with the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination since the launching of the Decade, as contained in the Secretary-General's reports,³⁹

Conscious of the fact that the Decade was launched on 10 December 1973 and that the report of the Secretary-General, submitted in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade, was based upon information available only up to 27 March 1974,

³⁹ E/5474, E/5475.