



COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
REPORT ON THE TWENTIETH SESSION

13 February — 6 March 1967

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
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NOTE

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

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COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Report to the Economic and Social Council on the twentieth session of the Commission,
held at United Nations Headquarters from 13 February to 6 March 1967

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on the Status of Women held its twentieth session at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, from 13 February to 6 March 1967.
2. The session was opened by Miss Helena Z. Benitez (Philippines), Chairman of the Commission at its nineteenth session.

Attendance

3. Attendance at the Commission was as follows:

MEMBERS

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

Austria: Miss Irmgard Probst;

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mrs. L.P. Marinkevich,
Mr. O.A. Tikhonov,** Mr. I.F. Sidash;**

Chile: Mrs. Mimí Marinović de Jadresić;

China: Miss Yah-chuan Wang;

Finland: Mrs. Helvi L. Sipilä, Mr. Klaus Törnudd,* Mr. Kurt Uggeldahl;**

France: Miss Jeanne H. Chaton, Mr. J.D. Paolini;**

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

Ghana: Miss Florence Addison, Mrs. Clariette Wilmot,*
Mrs. Agnes Y. Aggrey-Orleans;**

Guatemala: Mrs. Ruth Chicas de García;

Guinea: Mrs. Soumah Tiguidanké, Mr. Touré Hady;*

Honduras: Mrs. Estela de López Villamil;

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

Iran: Mrs. Effat Nahvi, Miss Zohre Farshid;**

Iraq: Mrs. Suad Al-Radi, Mr. Abdul Hussein Alisa;*

Japan: Miss Taki Fujita, Mr. Michihiko Ikeda,* Miss Manae Kubota,**
Miss Noriko Hitomi;**

Kenya: Mrs. Angelica Wanjiru Kigunda;

Liberia: Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson;

Malaysia: Mrs. Aishah Binti Haji Ghani, Mr. Ismail bin Ambia;*

Mauritania: Mrs. Abdallahi Ould Daddah Turkia,
Mr. Yahia Ould Cheikh Abdallahi;*

Mexico: Miss María Lavallo Urbina, Mrs. Mercedes Cabrera;**

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

Peru: Mrs. Eva María Robertson de Otayza;

Philippines: Miss Helena Z. Benitez, Mrs. Lourdes Paredes San Diego,*
Mr. Antonio J. Uy,** Mrs. Maria O. Charnley;**

Poland: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska;

Tunisia: Mrs. Souad Chater;

Turkey: Mrs. Filiz Dinçmen, Mr. Ali Üstün;**

Uganda: Mrs. Norah E.F. Byenkya;

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mrs. T.N. Nikolaeva,
Mrs. V.I. Kastalskaya,** Mr. E.N. Nassinovsky,** Mr. L.I. Verenikin;**

United Arab Republic: Mrs. Aziza Hussein, Mr. Mahmoud Aboul Nasr;*

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mrs. Lena Jeger,*
Miss Barbara Richards,* Miss Sheila Harden;**

United States of America: Mrs. Gladys A. Tillett, Mrs. Alice A. Morrison,**
Mrs. Kirsten Campbell Paulos,** Mr. David H. Small;**

Venezuela: Mrs. Paulina de Almosny, Miss María Clemencia López,*
Mr. José Antonio Mayobre, Jr.**

OBSERVERS

Canada: Miss Marion A. Macpherson, Miss Mary C. Fletcher;

Dahomey: Mr. Maxime-Léopold Zollner;

Dominican Republic: Mrs. Licelott Marte de Barrios;

Italy: Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero;

Madagascar: Mrs. Reine Raelina;

Nicaragua: Miss Thelma Ocon Solórzano;

Romania: Mr. Gheorghe Nica;

Sweden: Mr. Mats Bergquist;

Yugoslavia: Mr. Zoran Lazarević.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND UNICEF

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Dr. L.M. André;

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

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. Luis F. Thomen;

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Mrs. Elena Mederos de González.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION^{1/}

Inter-American Commission of Women: Mrs. Gabriela Gazmuri de Tauler.

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

^{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. Irving Brown, Mrs. Dorothy Cadet, Mrs. Pauline N. Newman, Mrs. Bessie Hillman, Mrs. Josephine Tilesco, Mrs. Ceil Carrigan, Mrs. Dollie Robinson, Mrs. Gloria Honaker, Mrs. Gertrude De Witt;

World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mrs. Pushpa Nijhawan.

Category B

All-Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan): Begum Abidah Pasha, Begum Raushanara Dastgir;

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. Eileen L. Moon;

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The: Mrs. Robbins Strong, Mr. Richard M. Fagley;

International Alliance of Women: Mrs. Frieda S. Miller, Mrs. William B. Doyle;

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Dr. Louis Longarzo;

International Council of Jewish Women: Mrs. Roy Plaut;

International Council of Women: Mrs. Mary Craig Schuller McGeachy, Mrs. Rose P. Parsons, Mrs. Ehsan Yarshater, Miss Margaret Barnard;

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Mrs. Esther Hymer, Mrs. Elsie M. MacCleave;

International Federation of University Women: Miss Dorothy C. Stratton, Miss Elmina R. Lucke;

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers: Mrs. Edith Gömöri;

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Mrs. Rose Korn Hirschman, Judge Beatrice H. Mullaney, Mrs. Hildegard Wolle-Egenolf, Mrs. Annamarie V. Paterno;

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

International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. Peter Lawton Collins, Mrs. Raymond A. Werbe;

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The: Mrs. A. Day Bradley, Mrs. Leah Horwitz;

Women's International Zionist Organization: Mrs. Evelyn Sommer;

World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. Myer Cohen;

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls: Mrs. Rosemary Higgins Cass;

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Catherine Schaefer,
Soeur Marie André, Miss Alba Zizzamia;

World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. James G. Forsyth,
Mrs. Richard B. Persinger;

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

Register

International Council of Social Democratic Women: Mrs. Suzanne Findlay;

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

St. Joan's International Alliance: Miss Frances McGillicuddy;

Soroptomist International Association: Mrs. Dora S. Lewis, Mrs. Marie Burbrige,
Mrs. Ethel F. Lord, Mrs. Dorothy Frost;

World Association of Girls Guides and Girl Scouts, The: Mrs. Edward F. Johnson,
Mrs. John J. Carney, Miss Barbara Stiles;

Zonta International: Miss Edna Nairn, Mrs. Marguerite Rawalt,
Mrs. Lois Brown Ward;

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 to the Commission.

Election of Officers

5. At its 465th meeting, on 13 February 1967, the Commission unanimously elected the following officers: Chairman: Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland); First Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Aziza Hussein (United Arab Republic); Second Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Hanna Bokor (Hungary); Rapporteur: Mrs. Mimí Marinović de Jadresić (Chile).

Meetings, resolutions and documentation

6. The Commission held twenty-two plenary meetings. The views expressed at those meetings are summarized in the records of the 465th to the 491st meetings (E/CN.6/SR.465-491).

7. The resolutions and decisions of the Commission appear in the present report under the relevant headings. The draft resolutions submitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration are set out in chapter XIX of the report.
8. The documents before the Commission at its twentieth session are listed in annex I to the present report.
9. In the course of its twentieth session, the Commission took note of statements by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of proposals the implementation of which would involve additional budgetary provisions. A summary of these statements, relating to the proposals as adopted by the Commission, is given in annex II to the present report.

Agenda

10. The Commission considered its agenda at the 465th and 466th meetings. It had before it the provisional agenda (E/CN.6/466 and Add.1) drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission at its nineteenth session.
11. When discussing where, in the agenda, to place the item relating to the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, a number of representatives were in favour of giving it absolute priority since they felt that it was the most important item on the agenda. Other representatives, however, expressed the view that the item on periodic reports on human rights should be considered first, since the outcome of the Commission's deliberations had to be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights, which would meet concurrently with the Commission on the Status of Women. It was agreed to leave the decision on the order of the two items pending the decision on the procedure to be followed in considering the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women.
12. The representative of the USSR proposed that the title of item 14 of the provisional agenda should be changed to read: "Reports of the regional inter-governmental organizations relating to the status of women", in view of the terms of resolution 48 (IV) of the Economic and Social Council and of the fact that there was no reason to prevent other regional inter-governmental organizations in the field of women's rights from attending sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women as observers. A number of representatives felt, however, that since no other inter-governmental organization had expressed the wish to participate in the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, it would be preferable to keep the title of the item unchanged. At its 465th meeting, the Commission decided by 13 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions, to retain the original title of item 14 of its provisional agenda.
13. At its 465th meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted the provisional agenda; at its 466th meeting the Commission decided to place the item on the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women as item 3 and the item on periodic reports on human rights as item 4.
14. The agenda as adopted (E/CN.6/466/Rev.1) is reproduced below:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women.
4. Periodic reports on human rights.
5. Political rights of women:
 - (a) Progress achieved in the field of political rights;
 - (b) Implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women;
 - (c) Status of Women in Non-Self-Governing Territories.
6. Status of women in private law; parental rights and duties, including guardianship of children.
7. Access of women to education:
 - (a) Activities of UNESCO of special interest to women;
 - (b) Access of women to higher education.
8. Economic rights and opportunities for women:
 - (a) ILO activities which have a bearing on the employment of women;
 - (b) ILO standards for the protection of women workers;
 - (c) Equal pay for equal work.
9. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
10. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women: unified long-term programme.
11. International Year for Human Rights.
12. Effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation.
13. Nationality of married women.
14. Report of the representative of the Commission on the Status of Women at the twenty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights (1966) and at the nineteenth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (1967).
15. Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

16. Communications concerning the status of women.
17. Survey of the work of the Commission. Review of the programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation.
18. Report to the Economic and Social Council on the twentieth session of the Commission.

II. DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

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

16. Accordingly, the Commission had before it at its eighteenth session in March 1965 a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the comments and proposals received from thirty Governments, four specialized agencies and fifteen non-governmental organizations (E/CN.6/426 and Add.1 and 2). It established a drafting committee of twelve of its members to consider all the proposals and suggestions that had been submitted and to prepare a single text for the consideration of the Commission. The Drafting Committee had before it the text of a draft declaration submitted by the representative of Poland (E/CN.6/L.396), a text proposed by Ghana in the form of a working paper and two working papers by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee based on the Polish proposal. In the course of seven meetings, the Committee prepared a text which was submitted to the Commission for its consideration. 2/ After a brief discussion of this text, the Commission decided 3/ to adjourn further debate on the draft until the nineteenth session, to request the Secretary-General to circulate the text of the draft declaration together with the relevant working papers submitted to the Drafting Committee and the records of the debates in the Commission to the members of the Commission for their comments, and to request the Secretary-General to circulate such comments to all the members of the Commission before its nineteenth session.

17. At its nineteenth session, held in February-March 1966, the Commission had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the comments received from nine members of the Commission (E/CN.6/447 and Add.1), including the text of a draft declaration submitted by Ghana; a suggested new draft prepared by the United Kingdom was also circulated to the Commission (E/CN.6/L.437). The Commission decided to consider the text prepared by the Drafting Committee established at its eighteenth session 2/ as the basic text for discussion and to consider the other proposals submitted as amendments to that text. The Commission also established a Style Committee composed of the representatives of France (Chairman), Ghana, Hungary, Mexico and the Philippines to assist in the final wording of the text of the draft declaration in the various languages. The Commission devoted fifteen plenary meetings to the consideration of the text of the draft declaration, which was unanimously adopted on 8 March 1966. 4/ It submitted this

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4025), para. 77.

3/ Ibid., para. 110.

4/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4175), para. 155.

text to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session, together with a draft resolution under which the Council would transmit the draft declaration to the General Assembly. 5/

18. The Economic and Social Council, at its forty-first session in July-August 1966, decided not to embark on a detailed discussion of the draft declaration. Certain amendments were submitted, 4/ however, and a general exchange of views took place. In resolution 1131 (XLI) of 26 July 1966, the Council transmitted to the General Assembly the draft declaration adopted by the Commission at its nineteenth session, together with the amendments submitted at the forty-first session of the Council, the summary records of the discussions on the subject at that session, and also the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session and the summary records pertaining thereto.

19. Consequently, all those various documents were before the General Assembly at its twenty-first session when it considered the item in the Third Committee at its 1442nd to 1445th meetings, held on 1 and 2 December 1966. Owing to lack of time, the Third Committee was not able to give adequate consideration to the draft declaration. A number of amendments (E/CN.6/484, annex I) were submitted, however, and a brief general debate on the text of the draft declaration was held. 6/ The General Assembly in resolution 2199 (XXI) unanimously adopted on 16 December 1966, requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women to review the text of the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women at its twentieth session in 1967, bearing in mind the amendments which have been submitted and taking into account the observations of Governments and also the discussions at the nineteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, at the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council and at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. The General Assembly also decided that the draft declaration should be given high priority at its twenty-second session in 1967.

20. The Economic and Social Council transmitted resolution 2199 (XXI) to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1459th plenary meeting held on 21 December 1966.

21. At its twentieth session, the Commission considered item 3 of its agenda concerning the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women at its 466th, 467th, 482nd, 488th and 489th meetings. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/484) containing a brief account of the developments relating to the preparation of the text of the draft declaration and two annexes; in annex I, the text of the draft declaration adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session and the amendments submitted to that text during the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council and the twenty-first session of the General Assembly were reproduced in tabular form; annex II contained the full text of General Assembly resolution 2199 (XXI).

5/ Ibid., chapter XVI, draft resolution I.

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 56, document A/6555.

22. Written statements were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations: the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (E/CN.6/NGO/188); the World Federation of Trade Unions (E/CN.6/NGO/190); the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (E/CN.6/NGO/180), and the Open Door International (E/CN.6/NGO/177).

23. The representative of the USSR submitted a memorandum (E/CN.6/488) which was circulated to members of the Commission, showing the progress achieved by women in the Soviet Union during the fifty years of Soviet government.

Establishment of a Drafting Committee

24. At its 466th meeting, held on 14 February 1967, the Commission decided, upon the suggestion of the Chairman, to establish a drafting committee composed of the representatives of Australia, Finland, France, Ghana, Hungary, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland and the United Arab Republic, to review the text of the draft declaration unanimously adopted by the Commission at its nineteenth session, bearing in mind the amendments submitted and the discussions which had taken place in the Economic and Social Council (forty-first session) and in the General Assembly (twenty-first session) and to submit a revised text of the draft declaration to the Commission for its consideration.

First report of the Drafting Committee

25. At its first meeting, the Drafting Committee elected Miss María Lavalle Urbina (Mexico) as Chairman, and Miss Jeanne Chaton (France) as Rapporteur.

26. The Drafting Committee held seven meetings, from 14 to 21 February 1967. It decided that in reviewing the text of the draft declaration it would take into account initially only one amendment which had already been submitted in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the views expressed by representatives of Governments in those organs. Consequently, changes in substance of existing articles would only be considered if they had already been contained in amendments or suggestions before the Committee. It was also agreed that the Chairman of the Commission would set the deadline of Friday, 24 February 1967, 7/ for the submission of amendments to the draft declaration by members of the Commission. These amendments might subsequently be reviewed by the Drafting Committee.

27. The Drafting Committee then considered the Preamble and articles 1 to 11 of the draft declaration and the amendments submitted (E/CN.6/484, annex I).

Preamble

28. The Drafting Committee adopted the first three paragraphs of the preamble without change. The text of the first three preambular paragraphs as adopted, in its original form, read as follows:

7/ The deadline was subsequently extended to Monday, 27 February 1967.

"The General Assembly,

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

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

"Taking into account the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies designed to promote equal rights for men and women,".

The Drafting Committee decided not to incorporate the amendments proposed by the USSR (A/6349, annex II, para. 9), and Poland (A/C.3/L.1400, para. 1). The amendment of the USSR consisted of the insertion after the second paragraph of a third preambular paragraph reading:

"Considering that the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have opened up new possibilities for the securing of rights by men and women alike,".

The amendment proposed by Poland consisted of the replacement of the words "the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations" by the words "the Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the other declarations, conventions, resolutions and recommendations", in the third preambular paragraph.

29. The Drafting Committee adopted the amendment submitted by Colombia and Jamaica to the fourth paragraph of the preamble (A/C.3/L.1401, para. 2); the amendment consisted of the replacement of the words "there remains considerable discrimination against women" by the words "in the matter of equality of rights, there continues to exist considerable discrimination against women" at the end of the paragraph. The Committee rejected the amendment of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/C.3/L.1406); the amendment consisted of the insertion of the words "in a number of countries" after the words "considerable discrimination against women". The fourth paragraph of the preamble, in its amended form, read:

"Concerned that, despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and despite the progress made in the matter of equality of rights, there continues to exist considerable discrimination against women".

30. The Committee rejected the amendments of Romania (A/C.3/L.1384, para. 1) and Poland (A/C.3/L.1400, para. 2); the amendment of Romania consisted of the insertion after the fourth preambular paragraph of a new paragraph reading as follows:

"Having in mind the great contribution women have made through the centuries to the efforts of peoples to ensure progress and win a better life, and the constantly increasing social role of women at the present stage of development of human society,".

The amendment of Poland consisted of the insertion of a new paragraph to follow the paragraph proposed by Romania. The text of the Polish new paragraph would read as follows:

"Having in mind the important part played by women's work both in social, economic and cultural life in general and in family life and, in particular, in the upbringing of children,".

31. The Drafting Committee adopted the fifth paragraph of the preamble without change. The fifth preambular paragraph as adopted in its original form read as follows:

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

32. The Drafting Committee decided to incorporate in the sixth paragraph of the preamble the ideas contained in the amendment of Colombia and Jamaica (A/C.3/L.1401, para. 1); the amendment in its original form consisted of the addition between the third and fourth preambular paragraph of a new paragraph to read "Convinced that women as well as men must contribute to the welfare of the world and the cause of peace." The Committee decided to insert the words "the welfare of the world and the cause of peace" after the words "development of a country"; subsequent drafting changes were made in the paragraph in order to incorporate this amendment. The Committee rejected the amendment of Colombia and Jamaica (A/C.3/L.1401, para. 3) to the sixth preambular paragraph. The amendment consisted of the replacement of the text of the sixth preambular paragraph by the following:

"Convinced of the necessity of the active participation of women, under conditions of equality, in carrying out national development plans,".

The sixth preambular paragraph, as amended, read:

"Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women."

33. The Committee rejected the amendment to the seventh preambular paragraph submitted by Romania (A/C.3/L.1384, para. 2), which proposed the addition at the end of that paragraph of the following: "...and to create adequate conditions for the development of women's capacities and aptitudes so as to enable them to occupy the place to which they are entitled in society." The Committee adopted the seventh preambular paragraph without change; it read as follows:

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

Article 1

34. The Drafting Committee rejected the two amendments submitted by Yugoslavia to this article (A/C.3/L.1341/Rev.1, paras. 1 and 2) consisting of:

(1) The addition of the words "detrimental to economic, social and cultural development" after the words "fundamentally unjust";

(2) The addition of the words "and the common interest of mankind" at the end of the article.

The Committee accepted the amendment of Colombia and Jamaica (A/C.3/L.1341, para. 4) proposing the replacement of the word "destroy" by the word "deny"; subsequently the Committee changed the wording of the article to read as follows:

"Article 1

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

Articles 2 and 3

35. The Committee adopted articles 2 and 3 without change; in their original form, articles 2 and 3 read as follows:

"Article 2

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

"(a) The principle of equality of rights shall be embodied in the constitution or equivalent law of each country;

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

"Article 3

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

36. The Drafting Committee rejected the amendment of Romania proposing the addition of a new article after article 2 (A/C.3/L.1384, para. 3), to read as follows:

"All appropriate measures shall be taken to provide women with adequate conditions for freely developing and asserting their capacities and aptitudes and thus enjoying real equality of rights."

The Committee also rejected an amendment of Sweden which proposed the replacement of the text of article 3 (A/C.3/L.1385, para. 1) by the following wording:

"All appropriate measures shall be taken to educate public opinion and direct national aspirations towards the eradication of prejudice and discrimination against women and towards general recognition of the right of women and men to be given equal opportunities to develop their own individual potentialities".

The Committee did not accept the amendment submitted by Colombia and Jamaica (A/C.3/L.1401, para. 5) consisting of the insertion of a new article between articles 3 and 4 reading as follows:

"Appropriate measures shall be taken to enable women to be an active element of society in the political and social fields:

"(a) By instructing them in their political and civil rights and in the duties and responsibilities which emanate from these rights; and

"(b) By publicizing the principles contained in the international instruments of the United Nations concerning human rights, and in particular the rights of women."

Article 4

37. The Committee adopted the two amendments proposed by Sweden to article 4 (A/C.3/L.1385, para. 2). The amendments consisted of:

(1) The insertion of the words "on equal terms with men without any discrimination" at the end of the introductory paragraph of the article; and

(2) The deletion of the words "on equal terms with men without any discrimination" in paragraph (b).

The Committee considered that the new wording of Article 4 also took into account the amendment of the USSR (A/6349, annex II, para. 10), which consisted of the replacement of the words "the right" by the words "equal rights" in paragraph (a). After considering the amendment of Czechoslovakia (A/C.3/L.1403, para. 1) proposing replacement of the word "publicly" by the word "all" in paragraph (a), it decided to insert the word "all" but to retain the word "publicly". The Committee also accepted the amendment of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the concluding sentence of the paragraph (A/C.3/L.1406), consisting of the replacement of the words "be reflected in" by the words "be guaranteed by".

38. In its amended form, article 4 read as follows:

"Article 4

"All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women on equal terms with men without any discrimination:

"(a) the right to vote in all elections and be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

"(b) the right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions.

"Such rights shall be guaranteed by legislation."

Article 5

39. The Drafting Committee adopted article 5 without change. Article 5, in its original form, read:

"Article 5

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

Article 6

40. The Committee did not accept the amendments to article 6 proposed by Belgium (A/C.3/L.1386); India (A/6349, annex II, paras. 3, 4 and 5); Greece (A/C.3/L.1383/Rev.1); Sweden (A/C.3/L.1385, para. 3) and the USSR (A/6349, annex II, para. 11). The amendment proposed by Belgium (A/C.3/L.1386, para.1) consisted of the replacement of the text of article 6 by the following:

"All appropriate measures shall be taken, primarily by legislation, to ensure to every woman, married or unmarried, full legal capacity and equal rights in the field of private law, in particular:

"1. Personal rights:

(a) The right to choose a domicile and to establish, conjointly with her husband, the conjugal residence;

(b) The right to freedom of movement;

(c) Equality of rights with the husband as regards marriage, in particular, the right freely to choose a husband and to enter into marriage only with her free and full consent expressed by herself. In consequence:

(i) Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before puberty shall be strictly prohibited;

(ii) Each State shall be bound to adopt legislative measures specifying a minimum age for marriage;

(iii) The registration of all marriages in an official registry shall be compulsory;

(d) Equality of rights and duties with the husband during marriage and at its dissolution;

(e) Equality of rights and duties with the father as regards the children; the interest of the children shall be the paramount consideration in the exercise of these rights and the fulfilment of these duties.

"2. Property rights:

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

(b) The right to acquire and transmit property by succession, by gift inter vivos or by testamentary disposition on the same terms as men."

The first amendment submitted by India (A/6349, annex II, para. 3) consisted of the deletion of the words "free choice of a husband and to" in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 2 of the article. The amendment proposed by Greece (A/C.3/L.1383/Rev.1) consisted of the addition of the following words at the end of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2: "and the right to bear their family name together with that of their husband". The amendment proposed by Sweden (A/C.3/L.1385, para. 3) consisted of the replacement of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 by the following: "Women and men shall have equal rights and duties during marriage and at its dissolution". The amendment proposed by the USSR (A/6349, annex II, para. 11) consisted of the insertion after sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 2 of a new paragraph 3, to read as follows:

"In order to eliminate discrimination against unmarried mothers and to give effect to the principle established in the Declaration on the Rights of the Child concerning the protection of all children regardless of the circumstances of their birth, no distinction shall be made in legislation between the legal status of children born in wedlock and that of children born out of wedlock; all children shall enjoy the same social protection."

The second amendment submitted by India (A/6349, annex II, para. 4) consisted of the insertion of the words "as far as possible" after the words "parents shall" in the first line of sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 2. The third amendment submitted by India (A/6349, annex II, para. 5) consisted of the deletion of the phrase "and the betrothal of young girls before puberty" in paragraph 3 and the insertion of the phrase "as far as possible" before the words "to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory" at the end of the paragraph.

41. The Committee decided to include in square brackets, for decision of the Commission, the amendment of Poland to paragraph 1, consisting of the insertion of the words "and administrative" after the word "civil" (A/C.3/L.1400, para. 3). The Committee also decided to delete sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 1, reading "the right to choose domicile and residence".

42. In its amended form, article 6 read as follows:

"Article 6

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

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

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

(c) The right to freedom of movement;

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

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

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

(c) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount.

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

Articles 7 and 8

43. Articles 7 and 8 were adopted without change. The articles, in their original form, read as follows:

"Article 7

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

"Article 8

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

Article 9

44. The Drafting Committee rejected the amendment of India to article 9 (A/6349, annex II, para. 6); the amendment consisted of the insertion of the phrase "where practicable" before the words "equal conditions" at the beginning of sub-paragraph (a). The Committee accepted the addition of a new wording of the amendment of the United States of America, to be included as paragraph (e) (A/6349, annex II, para. 13).

45. In its amended form, article 9 read as follows:

"Article 9

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

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

"(b) The same choice of curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard, and school premises and equipment of the same quality, whether the institutions are co-educational or not;

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

"(d) Equal opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult literacy programmes;

"(e) Access to educational information to help in ensuring the health and well-being of families."

Article 10

46. Article 10 in its original form read as follows:

"Article 10

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

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

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

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

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

The Committee rejected the amendments of India (A/6349, annex I, paras f and g) consisting of:

(1) The insertion of the words "and the consideration of suitability to a particular type of employment" after the words "arduous nature of the work" in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1;

(2) The deletion of the phrase "and to provide the necessary social services, including child-care facilities" at the end of paragraph 2.

The Committee accepted the amendment of Sweden (A/C.3/L.1385, para. 4) consisting of the deletion of the words "subject to the exceptions necessitated by the dangerous and arduous nature of the work" in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1. The Committee also accepted the amendment of the USSR with a new wording (A/5344, annex II, para. 12), consisting of the insertion of the words "the same right to work as men" at the beginning of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1. The Committee also accepted certain elements of the amendment submitted by Belgium to sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1 (A/C.3/L.1386), consisting of the replacement of the text of the sub-paragraph by the following:

"(c) The right to receive, on the same terms as those applicable to men, all social welfare benefits, such as retirement or old age pensions, unemployment pay, sickness allowances, invalidity benefits, family allowances, and holidays with pay."

The Committee decided to incorporate some of the ideas contained in this amendment in a new sub-paragraph (d), to read as follows: "the right to receive family allowances on equal terms with men".

47. In its amended form, article 10 read as follows:

"Article 10

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

(a) The right, without discrimination on grounds of marital status or any other grounds, to receive vocational training, to work, to free choice of profession and employment, and to professional and vocational advancement;

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

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

(d) The right to receive family allowances on equal terms with men.

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

Article 11

48. In article 11, the Committee decided to add a reference to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at the end of the first paragraph. It also decided that as, in its view, the addition of the words "the implementation and" proposed in the amendment of Czechoslovakia (A/C.3/L.1403, para. 2) might not be necessary, it would leave the choice of the words "implementation" or "observance" to the Commission by placing the words "the implementation" in square brackets.

49. In its amended form, article 11 read as follows:

"Article 11

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

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

Expansion of the membership of the Drafting Committee

50. Amendments to the text of the draft declaration were submitted by:

France, Guinea and the United Arab Republic	(E/CN.6/L.508)
France, Guinea, Iraq and the United Arab Republic	(E/CN.6/L.509)
France, Guinea, Iraq and the United Arab Republic	(E/CN.6/L.510)
The Netherlands	(E/CN.6/L.511)
The United Kingdom	(E/CN.6/L.512)
France	(E/CN.6/L.513)
The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	(E/CN.6/L.515)
Liberia	(E/CN.6/L.516)
Australia	(E/CN.6/L.517)

51. At the 482nd meeting, on 27 February 1967, the Chairman of the Commission decided to invite to participate in the deliberations of the Drafting Committee those members of the Commission who had submitted amendments to the text of the draft declaration adopted by the Drafting Committee at its previous meetings. The representatives of Austria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Guinea, Iraq, Liberia, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom subsequently also participated in the work of the Drafting Committee, which met on 28 February and 1 March 1967.

Second report of the Drafting Committee

52. The Drafting Committee decided, in considering the text adopted at its previous meetings and the amendments thereto (see paragraph 50 above), that it would invite the sponsors of these amendments, together with the members of the Drafting Committee, to participate in the discussion and in any vote that might be taken on the amendments.

Preamble

53. During the meeting held on 28 February 1967, the Drafting Committee considered the preamble and article 1 of the draft declaration. The Committee, at the meeting held on 1 March 1967, considered articles 2 to 11 of the draft declaration.

54. The Committee did not consider the first and second preambular paragraphs, since no amendments had been submitted to them.

55. The Committee adopted the amendment to the third preambular paragraph submitted by France, Guinea and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.508); the amendment consisted of the insertion after the words "designed to" and before the words "promote equal rights for men and women" of the following: "eliminate all forms of discrimination and to". The third paragraph of the preamble in its amended form read:

"Taking into account the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies designed to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to promote equal rights for men and women."

56. The representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic withdrew her amendment to the fourth paragraph of the preamble (E/CN.6/L.515); the amendment consisted of the replacement of the words "there continues to exist considerable discrimination against women" by the words "considerable discrimination against women continues to exist in a number of countries".

57. The Committee adopted the amendment to the fifth paragraph of the preamble submitted by the representative of Liberia (E/CN.6/L.516, para. 1); the amendment consisted of the replacement of the phrase "the dignity of women as human beings" by the words "human dignity". The fifth paragraph of the preamble, in its amended form, read:

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

58. The representative of the United Kingdom withdrew her amendment to the fifth preambular paragraph (E/CN.6/L.512, para. 1); the amendment consisted of the deletion of the phrase "prevents their participation, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries".

59. The Committee considered the amendment to the sixth paragraph of the preamble proposed by the representatives of France, Guinea, Iraq and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.509); the amendment consisted of the deletion of the last word of the paragraph and the additions of the words "both men and women". The representative of France proposed several drafting changes which were accepted by the sponsors of the amendment. The Committee then adopted the amendment as revised. The sixth paragraph of the preamble in its amended form read:

"Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world, and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women as well as men in all fields."

Article 1

60. The Committee rejected the amendment to article 1 submitted by the representative of Liberia (E/CN.6/L.516), consisting of the deletion of the phrase "denying or limiting as it does equal rights between men and women".

Article 2

61. The Committee adopted by a vote of 7 to 6, with 3 abstentions, the amendment submitted by the representatives of France, Guinea, Iraq and the United Arab Republic to the introductory part of the article (E/CN.6/L.510, para. 1). The amendment consisted of the replacement of the word "abolish" by the words "modify or change" in the first line of the introductory part of the article.

62. The representative of the United Kingdom withdrew her amendment to the introductory part of the article (E/CN.6/L.512, para. 2); the amendment consisted of the insertion of the words "whether civil or criminal" between the words "existing laws" and "customs" in the first line of the article.

63. The Committee rejected by 13 votes to 3, with no abstentions, the amendment submitted by the Netherlands to sub-paragraph (a) of the article (E/CN.6/L.511); the amendment consisted of the replacement of the words "shall be embodied in the constitution or equivalent law of each country" by the words "shall be guaranteed by legislation".

64. The Committee rejected by 9 votes to 7, with no abstentions, the amendment submitted by the representatives of France, Guinea, Iraq and the United Arab Republic to sub-paragraph (b) of the article (E/CN.6/510); the amendment consisted of the replacement of the text of sub-paragraph (b) by the following: "The international instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the elimination of discrimination against women shall be fully implemented". The sponsors of the amendment subsequently withdrew it.

65. Article 2 in its amended form read:

"Article 2

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

(a) The principle of equality of rights shall be embodied in the Constitution or equivalent law of each country;

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

Article 3

66. The Committee did not consider article 3, since no amendments were submitted to it.

Article 4

67. The Committee accepted, with some drafting changes, the amendment submitted by the representative of France proposing the insertion of a new sub-paragraph (b); the amendment also proposed the retention of sub-paragraph (b) in its original form, to be inserted as sub-paragraph (c) (E/CN.6/L.513, para. 1).

68. Article 4 in its amended form read:

"Article 4

"All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women on equal terms with men without any discrimination:

(a) The right to vote in all elections and be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

(b) The right to vote in all public referenda;

(c) The right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions;

"Such rights shall be guaranteed by legislation."

Article 5

69. The Committee did not consider article 5, since no amendments were submitted to it.

Article 6

70. The Committee accepted the amendment to the first line of paragraph 1 of the article submitted by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Australia (E/CN.6/L.512, para. 3). The amendment consisted of the deletion of the phrase "primarily by legislation" and its replacement by the phrase "particularly legislative measures".

71. The Committee rejected the amendment to the second line of the introductory part of paragraph 1 submitted by the representative of Liberia (E/CN.6/L.516); the amendment consisted of the deletion of the words "married or unmarried".

72. The representative of Poland withdrew the amendment consisting of the addition of the words "and administrative" after the word "civil" in the introductory part of paragraph 1 of the article. This amendment was moved previously by the representative of Poland in the Drafting Committee and inserted in square brackets in the Drafting Committee's text (E/CN.6/L.503) (see para. 41 above).

73. The Committee rejected by 12 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, the amendment to sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 2 submitted by the United Kingdom and Australia (E/CN.6/L.512, para. 4); the amendment consisted of the replacement of the words "right to free choice of a husband" by the words "same right as men to free choice of a spouse".

74. The Committee rejected by 8 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions, the amendment proposed by France to sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 2 (E/CN.6/L.513); the amendment consisted of the replacement of the text of that sub-paragraph by the following:

"(c) Responsibility for the organization, maintenance and protection of the family unit, the basis of society, shall be borne by both spouses, who shall jointly assume, or equitably share duties towards the children, the interest of the children being paramount."

75. Article 6 in its amended form read:

"Article 6

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

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

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

(c) The right to freedom of movement;

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

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

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

(c) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount.

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

Article 7

76. The Committee rejected by 11 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, the amendment proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom to delete the article (E/CN.6/L.512, para. 2 (b)).

Article 8

77. The Committee rejected by 6 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions, the amendment proposed by the representative of Liberia to delete the article (E/CN.6/L.516).

Article 9

78. The Committee rejected the amendment submitted by the representative of Liberia (E/CN.6/L.516); the amendment consisted of the deletion of the words "married or unmarried" in the introductory paragraph of the article.

Article 10

79. The Committee rejected the amendment submitted by the representative of Liberia (E/CN.6/L.516); the amendment consisted of the deletion of the words "married or unmarried" from the introductory part of paragraph 1.

80. The Committee rejected by 13 votes to 2 with no abstentions, the amendment submitted by the representative of Australia (E/CN.6/L.517); the amendment consisted of the replacement of the word "right" by the word "opportunity" in the first line of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1.

81. The Committee rejected by 13 votes to 2 with no abstentions the amendment submitted by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Australia (E/CN.6/L.512, para. 5); the amendment consisted of the replacement of the words "with the guarantee of returning to former employment" by the words "to ensure as far as possible their return to their former employment, or their re-employment in an equivalent capacity" after the words "maternity leave".

Article 11

82. The Committee did not consider article 11, since no amendments were submitted to it.

83. The text of the draft Declaration adopted by the Drafting Committee, including also the sponsors of amendments submitted, is reproduced below:

Preamble

The General Assembly,

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

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

Taking into account the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies designed to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to promote equal rights for men and women,

Concerned that, despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and despite the progress made in the matter of equality of rights, there continues to exist considerable discrimination against women,

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

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women as well as men in all fields,

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

Solemnly proclaims this Declaration:

Article 1

Discrimination based on sex, denying or limiting as it does equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity,

Article 2

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

(a) The principle of equality of rights shall be embodied in the constitution or equivalent law of each country;

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

Article 3

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

Article 4

All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women on equal terms with men without any discrimination:

(a) The right to vote in all elections and be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

(b) The right to vote in all public referenda;

(c) The right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions.

Such rights shall be guaranteed by legislation.

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

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

2. All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the principle of equality of status of the husband and wife, and in particular:

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

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

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

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

(b) The same choice of curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard, and school premises and equipment of the same quality, whether the institutions are co-educational or not;

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

(d) Equal opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult literacy programmes;

(e) Access to educational information to help in ensuring the health and well-being of families.

Article 10

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

(a) The right, without discrimination on grounds of marital status or any other grounds, to receive vocational training, to work, to free choice of profession and employment, and to professional and vocational advancement;

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

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

(d) The right to receive family allowances on equal terms with men.

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

Article 11

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

Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals are urged, therefore, to do all in their power to promote the implementation ^{8/} the observance of the principles contained in this Declaration.

^{8/} The Drafting Committee did not reach agreement on this text (see para. 48 above).

Consideration of the second report of the Drafting Committee^{2/}

84. The Commission decided, upon the suggestion of the Chairman, not to entertain any general debate on the text of the draft declaration, since it considered that the mandate given to it by the General Assembly in resolution 2199 (XXI) did not call for general discussion, but only for a review of the basic text of the draft declaration, and the amendments submitted.

85. The Commission further decided that in order to undertake such a review it would adopt the following procedure:

(a) It would consider as the basic text the draft declaration adopted unanimously by the Commission on 8 March 1966 at its nineteenth session (E/CN.6/484, annex I);

(b) It would consider the text contained in the second report of the Drafting Committee (see para 83 above) as a working document;

(c) It would proceed to compare the two texts article by article and paragraph by paragraph;

(d) It would consider separately each article or paragraph which amended the basic text of the nineteenth session. The amended paragraph or article would be put to the vote on the formal proposal of the Rapporteur of the Drafting Committee. If the amended text was rejected, the basic text adopted at the nineteenth session would then be put to the vote;

(e) With respect to amendments which had been rejected by the Drafting Committee, the sponsors of such amendments could decide whether or not they wished the Commission to vote on them. In any event, explanations of vote could be given. Similarly, sponsors of amendments that had been withdrawn in the Drafting Committee could explain the reasons for their withdrawal;

(f) It would not consider any new amendments to the text of the draft declaration at this stage.

86. The decisions taken by the Commission at its 488th meeting relating to the preamble and each article of the declaration are given below:

Preamble

87. The Commission did not consider paragraphs 1 and 2 of the preamble, since no amendments were submitted to them.

Third preambular paragraph

88. The Commission adopted unanimously the amendment submitted by the Drafting Committee to the third preambular paragraph. The amendment consisted of the insertion after the words "designed to" and before the words "promote equal rights

^{2/} The second report of the Drafting Committee was circulated to members of the Commission in document E/CN.6/L.523.

for men and women" of the following: "eliminate all forms of discrimination and to". The third paragraph of the preamble in its amended form read:

"Taking into account the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies designed to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to promote equal rights for men and women."

89. The Commission unanimously adopted the third paragraph of the preamble, as amended.

Fourth preambular paragraph

90. The Commission adopted unanimously the amendment submitted by the Drafting Committee to the fourth preambular paragraph. The amendment consisted of the insertion of the phrase "in the matter of equality of rights" after the words "progress made", and in the replacement of the words "there remains" by the words "there continues to exist" before the words "considerable discrimination against women". The fourth paragraph of the preamble in its amended form read:

"Concerned that, despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and despite the progress made in the matter of equality of rights, there continues to exist considerable discrimination against women".

91. The Commission unanimously adopted the fourth preambular paragraph, as amended.

Fifth preambular paragraph

92. The Commission adopted unanimously the amendment submitted by the Drafting Committee. The amendment consisted of the replacement of the words "the dignity of women as human beings" by the words "human dignity". The fourth paragraph of the preamble in its amended form read:

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

93. The Commission adopted unanimously the fifth paragraph of the preamble, as amended.

Sixth preambular paragraph

94. The Commission adopted unanimously the amendments submitted by the Drafting Committee; the amendments consisted of the insertion of the words "the welfare of the world and the cause of peace" after the word "country" and of the insertion of the words "as well as men in all fields" at the end of the paragraph.

95. The sixth paragraph of the preamble in its amended form read:

"Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women as well as men in all fields".

96. The Commission adopted unanimously the sixth paragraph of the preamble, as amended.

Seventh preambular paragraph

97. The Commission did not consider the seventh paragraph of the preamble, since no amendments were submitted to it.

Adoption of the preamble

98. The Commission adopted unanimously the preamble, as amended.

Article 1

99. The Commission adopted unanimously the amendment submitted by the Drafting Committee; the amendment consisted of the replacement of the words "operating as it does to destroy or eliminate" by the words "denying or limiting as it does" before the sentence "equal rights between men and women".

100. Article 1 in its amended form read:

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

101. The Commission adopted unanimously article 1, as amended.

Article 2

102. The Commission rejected by 15 votes to 14, with 2 abstentions, the amendment submitted by the Drafting Committee to the first line of the introductory paragraph of the article. The amendment consisted of the replacement of the word "abolish" by the words "modify or change". The results of the vote, which was taken by roll call, was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, France, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against: China, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, United States of America.

Abstaining: Mexico, Venezuela.

103. Article 2 remained, therefore, unchanged.

104. The Commission adopted by 30 votes to none, with 1 abstention, article 2 in its original form.

105. The representative of the Netherlands withdrew her amendment to sub-paragraph (a) (E/CN.6/L.511), but reserved her right to reintroduce it at the General Assembly.

Article 3

106. The Commission did not consider article 3, since no amendments were submitted to it.

Article 4

107. The Commission adopted unanimously the amendments submitted by the Drafting Committee; the amendments consisted of:

(1) the insertion of the words "on equal terms with men without any discrimination" at the end of the introductory paragraph;

(2) the insertion of the word "all" between the words "to" and "publicly" in sub-paragraph (a);

(3) the insertion of a new sub-paragraph (b) to read: "their right to vote in all public referenda;

(4) the deletion of the words "on equal terms with men without any discrimination" at the end of the former sub-paragraph (b), which subsequently became sub-paragraph (c);

(5) replacement of the words "be reflected in" by the words "be guaranteed by" in the concluding phrase of the article.

108. Article 4 in its amended form reads:

"all appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women on equal terms with men without any discrimination:

(a) The right to vote in all elections and be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

(b) The right to vote in all public referenda;

(c) The right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions.

Such rights shall be guaranteed by legislation."

109. The Commission adopted unanimously article 4, as amended.

Article 5

110. The Commission did not consider article 5, since no amendments were submitted to it.

Article 6

111. The Commission adopted unanimously the amendments submitted to it by the Drafting Committee. The amendments consisted of:

(1) the deletion of the words "primarily by legislation" and their replacement by the words "particularly legislative measures", in the first line of paragraph 1;

(2) the deletion of sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 1 reading "the right to choose domicile and residence".

112. At the request of the representative of Iran a separate vote was taken on each of the sub-paragraphs of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the article.

113. The Commission adopted by 27 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1.

114. The Commission unanimously adopted sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1.

115. The Commission adopted by 27 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1.

116. The Commission adopted unanimously sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 2.

117. The Commission adopted by 28 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2.

118. The Commission adopted by 25 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 2.

119. Article 6, in its amended form, read:

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

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

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

(c) The right to freedom of movement.

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

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

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

(c) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount.

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

120. The Commission adopted by 27 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, article 6, as amended.

121. A number of representatives, in explanation of vote, asked for their reservations to certain paragraphs of the article to be recorded.

Article 7

122. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed formally her amendment (E/CN.6/L.512, paragraph 2 (b)), to delete the article. This amendment had been previously rejected by the Drafting Committee (see para. 76 above). In introducing this amendment the representative of the United Kingdom explained that, although not objecting in principle to the ideas contained in article 7, she felt that it was a repetition of article 2 of the draft declaration, since in the latter there was mention of all existing laws which, in her opinion, included penal codes. She noted that the adoption of article 7, specifically mentioning penal laws, would be illogical, unless the declaration contained separate articles relating to all kinds of laws. Other representatives were in favour of retaining the article, since they felt that discrimination against women was particularly evident in the penal codes of many countries. They also noted that, although an appeal was made in article 2 to all laws, the draft declaration contained separate articles relating to political rights and labour legislation. In their view, the deletion of article 7 would be unwise; guarantees concerning very fundamental human rights might be given under penal legislation.

123. The Commission rejected the amendment to delete the article by 17 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions.

124. The Commission adopted by 22 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions, article 7 in its original form.

Article 8

125. The representative of Liberia proposed formally her amendment (E/CN.6/L.516) to delete the article. This amendment had been previously rejected by the Drafting Committee (see para. 77 above). In supporting this deletion, the representative of Liberia noted that article 8 was not relevant to the guarantee of the principle of equality of rights between men and women, which was the main purpose of the draft declaration. Several representatives supported this view.

126. The Commission rejected the amendment to delete the article by 15 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions.

127. The Commission adopted by 22 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions, article 8 in its original form.

Article 9

128. The Commission adopted by 26 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, the amendment submitted to it by the Drafting Committee. The amendment consisted of the insertion of a new sub-paragraph (e) to read as follows:

"Access to educational information to help in ensuring the health and well-being of families".

129. Article 9 in its amended form read as follows;

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

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

(b) The same choice of curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard, and school premises and equipment of the same quality, whether the institutions are co-educational or not;

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

(d) Equal opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult literacy programmes;

(e) Access to educational information to help in ensuring the health and well-being of families."

130. The Commission adopted unanimously article 9, as amended.

131. Some representatives expressed their reservations regarding the relevance of the amended inserting sub-paragraph (e), since they felt that it was beyond the purpose of the draft declaration, which was solely aimed at promoting equality of rights between men and women.

Article 10

132. At the request of the representative of Australia, a separate vote was taken on the three amendments submitted by the Drafting Committee; the amendments consisted of:

(1) The replacement of the words "the opportunity" by the words "the right" in the first line of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1;

(2) The deletion of the words "subject to the exceptions necessitated by the dangerous and arduous nature of the work" in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1.

(3) The insertion of a new sub-paragraph (d) in paragraph 1, to read "the right to receive family allowances on equal terms with men".

133. The first amendment was adopted by 27 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

134. The second amendment was adopted by 23 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

135. The third amendment was adopted by 29 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

136. At the request of the representatives of Iran and Turkey, a separate vote was taken on sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1. The Committee adopted sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 by 27 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

137. At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom, a separate vote was taken on paragraph 2. The Commission adopted paragraph 2 by 30 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

138. Article 10 in its amended form read as follows:

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

(a) The right, without discrimination on grounds of marital status or any other grounds, to receive vocational training, to work, to free choice of profession and employment, and to professional and vocational advancement;

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

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

(d) The right to receive family allowances on equal terms with men.

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

139. The Commission adopted by 30 votes to none, with 1 abstention, article 10, as amended.

140. The representatives of the United Kingdom and Australia reserved their right to reintroduce their amendment to paragraph 2 (E/CN.6/L.512 para. 5) at the General Assembly (see para. 81 above).

141. A number of representatives, in explanation of vote, asked for their reservations to certain paragraphs of the article to be recorded.

Article 11

142. The Commission unanimously adopted the amendment submitted by the Drafting Committee; the amendment consisted of the insertion of the words "and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" at the end of the first paragraph of the article.

143. The Commission decided by 21 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions, to retain the words "the implementation" in lieu of the words "the observance" as stated in the alternative text submitted by the Drafting Committee (see para. 48 above).

144. The Commission adopted by 30 votes to none, with 1 abstention, paragraph 2, as amended.

145. Article 11 in its amended form read:

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

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

146. The Commission unanimously adopted article 11, as amended.

Adoption of the draft declaration

147. At its 488th meeting, on 2 March 1967, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft declaration, as a whole, as amended.

148. At its 489th meeting, on 3 March 1967 the Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution submitted by the Drafting Committee, transmitting the draft declaration to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly (E/CN.6/L.525).

149. In commenting on the value of the draft declaration and the significance it would have when adopted by the General Assembly, a number of representatives expressed the hope that it would be followed, in due course, by the adoption of a convention on the elimination of discrimination against women which might assure and fully guarantee the implementation by Governments of the principles proclaimed in the declaration.

150. At the 488th and 489th meetings, a number of representatives, speaking in explanation of vote, asked for reservations to be recorded on certain aspects of the draft declaration.

151. The text of the resolution adopted at the 489th meeting reads as follows:

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

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having reviewed the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2199 (XXI),

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

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

III. PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

152. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda (Periodic reports on human rights) at its 466th, 469th and 474th meetings. It had before it the following documents: (a) a note by the Secretary-General relating to developments on the periodic reports on human rights (E/CN.6/479); (b) reports received from Governments on civil and political rights covering the period from 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1965 (E/CN.4/892 and Add.1-26); (c) report received from the ILO on civil and political rights covering the period from 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1965 (E/CN.4/893); (d) reports received from Governments on economic, social and cultural rights covering the period from 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1966 (E/CN.4/917 and Add.1-12); (e) reports received from the specialized agencies on economic, social and cultural rights covering the period ending 30 June 1966 (E/CN.4/918 and Add.1 and 2); (f) subject and country index (E/CN.4/933-E/CN.6/481).

153. Information from non-governmental organizations, together with comments of Governments concerned relating to that information, was also made available to the Commission.

154. Under resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, which established the present system of periodic reporting, the Commission on the Status of Women is invited to inform the Commission on Human Rights of its comments on any material received under the terms of this resolution and of any recommendations it may wish to make.

155. The revised 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, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1965; (b) in the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1966; (c) in the third year, on freedom of information, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1967.

156. The first series of reports relating to civil and political rights was considered in 1966 by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, by the Commission on the Status of Women and by the Commission on Human Rights. However, as several Governments had not submitted reports on these rights in time for consideration by the three organs concerned, the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 12 (XXII) of 2 April 1966, ^{10/} decided to continue its study and evaluation of information relating to these rights, in addition to information relating to economic, social and cultural rights, at its twenty-third session in 1967. For this reason, therefore, information on civil and political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights were before the Commission on the Status of Women at its twentieth session.

157. In the general debate on the item, some representatives emphasized the importance of periodic reports in the promotion of human rights. The reports, they

^{10/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4184), para. 464.

felt, were valuable not only for the information provided to United Nations bodies concerned with human rights, but also for the incentive given to Governments to increase their efforts to promote these rights. The view was expressed that the Commission must ensure that the reports were used to the fullest extent possible to improve the status of women wherever necessary. The suggestion was also put forward that reports should be made on the rights set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

158. Other representatives felt that the Commission could not derive any benefit from a consideration of the periodic reports on human rights. They were of the view that the more detailed information provided by Governments, at the request of the Commission, on specific questions of direct concern to women was of much greater value to the Commission's work. In view of the heavy work-load of the Commission, it was difficult for it to study all the reports before it, many of which contained little or no information on the status of women. They considered that the item on periodic reports should, therefore, be removed from the agenda.

Consideration of draft resolution

159. At its 474th meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.494/Rev.1). In introducing that draft resolution, the sponsor expressed the view that a study of the reports received showed some progress in the status of women in a number of countries both as regards civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights. She expressed the hope that the presentation of future reports would enable the Commission to deal with them more efficiently, pointing out that it was difficult, under the present format, to identify the particular parts of the reports which had a bearing on the Commission's work. She also hoped that future reports would be more precise and contain specific information more directly related to the period under review. She thought that it would be helpful if the reports gave some indication of the rate and direction of change, for example, by providing comparative figures, and if they contained an analysis of difficulties encountered. The draft resolution constituted an attempt, on the one hand, to identify areas in which the reports showed that progress had been made in women's rights during the period under review, and, on the other, to make suggestions as to how the value of future reports, and their relevance to the Commission's work, could be improved.

160. A number of representatives shared the view that the reports should contain more information on difficulties encountered. Several expressed particular interest in the information provided in the reports of the specialized agencies, especially the ILO and UNESCO, and welcomed also the contribution of the non-governmental organizations to the periodic reports.

161. Other representatives, opposing the draft resolution, argued that the Commission could best discuss the problems of women's rights on the basis of reports prepared specifically for it, rather than in the context of general developments in human rights. In their view, much of the information that had been submitted by non-governmental organizations was not objective.

162. The representative of France proposed the addition of a new sub-paragraph (e) in operative paragraph 4, which would read:

"(e) Many Governments have accepted the standards laid down in instruments adopted by the competent organs of the specialized agencies covering access to education and the working conditions of women and that the reports of the specialized agencies on the implementation of these standards provide information useful to the Commission both as regards favourable developments and with respect to difficulties which still exist;"

This amendment was accepted by the sponsor of the draft resolution.

163. At its 474th meeting, on 20 February 1967, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as amended, by 25 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.

164. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

2 (XX) PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling its resolution 2 (XIX) of 24 February 1966 11/ and the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 concerning periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information,

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

1. Welcomes resolution 12 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights;
2. Expresses its gratitude to those Governments who, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), have, since the Commission's nineteenth session, provided reports or supplementary information on civil and political rights and to those Governments and specialized agencies who have submitted reports on economic, social and cultural rights for the period 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1966;
3. Urges Governments to continue to contribute reports;
4. Notes with satisfaction that, during the periods in question:
 - (a) Several Governments have taken legislative or administrative steps to promote the civil and political rights of women, in particular as regards electoral rights, jury service, marriage and the guardianship of children;
 - (b) The number of women members of certain national legislatures has risen;
 - (c) Several Governments have enacted measures to ensure equal economic, social and cultural rights for women, in particular with respect to equal employment opportunities and remuneration, retirement, family and maintenance allowances and access to education;

11/ Ibid., Supplement No. 7 (E/4175), para. 177.

(d) Many Governments have paid particular attention to the needs of women arising out of maternity and the conjunction of family and employment responsibilities;

(e) Many Governments have accepted the standards laid down in instruments adopted by the competent organs of the specialized agencies covering access to education and the working conditions of women and that the reports of the specialized agencies on the implementation of these standards provide information useful to the Commission, both as regards favourable developments and with respect to difficulties which still exist;

5. Emphasizes the value of information and comments on matters affecting women's rights submitted by certain non-governmental organizations in consultative status;

6. Considers that it would be greatly assisted in its future assessment of progress and problems in the development of women's rights if:

(a) Reports by Governments included more information on progress made in women's rights during the period under review together with reference to specific difficulties encountered and to measures taken or under consideration to give practical effect to constitutional or legislative provisions;

(b) Reports from non-governmental organizations contained more information relating to women's rights;

7. Notes with approval that the Commission on Human Rights has, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 12 (XXII), already made suggestions on guidelines for future reports;

8. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to take into account the considerations in paragraph 6 above in drawing up any further guidelines for future reports in the series.

IV. POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

165. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda, concerning political rights of women, at its 466th to 468th, 471st and 472nd meetings. It had before it the following documents: a consolidated report by the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women (A/6447), the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the convention on political rights of women (E/CN.6/470 and Add.1 to 3) and a report of the Secretary-General on information concerning the status of women in Non-Self-Governing Territories (E/CN.6/464).

166. The consolidated report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women circulated to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, showed that, as at 1 September 1966, women were entitled to vote in all elections and were eligible for election in 114 countries; that in three countries the rights of women to vote and be eligible for election were subject to limitations not imposed on men; and that in eight countries women had no voting rights and were not eligible for election.

167. Members of the Commission expressed their satisfaction at the continued progress that had been achieved in the field of political rights. It was pointed out that the situation in developing countries was encouraging, and attention was drawn to the fact that several newly independent countries had progressive laws containing provisions to guarantee the political rights of women. Some members, however, emphasized the fact that there were still countries where women did not enjoy the right to vote and to be elected to public office. It was suggested that the report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women should be sent to the Governments of those countries, in the hope that they would be induced to remedy the situation. One representative regretted that, despite the progress achieved, still only half of the States Members of the United Nations had ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women adopted by the General Assembly in 1952 (resolution 640 (VII) annex).

168. Many representatives pointed out that although political rights had been accorded to women in many countries, the problem of the full implementation of these rights still remained, and it was agreed that there were wide discrepancies between the position of women in law and in practice in the matter of holding public office. It was recognized that women still had to fight against tradition and prejudices, which hindered the realization of their political rights.

169. Concern was expressed by some representatives at the fact that the initial enthusiasm shown by women in the exercise of their political rights had later waned. It was pointed out that the number of women representatives in political bodies had decreased in many countries, and in some the lack of interest in political affairs was particularly noticeable among young women.

170. In referring to the methods by which women's participation in public life might be increased, some representatives pointed out that education was a key to this participation. Several representatives suggested that a study should be made of the extent to which women exercised their political rights and the factors

affecting the exercise of such rights. It was said that relevant data in percentages, as well as in absolute figures, would be useful. The view was also expressed that the advancement which had been made by the under-privileged women in various countries should be taken as a yardstick of progress in political rights. It was also noted that the number of women participating in elected offices, government and community organizations, and of those who held public office, gave an important indication of the active participation of women in political life. The usefulness of the seminars on civic and political education of women, initiated by the Commission in 1965, was emphasized by several representatives.

171. It was suggested that the attention of Governments should be drawn to the need to give fuller information in their reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, submitted in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI). The need for more interpretative comments and percentage figures was also stressed.

172. With respect to the status of women in Non-Self-Governing Territories, some representatives commented favourably on the progress that was being made in the matter of political rights of women. The view was also expressed that the information cited in the Secretary-General's report, which was supplied by the Administering Authorities, did not give a true picture of the situation in those Territories.

Consideration of draft resolutions

173. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "The role of women in the maintenance of peace" (E/CN.6/L.489), which read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women

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

'The Economic and Social Council,

'Conscious of the fact that the well-being of women and their families depends first and foremost on the maintenance of international peace and that peaceful coexistence and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of States are indispensable to peace,

'Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty (General Assembly resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1966),

'Considering that the objectives of the United Nations in the struggle for equal rights for women cannot be attained so long as wars and the suffering caused by wars continue to paralyse the creative forces of people,

'Deeply concerned by the fate of millions of children undergoing the ordeals of war and deprived of the possibility of normal growth and development,

'Considering that by exerting their influence in the political field women can contribute to halting and preventing aggression and intervention in the domestic affairs of other States,

'Calls upon the women of all countries to use their political rights and influence against further bloodshed and mass destruction in the world,

'Requests international and national women's organizations to unite their forces for the purposes of maintaining peace and not allowing intervention in the domestic affairs of States,

'Calls upon all who bear responsibility for the fate of peace to exert all their efforts to prevent aggression and armed intervention and to eliminate the hotbeds of war in the world.'

174. The representative of the United States of America questioned whether it was within the competence of the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the draft resolution. In the subsequent debate some representatives expressed the view that it was not appropriate for the Commission to consider the draft resolution under the terms of its mandate from the Economic and Social Council, as set forth in Council resolution 48 (IV) of 29 March 1947. Other representatives felt, however, that the consideration and adoption of the draft resolution would be within the competence of the Commission. In the light of this difference of views, the representative of the United Arab Republic proposed that the Commission should not proceed to vote either on the competence of the Commission to deal with the draft resolution, or on the substance of the draft resolution itself. This proposal was accepted, and it was agreed that the text of the draft resolution should be included in the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council.

175. The Commission then considered a draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.490) relating to the printing of the Secretary-General's consolidated report on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments concerning political rights of women, submitted by Chile, France, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Philippines and Venezuela, to which subsequently Iran also became a co-sponsor. A statement by the Secretary-General of the financial implications of this proposal was circulated (E/CN.6/L.492).

176. The representative introducing the draft resolution said that, since many representatives had expressed the view that the report of the Secretary-General (A/6447) was a most useful document, showing the situation regarding political rights of women all over the world, the sponsors had felt that the widest possible use should be made of the valuable information it contained; they felt that it would assist non-governmental organizations and other groups in their work to promote the advancement of the status of women.

177. The representative of Liberia submitted an oral amendment consisting of the insertion, in operative paragraph 2, of the words "the specialized agencies" after the words "United Nations". The amendment was accepted by the sponsors.

178. At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a separate vote was taken on sub-paragraph (c) of operative paragraph 1. The Commission adopted this sub-paragraph by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

179. At its 472nd meeting, on 17 February 1967, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.490), as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

3 (XX) REPORT ON CONSTITUTIONS, ELECTORAL LAWS AND OTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI) of 26 July 1956 requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, with the necessary revisions, a consolidated report based on the annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, and to issue thereafter annual supplements to that report,

Taking note with satisfaction of the well-documented report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women (A/6447) prepared in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution,

Considering that the valuable information contained in that report will be of vital importance in guiding States Members and non-governmental organizations in their work concerning their programmes aimed at promoting the advancement of women,

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To forward the report to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and to invite them to provide supplementary information;

(b) To revise the report in the light of the replies received from Governments;

(c) To arrange for the revised report to be printed as soon as possible in order to give further publicity to that useful information;

2. Invites Member States of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to use this publication in their plans for the advancement of women.

180. A draft resolution relating to the series of seminars on the civic and political education of women recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1067 A (XXXIX) was submitted at the Commission's 471st meeting by the representatives of Iran, the Netherlands and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.491). The representatives of Japan, Peru and the Philippines subsequently also became co-sponsors of this draft resolution.

181. In introducing it, one of the sponsors explained that its aim was an attempt to find out, and ultimately overcome, the obstacles and pressures which might discourage women from fully exercising their political rights and participating in public life. The sponsors were of the opinion that not only the obstacles, but also the methods of assisting and encouraging women to make full use of their rights should be examined. They considered that the series of seminars on the civic and

political education of women, organized under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, would provide an excellent opportunity for doing so. It was, therefore, proposed that the participants at such seminars should furnish written information on the situation in their own countries, and that the Secretary-General should, if possible, provide an outline for the preparation of the information. It was suggested that the relationship between women's family responsibilities and their employment outside the home and their participation in public life could usefully be studied in this context. The sponsors were also of the opinion that the distance of the electoral district from the seat of the elected body and the length of time during the year when the elected body met were also factors which might affect the number of women seeking election to public office. It was pointed out that these questions could be considered at the first seminar in the series, which was to be held in August 1967 in Finland.

182. At the 472nd meeting of the Commission, the representative of the Philippines proposed some oral amendments. She suggested the insertion, in sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 1, of the word "adversely" before the word "influence", and the words "greater active" before the word "participation" in the same sub-paragraph. A further suggestion was that sub-paragraph (b) of the same operative paragraph 1 be amended to read: "to identify positive factors that help and methods that will assist and encourage women to make the fullest use of their political rights and responsibilities". Some representatives supported these amendments. One representative felt, however, that the insertion of the words "assist and encourage" could give a wrong picture of women seeking protection. With reference to the insertion of the word "adversely" in sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 1, it was pointed out that not only the obstacles, but also the positive factors should be explored. The view was expressed by one representative that the word "adversely" limited the meaning of the word "influence". The representative of the Philippines stated that the insertion of the word "adversely" was made in order to make a distinction between sub-paragraph (a) which dealt with the discovery of facts, and sub-paragraph (b) which concerned the steps that had to be taken.

183. After an exchange of views, the sponsors of the draft resolution revised the text by inserting in sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 1, the word "obstacles" after the word "factors" and by adding, at the end of sub-paragraph (b) of the same operative paragraph, the words "and responsibilities".

184. At its 472nd meeting on 17 February 1967, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.491), as revised. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

4 (XX). SEMINARS ON CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Believing that women should exercise their political rights to the full,

Desiring to promote a better understanding of the obstacles and pressures which may discourage both the actual participation of women in public life and the full exercise by women of their political rights, even where no discrimination may exist in law,

Noting that a series of seminars on the civic and political education of women was recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1067 A (XXXIX) and that the first such seminar will be held in Finland in August 1967,

1. Expresses the hope that at such seminars consideration will be given to the exercise by women of their political rights, in order:

(a) To assess the factors, obstacles and pressures which influence the exercise by women of their political rights and responsibilities and their participation in public life;

(b) To identify methods of assisting and encouraging women to make the fullest use of their political rights and responsibilities;

2. Suggests that the Secretary-General:

(a) Invite participants attending such seminars to furnish written information on these matters as they affect their own countries;

(b) Provide if possible an outline for the use of participants in preparing such information in order to facilitate a comparative analysis of the material provided.

V. STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

185. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda (Status of women in private law) together with that part of item 14 which concerned the report of the representative of the Commission on the Status of Women at the nineteenth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 12/ at its 474th to 476th and 479th to 481st meetings. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties, including guardianship (E/CN.6/474), a note by the Secretary-General on the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock (E/CN.6/485) and the report on this subject prepared by Mr. Vieno Voitto Saario, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/Sub.2/265).

186. A written statement was submitted by the International Council of Women, a non-governmental organization in category B consultative status (E/CN.6/NGO/185).

187. Oral statements were made during the debate by the observers of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and of the International League for the Rights of Man.

188. In introducing the report on parental rights and duties, including guardianship (E/CN.6/474), the representative of the Secretary-General described the manner in which the report had been prepared. In the first instance, the Commission had asked the Secretary-General to prepare a preliminary report on the subject of parental rights and duties, including guardianship, using sources available to him, and including the documentation of the four regional seminars on the status of women in family law which had been held under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. The preliminary report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/R.1) was before the Commission at its nineteenth session. On that occasion, the Commission decided, in its resolution 10 (XIX), 13/ to request the Secretary-General:

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

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

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

12/ See chapter XIII below.

13/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4175), paragraph 290.

189. In view of the Commission's interest in ascertaining the extent to which parents have equal rights and responsibilities with respect to their children in the normal family situation, in the case of broken families, and where the mother is the sole parent, the revised report of the Secretary-General gave an indication of both the nature of parental rights and duties and of the respective rights and duties of the mother and father under the principal legal systems of the world.

190. The note of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/485) brought to the attention of the Commission, in compliance with resolution 1 (XIX) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/930, para. 204), the report of the Special Rapporteur on the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock (E/CN.4/Sub.2/265), together with the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock, adopted by the Sub-Commission at its nineteenth session. The text of these principles was attached to the note as an annex.

General debate

191. During the general debate, many representatives expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for the revised report on parental rights and duties, including guardianship, which they considered constituted an excellent basis for the Commission's consideration of the question.

192. Several members noted that for many years the Commission had been studying ways of ensuring the equality of men and women during marriage and at its dissolution, in accordance with the principle of equality of the sexes proclaimed by the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this connexion, the importance of article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which established that the family was the fundamental unit of society, was also stressed.

193. A number of representatives commented favourably on the trend, evident from the Secretary-General's report, towards an improvement in many legal systems of the mother's position in the family, on the evolution of the concept that parents had not only rights but important responsibilities with respect to their children, and on the tendency of the courts in many countries to give paramount consideration to the interests of the child, rather than to the question of the sex of the parents, when deciding questions of custody and guardianship. It was regretted, however, that important forms of discrimination against the mother with respect to her children still existed in many countries. In some of them, custody, guardianship and parental authority generally were still exercised exclusively or primarily by the father, even in the normal family situation. The mother was particularly at a disadvantage in the case of a broken family, since in many countries all or nearly all parental rights and duties devolved entirely on the father.

194. Several representatives also noted with regret that progress towards the equality of the sexes in the field of family law was very much slower than in that of political rights; in their opinion, it was illogical to give women equal political rights and at the same time to relegate them to an inferior position in the family. It was also illogical and unfair not to give the mother, who most frequently had the primary responsibility for the actual care of her children in the home, the necessary legal rights to protect her interests and those of her children.

195. Many representatives referred to the relevance of rapid economic and social changes, including those of industrialization and urbanization, which were doing much to alter traditional institutions. One important specific change in some parts of the world was the disappearance of the extended family system and the emergence of the smaller "nuclear" family; another was the entry into paid employment of increasing numbers of women, allowing them to contribute financially to the support of their families. These changes, among others, tended to focus attention on the urgent need in many countries for a legislative redefinition of the nature and distribution of parental rights and duties in a manner which would be desirable, equitable and appropriate under the new conditions.

196. It was pointed out by several representatives that the problem of arriving at a common understanding of the concept of the equal responsibility of parents was a complex one, and that it was particularly difficult to solve in certain systems. Other representatives referred to the special problems concerning parental rights and duties which, in some societies, resulted from the existence of both patrilineal and matrilineal family systems. It was noted that in certain regions of the world it was the father or one of his male relatives who exercised parental authority. However, everywhere rapid economic and social changes were leaving their mark on the structure of the family.

197. Several representatives reported that their Governments were currently planning important modifications in their family laws and considered that the Secretary-General's report would provide them with very useful information. The influence on Governments of international work in the field of family law, including recommendations of United Nations bodies and the four regional seminars on the status of women in family law, was also noted.

198. With respect to the Commission's future work on the status of women in private law, one representative suggested that the Commission might initiate a system of progress reports similar to that already being used in the compilation of the reports of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women. Information on and texts of new legislation might then be submitted in successive years on various aspects of the status of women in private law. Such progress reports would have the advantage of being easy to prepare and to read. Moreover, it was said that, since the reports on the political rights of women had done much to influence Governments to adopt legislation ensuring equal political rights to women, similar reports on the status of women in private law might have the same kind of influence in that field.

199. Concerning the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock (E/CN.4/Sub.2/265), many members of the Commission joined in expressing their appreciation of the very valuable report of the Special Rapporteur. They stressed that the study was of great interest as far as the work of the Commission was concerned, since it related, among other things, to the rights and obligations of parents towards their children born out of wedlock, a problem which was not dealt with in the basic report on parental rights and duties, including guardianship (E/CN.6/474) submitted to the Commission. They also noted with great interest and concern the high incidence of births out of wedlock in certain areas of the world, and the wide scope of discrimination suffered by persons born out of wedlock. However, it was pointed out that the report was devoted mostly to the

rights of the child, while the Commission's main concern was the status of the unmarried mother, a question which had been discussed in the recent series of United Nations seminars on the status of women in family law.

200. A number of representatives expressed support for the conclusions of the Special Rapporteur and the draft general principles adopted by the Sub-Commission, which set a very high standard of achievement to which they hoped national laws would conform. They particularly stressed the importance of the recognition of the right to establish maternal and paternal filiation, which was usually a prerequisite to the enjoyment of any status at all. One representative emphasized that the agreement and support of the Commission should be expressed formally, since the draft principles would be considered by higher bodies of the United Nations.

201. Some representatives, however, were of the opinion that, while every effort should be made to improve the legal and social position of the child born out of wedlock, and that of the unwed mother, the principle of full equality of rights between persons born in wedlock and persons born out of wedlock, particularly in the field of inheritance, could jeopardize the institution of the family as the fundamental group unit of society.

Consideration of draft resolutions

202. Two draft resolutions relating to parental rights and duties were submitted: the first (E/CN.6/L.498) was sponsored by the representatives of Finland, Hungary, Mexico and the Philippines; subsequently, the representatives of the Netherlands, Peru and Venezuela also became co-sponsors. The second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.502) was sponsored by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United Arab Republic.

203. As originally worded, the first draft resolution read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties, including guardianship (E/CN.6/474),

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

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

'The Economic and Social Council,

'Considering that the principle of equality of rights for men and women is solemnly proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

'Recalling section II of its resolution 587 D (XX) of 3 August 1955 on equality as between parents in the exercise of rights and duties with respect to their children,

'Welcoming the generally discernible trend in many legal systems towards a sharing on a basis of equality of the parental authority,

'Noting that, in some countries, custody and guardianship of minor children and parental authority in the family is exercised by the father alone or primarily by the father,

'Noting also that, in some countries, the parents do not have an equal obligation to maintain their minor children, and that in some countries guardianship of the property of minor children is exercised by the father alone or primarily by the father,

'Noting further that, in the event of dissolution of the marriage, the sex of a parent is in some countries a determining factor in decisions regarding guardianship and custody of minor children,

'1. Recommends that Governments of Member States take all possible measures to ensure equality between men and women in the exercise of parental rights and duties;

'2. Recommends the following principles for ensuring such equality, taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries and bearing in mind that in all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount:

'(a) Both spouses shall jointly be the legal guardians of their minor children and shall equally and jointly exercise parental authority over them;

'(b) Both parents shall have an equal obligation to maintain their minor children;

'(c) Both spouses shall have the right equally and jointly to administer the property of their minor children with the legal limitations necessary to ensure as far as possible that it is administered in the interest of the children;

'(d) The interest of the children shall be the paramount consideration in proceedings regarding custody of children in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation;

'(e) In the event of dissolution of marriage, the parent who has custody of a child shall also have legal guardianship and exercise parental authority over the child.'"

204. A statement of the financial implications of this draft resolution, prepared by the Secretary-General, was circulated (E/CN.6/L.504).

205. In introducing the above draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.498), one of the sponsors expressed the view that the results of the Commission's work should, whenever possible, be widely disseminated. It was for this reason that the draft resolution suggested the printing of the Secretary-General's report and that the sponsors had sought to formulate, in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended

for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, a series of principles for ensuring the equality of the sexes in the exercise of parental rights and duties. In this connexion, it was pointed out that, in 1955, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, had already adopted a resolution of a general character, affirming the principle of full equality between men and women with respect to the distribution and exercise of parental rights and duties. After considering the present report of the Secretary-General, the Commission had reached a point at which it could formulate detailed and specific recommendations on this particular subject. With reference to the principle that both parents should be equally obliged to maintain their minor children, the sponsors explained that the wording of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 was not intended to mean that identical financial contributions were expected from both parents; the principle meant that the maintenance obligation concerned both parents equally, even though each might make his contribution in a different form.

206. After an exchange of views, the sponsors of the draft resolution subsequently revised sub-paragraphs (a), (c) and (e) of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution for adoption by the Council to read as follows (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.1):

"(a) Women shall have equal rights with men in respect of guardianship of children and the exercise of parental authority over them;

"(b) ...

"(c) Both spouses shall have equal rights and duties with regard to the administration of the property of their minor children with the legal limitations necessary to ensure as far as possible that it is administered in the interest of the children;

"(d) ...

"(e) No discrimination shall be made between men and women with regard to decisions regarding custody of children and guardianship or other parental rights in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation."

207. In order to make it clear that the purpose of the draft resolution was to set a standard of complete equality between the parents with respect to the care of their children, the sponsors further revised sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council to read as follows (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2):

"(a) Women shall have equal rights and duties with men in respect to guardianship of their minor children and the exercise of parental authority over them, including care, custody, education and maintenance;"

Since the revised version of sub-paragraph (a) incorporated the content of what had formerly been sub-paragraph (b), sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of the original draft resolution were renumbered as sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) respectively.

208. Thus, as finally revised (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2), the principles set forth in paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council read as follows:

"(a) Women shall have equal rights and duties with men in respect to guardianship of their minor children and the exercise of parental authority over them, including care, custody, education and maintenance;

"(b) Both spouses shall have equal rights and duties with regard to the administration of the property of their minor children with the legal limitations necessary to ensure as far as possible that it is administered in the interest of the children;

"(c) The interest of the children shall be the paramount consideration in proceedings regarding custody of children in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation;

"(d) No discrimination shall be made between men and women with regard to decisions regarding custody of children and guardianship or other parental rights in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation."

209. The second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.502), sponsored by the United Kingdom and the United Arab Republic, read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Recalling its resolution 10 (XIX) of 9 March 1966 and section II of resolution 587 D (XX) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 3 August 1955 concerning equality as between parents in the exercise of parental rights and duties,

"Having considered the report by the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties, including guardianship (E/CN.6/474),

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report;

"2. Welcomes the generally discernible trend in many legal systems towards a sharing of parental authority on a more equitable basis;

"3. Expresses the conviction that the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of recommendations concerning the exercise of parental rights and duties on a more equitable basis, without prejudice to the principle that in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount, would further encourage this trend;

"4. Decides to consider at its twenty-first session the possibility of formulating such recommendations, taking into account the special characteristics of legislation in different countries and the concept of the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society entitled to protection by society and the State."

210. In introducing the above draft resolution, one of the sponsors pointed out that, like the first draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2), it welcomed the trend towards a sharing of parental authority on a more equitable basis. The main difference between the two drafts was that the Commission, if it adopted the second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.502), would postpone the formulation of specific recommendations concerning the exercise of parental rights and duties on a more equitable basis until the next session. The Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/474) had only become available to members of the Commission at the beginning of the session and more time was needed for proper study of it and for the formulation of principles and recommendations based on it which would be widely acceptable.

211. In support of the first draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2), many of the arguments which had been made in the general debate were reiterated. It was argued, for example, that the United Nations, and particularly the Commission on the Status of Women, had long been working to ensure the equality of men and women during marriage and at its dissolution; substantial discrimination against women in family law, especially with respect to parental rights and duties, still existed and progress was relatively slow; rapid economic and social changes made the need for legislative reforms on parental rights and duties increasingly urgent in many countries.

212. Several representatives also sought to show that the adoption by the Commission of a recommendation of specific principles with respect to the equality of parents in the exercise of rights and duties pertaining to their children would not in any way be premature. In this connexion, one representative traced the history of the United Nations concern with the subject. As early as 1948, she pointed out, the principle of equality of the sexes had been proclaimed in article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; article 16 of the same Declaration established that men and women were entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. The Commission on the Status of Women had considered the question of parental rights and duties at its eighth and ninth sessions, at which time it had also had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the subject. In 1955, the Economic and Social Council had adopted, on the initiative of the Commission, resolution 587 D (XX), in section II of which it recommended "that States Members of the United Nations take all necessary measures to ensure equality as between parents in the exercise of their rights and duties with respect to their children". At its sixteenth session, the Commission had unanimously decided to include a preliminary report by the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties, including guardianship, in its programme of work, 14/ and at its seventeenth session it had decided to qualify the report as an ad hoc project of high priority. At the nineteenth session, as had been pointed out earlier, the Commission had briefly considered the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the matter and had decided to send the report to Governments for supplementary information, and to give the item on parental rights and duties high priority at its twentieth session. The Commission now had the Secretary-General's final report on parental rights and duties, including guardianship, before it, and was consequently in a good position to formulate detailed recommendations on the subject. Such recommendations might provide useful guidance for Governments in this field.

14/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/3606/Rev.1), paragraph 159.

213. Many representatives also pointed to the relevance of the Commission's work on the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women. The matter of parental rights and duties had been extensively discussed in connexion with the draft declaration at both the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, and, as a result of those deliberations, the text of the draft declaration, which had been adopted unanimously by the Commission at its nineteenth session, proclaimed in Article 6 the principle that "parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children".

214. A number of speakers expressed the belief that if the Commission wished the General Assembly to adopt the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women at its forthcoming twenty-second session, the Commission should certainly put itself on record as having adopted a decisive position on the matter of equality between spouses with respect to parental rights and duties.

215. Those representatives who supported the second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.502) argued that, as many Governments were not yet in a position to embody in legislation or to implement all or some of the principles enumerated in paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council and incorporated in the first draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2), the Commission would be wiser to postpone the formulation of such guidelines until Governments had had more time to study the matter. These representatives also pointed out that what often appeared to be the fairest legal formula on the subject did not always result in the best conditions for those whom it was intended to benefit. Thus, for example, the adoption of the principle that both parents had an equal obligation to maintain their minor children would increase the burden placed on mothers whose husbands had abandoned them or for some other reason were unable or unwilling to share the obligation to maintain the children. One representative feared that the introduction into her country's legislation of equal parental rights and duties would result in excessive recourse to the courts by parents unable to agree on decisions relating to their children. Another speaker pointed out that the principle, set forth in paragraph 2 (b) to the effect that both spouses shall have equal rights and duties with regard to the administration of the property of their minor children was irreconcilable with the trust laws of some countries under which a child's money and property were often deliberately put into trust for him and could not be used by either parent. For all these reasons, these representatives urged the postponement of any formulation of specific principles to a future session of the Commission.

216. Those representatives who opposed postponement referred to the fact that the Commission's interest and responsibility was not in preserving the status quo in a limited number of countries but in setting standards for the future which would help women all over the world to achieve equality of rights and duties with their husbands. They also pointed out that the first draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2) did not set a time-limit within which the principles it recommended had to be implemented by Governments.

217. In the course of the discussion of the two draft resolutions, several oral amendments to the first draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2) were suggested.

218. The representative of Guinea proposed the deletion of the words "exclusivement ou" in the French text of the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs of the draft

resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. However, the co-sponsors of the draft resolution stated that they had wished to retain the idea expressed in the original wording, since there were in fact some legal systems in which the father still exercised parental authority alone. It was agreed that the French and Spanish texts of those two paragraphs would be brought into line with the English wording, which was more acceptable.

219. The representative of France made a formal proposal that operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council be amended. Operative paragraph 2 would then become operative paragraph 1, and, as amended, would read:

"1. Recommends that Governments of Member States should use the following principles as a basis for ensuring equality between men and women in the exercise of parental rights and duties, taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries and bearing in mind that in all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount:".

The present paragraph 1 would then become operative paragraph 2 and would follow sub-paragraph (d). The French proposal was rejected by 10 votes to 12, with 7 abstentions.

220. A suggestion by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that a reference to the International Covenants on Human Rights be added, in the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, was accepted by the co-sponsors. Consequently, the text of that paragraph, as amended, read:

"Considering that the principle of equality of rights for men and women is solemnly proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights,".

221. At the 479th meeting, the representative of Australia proposed that the second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.502) be given priority in voting over the first (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2). In opposing this motion, several representatives drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that, under rule 61 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, if two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Commission shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted; since the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2) had been submitted first, it should therefore, in their opinion, be voted on first. At the 480th meeting, the Australian proposal was rejected by 16 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions, on a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Hungary. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

Against: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: France, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Malaysia, Turkey.

222. At the 480th meeting, the representative of Turkey requested a separate vote on paragraph 1 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council contained in the first draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2). The paragraph was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 13 abstentions.

223. The representatives of Turkey and Ghana requested a separate vote on sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 of the same draft resolution. Sub-paragraph (a) was adopted by 17 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions. Sub-paragraph (b) was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

224. At the 480th meeting, on 24 February 1967, the Commission voted on the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2) as a whole, as amended. The draft resolution was adopted by 23 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

225. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

5 (XX). PARENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES, INCLUDING GUARDIANSHIP

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties, including guardianship (E/CN.6/474),

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

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

[For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIX, draft resolution II.]

226. Following the adoption of this resolution, the second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.502) was withdrawn by its sponsors.

227. A draft resolution relating to the status of the unmarried mother was submitted by Chile, Guinea, Mexico and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.499). A draft resolution on the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock was sponsored jointly by Finland and Mexico (E/CN.6/L.500). These two draft resolutions were later combined into one single text sponsored by Chile, Finland, Guinea, Mexico and the United States (E/CN.6/L.505). Subsequently, Poland became co-sponsor of this text.

228. The text of the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.505) read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Recalling that, in accordance with the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 48 A (IV), the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities invited the Commission on the Status of Women to participate in its nineteenth session when items relating to discrimination based on sex were to be discussed,

"Taking into account that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 1 (XIX) of 16 January 1967 requested the Secretary-General to bring the report of the Special Rapporteur and the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock, to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twentieth session,

"Considering that the Commission has at its present session examined with satisfaction the report of the Special Rapporteur and the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock,

"Considering that the establishment of maternal and paternal filiation is of great importance for the status of persons born out of wedlock and for the elimination of any discrimination against them,

"Taking into account the information supplied by participants at the recent series of United Nations seminars on the status of women in family law held in four regions of the world from 1961 to 1964, which showed that discrimination against unmarried mothers still exists in law and fact in many countries,

"Believing that there is urgent need for further study of discrimination against the unmarried mother with a view to the elimination of such discrimination and the development of remedial measures,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for its decision to bring the report of the Special Rapporteur and the general principles in question to the attention of the Commission;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the study and its support for the general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock adopted by the Sub-Commission at its nineteenth session, stressing the importance of the declaration that the person born out of wedlock shall be entitled to legal recognition of his maternal and paternal filiation in so far as is compatible with the principle of the protection of the family;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report concerning law and practice with respect to unmarried mothers based on information available to him, including the information contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur;

"4. Decides to place the subject of the unmarried mother on the agenda for an early session of this Commission."

229. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors explained that it combined the two draft resolutions submitted previously (see paragraph 227 above), in an effort to obtain the largest possible acceptance by the members of the Commission.

230. In the ensuing debate, the view was expressed by some representatives that a further report on the status of the unmarried mother was not needed, since the matter had already been covered by Mr. Saario's report on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock. It was added that such a decision might cast doubts on the value of the Special Rapporteur's report and would constitute a duplication of the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which had examined it at its last session, a duplication which should be avoided particularly at a time when all organs of the United Nations were being asked to limit their documentation and also in view of the already very heavy programme of work of the Commission. Furthermore, it was stated that, while all measures aimed at improving the status of women were always welcomed, the field of private law was not as urgent as other matters such as those relating to economic and social rights. The suggestion was made, therefore, to delete the third, fourth and sixth preambular paragraphs and the two last operative paragraphs of the draft resolution.

231. Many representatives spoke in support of the draft resolution. In their opinion, Mr. Saario's report focused principally on the status of persons born out of wedlock rather than on the status of the unmarried mother. They emphasized that the latter, and not the former, was the problem of direct interest to the Commission and stressed that it was a matter of great concern to women all over the world, as was evidenced by the discussions at all the regional seminars held in previous years on the status of women in family law. In addition, reference was made to Mr. Saario's own statements in his report that some aspects of the study such as statistics, de facto discrimination, and factors leading to births out of wedlock had not been examined in any depth because of lack of information or lack of comparable data. Thus, in their opinion, there was a need not only for a report dealing specifically with the status of the unmarried mother, but also for putting such an item on the agenda for an early session of the Commission.

232. Many representatives expressed their support of the conclusions contained in Mr. Saario's report, and also of the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock, adopted by the Sub-Commission. Others, however, had reservations concerning certain principles and thought that the adoption of the draft resolution might be interpreted as a complete acceptance of the draft general principles, which had not been fully examined by the Commission.

233. The representative of Ghana orally proposed the deletion of the words "with satisfaction" after the word "examined" in the third preambular paragraph. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted that amendment.

234. The representative of the United Arab Republic orally proposed the deletion of the word "urgent" in the sixth preambular paragraph. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the amendment.

235. The representative of the Netherlands orally proposed the insertion of the word "general" before the word "support" in the second operative paragraph. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the amendment.

236. At the 481st meeting, at the request of the representatives of the USSR and the United Kingdom, separate votes were taken on the third, fourth and sixth preambular paragraphs and on each of the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution, as amended.
237. The third preambular paragraph, as amended (see paragraph 233 above), was adopted unanimously.
238. The fourth preambular paragraph was adopted by 28 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.
239. The sixth preambular paragraph, as amended (see paragraph 234 above), was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.
240. The first operative paragraph was adopted by 28 votes to none, with 1 abstention.
241. Operative paragraph 2, as amended (see paragraph 235 above), was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.
242. Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.
243. Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.
244. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 30 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

6 (XX). STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling that, in accordance with the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 48 A (IV), the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities invited the Commission on the Status of Women to participate in its nineteenth session when items relating to discrimination based on sex were to be discussed,

Taking into account that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 1 (XIX) of 16 January 1967 requested the Secretary-General to bring the report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/265) and the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twentieth session,

Considering that the Commission has at its present session examined the report of the Special Rapporteur and the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock,

Considering that the establishment of maternal and paternal filiation is of great importance for the status of persons born out of wedlock and for the elimination of any discrimination against them,

Taking into account the information supplied by participants at the recent series of United Nations seminars on the status of women in family law held in four regions of the world from 1961 to 1964, which showed that discrimination against unmarried mothers still exists in law and fact in many countries,

Believing that there is need for further study of discrimination against the unmarried mother with a view to the elimination of such discrimination and the development of remedial measures,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for its decision to bring the report of the Special Rapporteur and the general principles in question to the attention of the Commission;

2. Expresses its appreciation of the study and its general support for the general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock adopted by the Sub-Commission at its nineteenth session, stressing the importance of the declaration that the person born out of wedlock shall be entitled to legal recognition of his maternal and paternal filiation in so far as is compatible with the principle of the protection of the family;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report concerning law and practice with respect to unmarried mothers, based on information available to him, including the information contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur;

4. Decides to place the subject of the unmarried mother on the agenda for an early session of this Commission.

VI. ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

245. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda (Access of women to education) at its 469th to 471st, 473rd, 474th, 476th and 481st to 483rd meetings. It had before it the following documents: a report by UNESCO on its activities in 1965-1966 of special interest to women, and the main activities proposed for 1967-1968 (E/CN.6/475); and a report by UNESCO on the access of girls to higher education (E/CN.6/451 and Add.1 and 2) which had been submitted to the Commission at its nineteenth session. Owing to lack of time at the nineteenth session, the Commission had postponed its consideration of this item until its current session.

246. Written statements were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status: the International Council of Women (E/CN.6/NGO/178), the World Young Women's Christian Association (E/CN.6/NGO/179), the International Federation of University Women (E/CN.6/NGO/182) and the World Federation of Trade Unions (E/CN.6/NGO/190).

247. Members of the Commission expressed their appreciation to UNESCO for the reports which it had submitted and also indicated their satisfaction with UNESCO's activities to promote the access of women to education. Various representatives indicated that the access of women to education had improved in their own countries as a result of the great emphasis being placed on education in general.

Activities of UNESCO of special interest to women

248. In introducing the report on the activities of UNESCO in 1965-1966 of special interest to women and the main activities proposed for 1967-1968 (E/CN.6/475) the representative of UNESCO observed that while de jure discrimination against women in education had disappeared, there were still de facto differences which took a long time to eliminate, and that therefore the Director-General had proposed that greater attention should be given to the development of equal opportunities for women in education, science and culture. It was noted that the extra-budgetary resources of UNESCO in the amount of \$52 million under the United Nations Development Programme exceeded the resources available under its regular programme and that it also helped to administer funds from other sources.

249. With regard to UNESCO's general activities contributing to the advancement of women, attention was drawn to the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning of Member States in Asia, held at Bangkok in November 1965, and the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning in the Arab States, held at Tripoli in April 1966. Both of those Conferences had adopted recommendations on the access of women to education, and to other regional and technical meetings that had paid attention to this problem. The representative of UNESCO also stated that a Special Intergovernmental Conference convened by UNESCO in Paris from 21 September to 5 October 1966 had unanimously adopted an international recommendation on the status of teachers, ^{15/}

^{15/} See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Special Intergovernmental Conference, on the Status of Teachers, Records of the Conference, UNESCO/ED/226 (Paris, 1966);

which included provisions concerning the problems of women teachers. The UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted in 1960 had so far been ratified by thirty-six States (i.e., those listed in paragraph 19 of the report (E/CN.6/475) and Indonesia). The eradication of illiteracy was another major field of activity. The policy in this respect was based on the concept of functional literacy which had received wide acceptance at the World Conference of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy, held at Teheran in September 1965. It was observed that experimental literacy projects had been started with the aid of the United Nations Development Programme and that forty-six countries had asked for such aid.

250. As regards the activities having as their primary objectives the advancement of women, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the fact that over the past two years UNESCO had submitted studies to it on the access of girls and women to secondary and higher education. UNESCO had continued to furnish the services of experts, scholarships and equipment to member States under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It was emphasized that the valuable voluntary contribution made by the Swedish Government had enabled UNESCO to carry out a number of activities for the promotion of women's education in Africa, and in particular the training of female teaching staff. The Organization had conducted joint activities with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), including the maintenance of a teacher-training and technical school for girls in Jordan, and a number of joint activities with UNICEF. UNESCO worked closely with women's non-governmental organizations and it had provided financial and technical assistance to some of them. It had also continued the programme of travel grants for women adult education leaders under which the travel expenses of the beneficiaries were supported by UNESCO. The representative of UNESCO drew the attention of the Commission to the annexes to the report (E/CN.6/475) showing the number of women in institutions established or assisted by UNESCO and in educational planning and teacher training courses in 1965-1966 and giving a list of studies and bibliographies of interest to the advancement of women, published by UNESCO in 1965 and 1966. UNESCO had also drawn up a long-term programme for the advancement of women through access to education, science and culture. Two members of the Commission had served on a group advising the Director-General in that connexion. It was pointed out that on the basis of that programme, more attention would be given to the advancement of women in the programme for 1967-1968, which had been adopted unanimously by the general Conference at its fourteenth session and was summarized in part III of the report (E/CN.6/475). A regular budget of \$61.5 million had been approved and extra-budgetary resources would come to approximately the same amount. The total cost of the programme directly relating to women would be \$800,000, \$400,000 under the regular programme and \$400,000 under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It was stressed that the general intention was to use all the means available to UNESCO to give women greater access to education, science and culture, including surveys, studies, policy formulation, technical assistance, subsidizing of experimental projects and aid to non-governmental organizations. The programme would be integrated into UNESCO's general activities in order to ensure a unified approach. Part of the programme would be to prepare studies at the request of the Commission. The next one to be submitted, at the twenty-first session, would concern the access of girls and women to technical and vocational training. The study would be followed by one on co-education. UNESCO would also provide information in the form of a pamphlet listing the opportunities open to women in the field of education and vocational training. An analytical bibliography of works concerning the access of women to

education, science and culture would be prepared, to bring such works to general notice and to avoid duplication. The representative of UNESCO noted that practical assistance would be intensified, although there was a limit to what the Organization could do directly. It planned various technical assistance activities and an experimental project in a rural area in a country shortly to be selected. This would aim at providing instruction in literacy for adult women, primary education for girls and civic and family education and should extend over a period of ten years.

251. The representative of UNESCO pointed out that special stress would be laid on the access of women to scientific and technical courses and careers where opportunities were more restricted than in other fields and that an experimental project would be undertaken in Latin America. It was noted that in supporting action initiated by non-governmental organizations, UNESCO would not confine itself to women's organizations but would assist organizations of all kinds which sought to promote the advancement of women.

252. During the general debate, it was generally agreed that the education and training of women was essential to the future development of countries. Regret was expressed that women still formed the greater part of the illiterate population in countries where illiteracy existed.

253. Several representatives noted the importance of the educational programmes for women in rural areas. The need for courses in nutrition and farming methods was stressed. It was pointed out that food represented a major problem of mankind at present and that women played an important part in agriculture.

254. It was pointed out that while widespread basic education was necessary, modern society required people of varied educational qualifications and skills. The representatives of some developing countries stressed the need for teachers. It was also noted that, where there was a large number of married women teachers, maternity leave sometimes caused difficulties in staffing the schools. Close co-operation between the teachers and parents was stressed as essential in order to safeguard the interests of the pupils.

255. In connexion with the special training courses organized in Denmark for women from African Member States, it was pointed out that some standards should be established regarding qualifications, so that after women had attended such courses they would be able to occupy responsible posts on return to their countries.

256. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the importance of the participation of women in the work of the International Institute for Educational Planning. The Institute provided its students with training which would enable them to play an effective role in the educational planning of their own countries. It was noted that the figures for the participation of women were not yet satisfactory, but it was pointed out that the Institute had only been in operation two years. It was noted that in many countries planning was almost entirely in the hands of men. The need was expressed for planners who were aware of women's needs.

Consideration of draft resolution

257. A draft resolution relating to UNESCO activities of special interest to women (E/CN.6/L.518) was submitted by France, Ghana, Iraq, Liberia and the United Arab Republic.

258. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors stated that it was intended to emphasize the importance of education at all levels for girls and women and the need in the modern world to prepare girls and women for scientific and technical professions.

259. At the 483rd meeting, on 28 February 1967 the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.518). The text of the resolution reads as follows:

7 (XX). ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having examined the report on the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1965/1966 of special interest to women and the main activities proposed for 1967/1968 (E/CN.6/475),

Noting with satisfaction that the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fourteenth session approved the principle of a long-term programme to ensure equal access for women to education, science and culture, and has approved a budget for the implementation of this programme in 1967/1968,

Noting that this programme is planned in such a way that it can be integrated within the unified programme which will be established in 1968 by the United Nations,

1. Expresses the wish that the functional literacy programmes will take due account of the need to have literacy programmes for women who still constitute the majority of the illiterate population in the world;

2. Attaches particular importance to the need to increase the opportunities offered for studies designed to prepare women and girls for scientific, technical and technological professions;

3. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to pursue the action which it has initiated in this field;

4. Commends the trend towards practical and experimental activities in the programme adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and hopes that the experiences derived from these experimental activities can be used in extending such projects to a larger number of countries after the first period of two years.

Access of girls and women to higher education

260. In introducing the UNESCO report on the access of girls and women to higher education (E/CN.6/451 and Add.1 and 2), the representative of UNESCO observed that access of women to higher education was essential to their advancement. It was pointed out that many of the early pioneers of women's rights had been university graduates and that in the developing countries women trained in higher educational establishments were very influential in improving the status of women.

261. The present report was based on 104 replies to a questionnaire received from 82 member States, 2 associate members and 20 Non-Self-Governing Territories. Twenty-one States and Territories had reported either that they did not provide higher education, or that women did not have access to it. Information provided by 5 replies received too late for inclusion in the report submitted to the Commission would be incorporated in the final published version. The report related to countries with a total student population of some 13 million, including some 4.5 million women. The representative of UNESCO pointed out that none of the countries replying to the questionnaire had reported any distinction, in their legal texts, between men and women in respect of the right to higher education, and some countries had reported that their legislation explicitly referred to identical treatment for the sexes. In some countries, where women had been taking an active part in social life in the nineteenth century, they had gradually succeeded in gaining admission to the universities, which had thus gradually become co-educational; other countries, where tradition had prevented women from taking part in public life, had preferred to establish **separate educational institutions** for women. However, the present trend was certainly towards the establishment of co-educational institutions. The conditions of admission appeared on the whole to be the same for all, but the percentage of girls who, after completing secondary education, entered higher education was in many cases lower than the comparable figure for boys. Some institutions of higher learning refused admission to married students.

262. Attention was drawn to the fact that in 75 per cent of the countries replying, the percentage of women students had increased over the past ten years, and that only three of the countries where the percentage of women had declined had also reported a decline in the total number of students. The data on distribution of women students among various branches of study were rather significant: in more than half of the countries considered, female students preferred literature, fine arts and education. A comparison of those figures with the figures for 1957, as regards thirty-four countries, had shown a slight decline in the proportion of women choosing the traditional subjects. Most countries had stated that social and family reasons were the most significant factors affecting the women students' choice of subject; physical reasons had been considered least important. Marriage was not the only cause cited by countries of women discontinuing their studies; financial difficulties had been reported also to be an important factor. Guidance for women students was very often conservative in nature with a tendency to emphasize careers traditionally followed by women. While improvements had been made in lodgings for women students, a number of countries still lacked sufficient accommodation, particularly for married women students. Although the idea of building such accommodation had been accepted by many countries, much remained to be done. Scholarships were generally granted without discrimination on the ground of sex; they were sometimes reserved for women in traditionally feminine fields of study. Women had done well in teaching, but were still in a minority in the

administration of education. It was noted that women had generally found it easier to succeed in public office than in private enterprise. The need was expressed for further research by Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning the extent to which opportunities were offered to women in the professions for which higher education prepared them.

263. In the general debate many representatives cited examples from their own countries to support the points raised in the report of UNESCO. It was observed in particular that while the number of women seeking higher education was increasing the present percentage of women receiving such education remained unsatisfactory. Among the obstacles preventing the access of women to higher education, tradition, financial reasons and marriage were mentioned. Shortage of educational establishments and personnel was also noted by representatives of some developing countries.

264. It was noted that there appeared to be a definite trend towards co-education in most parts of the world. However, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the fact that there were some countries where universities were not co-educational. It was emphasized that this fact hindered men and women students in establishing the normal working relations between individuals of the two sexes that were so valuable both at the university and, later, in professional life. It was pointed out that in some countries the universities were closed to married women, sometimes because no provision had been made for the necessary facilities, such as housing for married students, day-care centres and so forth. In that context regret was expressed that in most countries women were not invited to assist in the formulation of policy on such important matters.

265. The view was expressed that girls should be encouraged to study science and technical subjects in order to meet the demands of changing society. Although practically all fields of study were theoretically open to women, very often full advantage was not taken of them. It was noted that in many countries girls still preferred liberal arts courses which gave them access to the teaching profession, a career they regarded as more suited than any other to their future situation as wives and mothers. Some representatives observed that women were less interested in science and technical subjects than men, and tended to prefer professions that brought them into contact with people. It was argued, however, that, if women were sufficiently acquainted with research and technical employment possibilities, they would undoubtedly become more interested in those professions. The need for more information and guidance to be given to girls at the earlier stages of their education and also to help women students entering the university to make a suitable choice of career was stressed by many representatives.

266. With regard to the UNESCO training programmes, it was noted that the project for training women educators should take due account of the fact that very few women had the necessary background to perform duties in the fields of school administration and educational budget management.

267. Several representatives stressed the importance not only of educating women but also of convincing them to use their training. The greater availability of employment opportunities for women was mentioned as an important incentive to them to pursue higher education.

268. Several representatives also stressed the need to provide facilities to enable older women to receive higher education and training and to make such education available to women who had family responsibilities. The value of evening classes, correspondence courses and the use of radio and television programmes and discussion groups was mentioned in this connexion. It was observed that there were many women who stopped work after marriage and who needed retraining when, after several years, they wished to go back to work. The view was expressed that the variety of courses available to older women should be increased, and that they should not be so organized as to be regarded as inferior.

Consideration of draft resolution

269. At its 473rd and 474th meetings, the Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by France, Mexico, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.493 and Rev.1 and 2). The text of the draft resolution in its second revision read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

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

"Noting with satisfaction that the report shows an increase, in terms both of percentage and of absolute numbers of girls and women engaging in such education, as a result of the improvement in the access of girls to primary and secondary education indicated in the previous reports of UNESCO concerning these two types of education, which were considered by the Commission at recent sessions,

"Considering nevertheless that this percentage remains, in many cases, lower than that for men admitted to higher education, despite the marked progress evident in many countries and despite efforts to permit the access to higher education by socially underprivileged groups especially in rural areas,

"1. Commends UNESCO for the action it is taking to promote the access of girls and women to higher education on a basis of equality of opportunity with men;

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

'The Economic and Social Council,

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

'Recognizing that such full use of women's abilities calls for consideration of the factors which may cause interruption of studies before or during higher education,

'Having regard to the importance of the role of guidance services before entry to higher education and at all stages thereof,

'Believing that all measures for life-long education should apply to women as well as men, in order to assist the continuous adaptation of the individual to the needs of a rapidly changing world and to national needs,

'Recommends Member States:

'(a) To develop or encourage the creation of school, university, and other vocational guidance services to assist women students to select, from among the available types of studies, those appropriate to their aptitudes; and to make similar guidance services available to adult women desiring to begin or resume higher studies;

'(b) To encourage girls and women, as well as men, to take advantage of such higher education, either upon completion of secondary education or at a later stage, by such means as scholarships, evening and correspondence courses, instruction by radio or television, residential facilities for women students, married or unmarried, leave for study purposes, and such other means as may be appropriate to the countries concerned;

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

270. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors stated that the recommendations it contained were limited to higher education, since this was the subject studied at the present session and the Commission had already adopted resolutions concerning education at other levels. It was felt necessary to pay particular attention to women who wished to begin or to resume higher studies in order to lead an active life and to render professional services to society; in this connexion, emphasis was placed on the importance of making technical institutes widely accessible to women in both industrially developed countries and in developing societies. In order to avoid a waste of human and institutional resources, the sponsors considered it important to emphasize the necessity to reconcile the relationship between the actual needs of the country and the individual skills revealed by adequate guidance services. It was also felt necessary to mention the need for the availability of certain facilities in the institutions concerned, with a view to overcoming the reluctance of traditionally minded families which were often unwilling to enrol women in such institutions and were more inclined to focus attention on careers for their sons.

271. Many representatives expressed themselves in favour of the ideas contained in the draft resolution and noted, in particular, that the access of women to higher education was closely linked to their advancement and to the exercise of all their other rights, particularly political rights and their access to employment.

272. The view was expressed by several representatives that the wording of operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, commending UNESCO for the action it was taking to promote the access of girls and women to higher education on a basis of equality

of opportunity with men might not be entirely accurate since it was not UNESCO which was primarily responsible for promoting the access of girls and women to higher education, but the Governments concerned.

273. Some representatives felt that in the developing countries it was important to provide adequate professional training facilities for women in accordance with the needs of their developing economies. To this effect, the representative of Kenya proposed an oral amendment to the draft resolution, consisting of the addition of the words "professional training" after the word "university" in sub-paragraph (a) of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council. A number of representatives were in favour of this amendment, since it broadened the meaning of the word "university" which, they felt, was often too restrictive. Other representatives felt, however, that the insertion of a reference to professional training would be more appropriate in a resolution concerning women's work. It was also noted that in a number of countries, professional and vocational training applied to educational activities which were not necessarily part of higher education.

274. The representative of the USSR felt that the wording of sub-paragraph (c) of the draft resolution proposed for adoption by the Economic and Social Council was too restrictive and suggested that it be replaced by the following words: "(c) To promote, in the context of higher education, the access of women to education and to posts in all branches of knowledge and all professions, including teaching, medicine, law, engineering, administration, and scientific and technical work including pure and applied research". Some representatives noted that, although in agreement with the spirit of the amendment, which was designed to broaden the scope of the draft resolution and include the access of women to posts in new fields, it was restrictive in the sense that it specified certain fields only and might therefore be interpreted as excluding those not enumerated.

275. In view of the amendments proposed and the comments made by the members of the Commission, the sponsors, joined by Guinea, Iran, Iraq and Kenya, also Ghana, revised the text of the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.493/Rev.3).

276. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed that the words "higher education", which had been used in earlier drafts, should replace "university" in the third preambular paragraph, since she felt that that wording broadened the scope of the text; the co-sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to this proposal.

277. At its 476th meeting, on 21 February 1967, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.493/Rev.3), as revised. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

8 (XX). ACCESS OF WOMEN TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The Commission on the Status of Women,

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

Noting with satisfaction that the report shows an increase in terms both of percentage and of absolute numbers of girls and women engaging in such education, as a result of the improvement in the access of girls to primary and secondary education indicated in the previous reports of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning these two types of education, which were considered by the Commission at recent sessions,

Considering nevertheless that this percentage remains, in many cases, lower than that for men admitted to higher education, despite the marked progress evident in many countries and despite efforts to permit access to higher education by socially under-privileged groups especially in rural areas,

1. Commends States Members which are taking measures to improve the possibilities for girls to benefit from higher education on an equal footing with men;

2. Expresses the hope that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will continue its efforts to provide States Members requesting it with such technical assistance as will enable them to solve the problems still arising in affording women full access to higher education;

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

/For the text of the draft resolution, see Chapter XIX, draft resolution III/

VII. ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

278. The Commission considered item 8 of its agenda, concerning economic rights and opportunities for women, at its 477th to 479th, 482nd and 483rd meetings. It had before it two reports by the International Labour Office on International Labour Organisation activities which have a bearing on the employment of women (E/CN.6/444 and E/CN.6/472). The first report (E/CN.6/444) was submitted to the Commission at its nineteenth session, but there had not been time to give the report adequate consideration and it was agreed to retain it on the agenda for the twentieth session. ^{16/} The Commission also had before it reports by the International Labour Office on its standards relating to women's employment (E/CN.6/465) and on equal pay for equal work (E/CN.6/468).

279. Written statements were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations: the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (E/CN.6/NGO/189); the World Federation of Trade Unions (E/CN.6/NGO/190); the International Council of Women (E/CN.6/NGO/176); the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (E/CN.6/NGO/186); and the Open Door International (E/CN.6/NGO/184). An oral statement was made at the Commission's 479th meeting by the observer from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

280. The representative of the International Labour Organisation, introducing the reports, noted that all the work of the ILO was of concern to women in addition to the activities of special interest to women described in the report submitted to the Commission (E/CN.6/472). This was true of work directed towards employment planning and forecasting and vocational training. As regards the last-mentioned field of activity, she noted that the character of the operational work had not changed appreciably during the period under review. Field projects of special interest to girls and women were largely devoted to training for clerical trades, hotels and catering, communications, clothing and dressmaking. Efforts had also been made to meet the need of early school-leavers in developing countries for pre-vocational training, and it was noted that the ILO projects in this area covered girls as well as boys. The ILO representative noted that on the whole there were still few operational projects benefiting women directly and expressly designed to raise their status in economic life. She observed that this was a reflection of government priorities and could only be altered by a change in the attitude of Governments towards women's training and employment.

281. With regard to discrimination, the special programme of research and action continued. The ILO representative pointed out that, apart from persistent efforts to speed up ratification of the ILO Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation of 1958 and the meeting of experts mentioned in the report (E/CN.6/472, para. 16), the International Labour Office had made a technical analysis of the annual reports on the Convention furnished by ratifying Governments. It had also prepared monographs on discrimination problems in various countries and compiled national laws and regulations, collective agreements and judicial

^{16/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4175), para. 334.

decisions related to combating discrimination. A worker's education manual on discrimination was in preparation, together with a brochure for general public distribution and the third special report on the application of the 1964 Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, which was to be submitted to the 1967 June session of the International Labour Conference.

282. As regards the ratification of ILO conventions of special interest to women, the Commission was informed that since the issue of the report on ILO activities having a bearing on the employment of women, Guinea had ratified the Convention concerning the Employment of Women before and after Childbirth of 1919, the Convention concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds of 1935, the revised Convention concerning Night Work of Women Employed in Industry of 1948, and the Convention concerning Basic Aims and Standards of Social Policy of 1962, while Italy had also ratified this last Convention and Kuwait the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation of 1958. The Commission was also informed that since March 1964, the Central African Republic, Chad, Israel, Jordan, Malawi, the Niger and Paraguay had ratified the Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value. The ILO representative also pointed out that the special appeals for ratification of the Conventions in the field of human rights should lead to additional ratifications of the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation, which could be used as a powerful instrument to promote equality of opportunity for women in all aspects of employment and occupation, since sex was expressly mentioned in the Convention among the grounds on which there must be no discrimination.

283. In introducing the report on equal pay for equal work (E/CN.6/468), the ILO representative noted that although progress had been made in various parts of the world, the pace was disappointingly slow in a good number of countries. Moreover, even where equal pay had been achieved or virtually achieved, the average earnings of women were almost without exception very low in relation to those of men. It was noted that in some countries there had been complaints that the expression "equal pay for equal work" had been defined too narrowly, the principle applying only to "mixed jobs" where both men and women workers were employed; that in abolishing separate wage categories and wage scales for men and women and introducing new uniform ones established without regard to sex, women had been relegated to low-paid categories; and that in work done by women only and in industries and occupations employing a predominantly female labour force there had been a persistent tendency to under-value, under-grade and under-pay the work performed by women.

284. The view was expressed by the ILO representative that in the future it would be desirable to give more attention to the factors underlying the relatively low level of women's average earnings and determining the differentials between those of men and women. She noted that the differentials did not necessarily reflect any failure to apply the equal pay principle, but that they did reflect differences in education and vocational training, in skill and seniority, in job qualifications and in continuity of work life. Moreover, the ILO representative noted that even where women received the same pay for the same work, men's earnings were higher because men had greater opportunities to earn bonuses for such things as overtime, night work and especially heavy or dangerous work. Finally, it was emphasized that in most countries women were still heavily concentrated in certain traditionally

low-paying industries and occupations, such as textiles and certain types of service work. The need for more factual research was noted. The ILO representative emphasized that the basic problem was how to raise the educational, vocational, technical and professional qualification of girls and women, how to give them the same work foundation as boys and men, and how to encourage them to make the effort to obtain a solid work preparation. She stressed the key importance of the same education for girls as for boys - not merely an "equal" one - forward-looking vocational guidance based on recognition of fast-changing job requirements, full access to all types of training at all levels, and positive encouragement to girls from teachers, vocational counsellors and all others concerned with their integration in economic life at a level corresponding to their full potential. The importance of liquidating obsolete notions about women's potential to acquire and use skills and to succeed in positions of responsibility was also emphasized.

285. The ILO representative also drew attention to the need for developing the facilities needed by working women, such as child-care services, maternity protection, including protection of employment and promotion rights during maternity leave, counselling and training facilities for mature women and measures of practical convenience to facilitate catering, shopping and housekeeping. Regarding maternity protection, the ILO representative noted that the ILO had prepared a tabular summary of maternity benefits in cash and in kind under social security and labour legislation in ninety-five countries. She also stressed the continuing support of the ILO to workers' education organized by the trade unions, including those activities aimed specifically at training women trade union leaders in the different regions.

286. In concluding her introductory statement, the ILO representative emphasized that efforts to raise the status of women in economic life could only be successful if women themselves insisted on action, and if they took their work lives seriously. There was a need to make new efforts to promote more effective utilization of womanpower in the world's economy.

287. During the general debate on this item, members of the Commission expressed their appreciation of the activities of the ILO in raising the economic and social status of women and in seeking to achieve practical solutions to problems of women's employment.

288. Representatives exchanged views about the situation relating to economic rights and opportunities for women in their respective countries and reported that considerable progress had been achieved in this field. A number of representatives, however, expressed the view that much still remained to be done for the realization of economic rights of women in practice. Regret was expressed by some representatives that ILO conventions and recommendations had not yet been universally implemented. One representative pointed out that the ILO Convention on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value had been ratified by less than half of the member States of the ILO and that even in the countries that had ratified the Convention, full implementation of the equal pay principle was slow.

289. It was agreed that economic development required the full utilization of a country's human resources. It was noted that there would be no true equality of the sexes until men and women had equal opportunities to participate in the economic life of their countries. A number of representatives observed that discrimination

against women in access to employment was widespread and that there was an almost general underestimation of the work performed very largely by women only. The need for re-evaluation of this type of work was stressed.

290. The importance of full educational opportunities for girls and women was also stressed by some representatives. It was noted that the faster girls were given access to equal educational facilities with boys the easier it was for women to obtain equal working opportunities with men. Special attention was drawn to the need for vocational, technical and professional training of women and particularly for the training of women in rural areas. Some members urged closer co-operation between the ILO and FAO in the training of women in rural areas in developing countries, with a view to raising the standards of living of the millions of women in these areas.

291. Some representatives also drew the attention of the Commission to the problems faced by domestic service workers in most countries; it was noted that domestic service work was a problem, not only because of the delicacy of personal relationship, but also because of the low wages and long hours involved and the fact that protection under labour legislation and social security was generally lacking and trade unions were weak. It was noted that the improvement of the working conditions of domestic workers was of the utmost importance, not only in view of the needs of the workers themselves, but also in view of the needs, particularly, of the professional women who required their services in the home to allow them to use their specialized training in outside jobs. In order to have a picture of the economic situation of domestic workers, it was suggested that the ILO should include in the questionnaire being prepared on this matter a comparison of wage rates or average annual wages of domestic workers with those of workers in other occupations.

292. It was pointed out that, with regard to standards of women's employment, greater consideration should be given to the triple role of economically active women as wives, mothers and workers. It was noted, however, that women workers must not be over-protected, because in most countries that would result in an increase of discrimination in employment based on sex. It was noted that scientific and technological advances required a changing attitude and a re-examination of protective legislation. The need for the general prohibition of night work for women was questioned by one representative. Some representatives suggested, in general, a new approach with less specific protection for women and a revision of standards for both women and men. Other representatives spoke in favour of the further improvement of the protection of women's work and the revision of standards aimed at improving them. The view was expressed that ILO standards might be brought together in a booklet which could be used by trade unions, women's organizations, employers and others concerned with such standards.

293. As regards technological changes, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the fact that, although one result of automation was increased employment opportunities for women workers, it appeared in some cases to have adverse physical and psychological effects on them.

294. The suggestion was made that the ILO and the Commission should co-operate closely with the trade unions, which could exert great influence in the protection of the rights of workers, and especially those of women. In countries where women did not yet participate fully in trade unions, the importance of women's

organizations and of other civic and political groups in developing standards and in implementing conventions, recommendations, resolutions and other measures relating to the progress of women was stressed.

295. Several representatives expressed the opinion that Governments should be urged to include women in their delegations to all ILO meetings. It was noted that women attended meetings only when matters affecting women were discussed, in spite of the fact that all matters connected with employment and all aspects of ILO work were of direct concern to women.

Consideration of the draft resolution

296. A draft resolution on economic rights and opportunities for women was submitted by Chile, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.507). The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

A

"Recalling its resolution 13 (XIX) of 9 March 1966,

"Having considered the useful report on ILO standards relating to women's employment (E/CN.6/465),

"Welcoming the comments of the ILO meeting of Consultants on Women Workers Problems on this subject, contained in the above report,

"Believing that policies relating to women's employment and to special protective legislation should be responsive to changing needs and circumstances, including those resulting from automation and other technological advances, and to the desirability of achieving protective standards which are as widely applicable as possible to both men and women,

"1. Invites the International Labour Office to keep the Commission informed of future developments relating to protective legislation;

"2. Invites the Governing Council of the International Labour Office to consider the possibility of convening meetings of the Consultants on Women Workers' Problems on a regular basis, in order to have periodic opportunity to review women workers' needs and problems and ILO standards relating to the employment of women, including those directed towards the protection of women workers.

B

"Noting with appreciation the reports by the International Labour Office on equal pay for equal work (E/CN.6/468) and on International Labour Organisation activities of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment (E/CN.6/472),

"Believing that vocational, technical and professional training is of key importance in the improvement of the economic status of women including the achievement of equal pay,

"1. Invites the International Labour Office to encourage the further participation of women in vocational, technical and professional training programmes, including those undertaken in the sphere of technical co-operation;

"2. Further invites the International Labour Office to pursue efforts to promote application of the principles contained in the ILO Convention and Recommendation concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value of 1951, and to continue to submit to the Commission at two-yearly intervals reports on equal pay for equal work, with attention to the factors influencing achievement of this goal;

"3. Stresses the need for further study of job analysis, especially in occupations mainly or wholly followed by women in which the question of fair remuneration cannot be solved solely in terms of equal pay for equal work."

297. In introducing part A of the draft resolution, the sponsors stressed the importance of reviewing the needs of women workers and the application of ILO standards relating to the employment of women in the light of changing conditions and methods of work. It was felt that changing needs and circumstances such as those arising from automation and technological advances affected in particular the standards concerning women's employment and protective legislation relating to women workers.

298. With respect to part B of the draft resolution, the sponsors noted that it reflected many of the ideas that had been expressed during the general debate. Emphasis was placed on the importance of encouraging professional and vocational training among women, since this kind of technical training was essential for any improvement in their status. The role of the ILO in promoting technical and professional training programmes was considered very important and it was said that the biennial reports submitted to the Commission by the ILO on the application of the principles contained in the Equal Remuneration Convention of 1951 would be helpful in finding ways of solving the problems concerning the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work. It was noted that there were still many cases in which qualified women workers were paid less than unskilled men workers; this was not necessarily because they were women, but was due to the fact that jobs performed by women were often underestimated. In this connexion, the need for objective job analysis which would help to solve the question of fair remuneration for women was emphasized.

299. The representative of the USSR submitted the following amendments to the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.514):

1. Addition of the following two paragraphs to section A of the draft resolution:

"3. Requests the International Labour Office to submit to the Commission at its twenty-first session a report on the effects of scientific and technical progress on the structure of the employment and the working conditions of women;

"4. Attaches great importance to the role of the trade unions in protecting the interests of working women and calls upon States and the International Labour Organisation to co-operate more closely with the trade unions and to encourage them in taking measures to protect working women, in particular in private enterprises."

2. Addition of the following two paragraphs to section B of the draft resolution:

"4. Calls upon countries which are not parties to the ILO Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value to adhere to this Convention as soon as possible;

"5. Requests the International Labour Office to submit to the Commission at its twenty-first session a report on the implementation of this Convention."

300. In introducing the first amendment to part A of the draft resolution, the sponsor explained that its aim was to include in the operative part the reference made in the preamble to the effects of scientific and technological advances. The proposal to add a new operative paragraph 4 to part A of the draft resolution was intended to emphasize the role of trade unions in protecting the interests of working women.

301. In explaining the amendments to add new operative paragraphs 4 and 5 to part B of the draft resolution, the representative of the USSR stated that they were intended to show the reaction of the Commission to the fact that there were so many countries which had not signed the ILO Convention concerning Equal Remuneration.

302. The representative of Tunisia suggested as an oral amendment to part A of the draft resolution that operative paragraph 2 be divided into two separate paragraphs: sub-paragraph (a), to read "to consider the possibility of convening meetings of the Consultants on Women Workers' Problems on a regular basis, in order to have periodic opportunity to review women workers' needs and problems and ILO standards relating to the employment of women;" and sub-paragraph (b), to read "to consider the possibility of including in the agenda of the regional conferences the question of the participation of women in economic life".

303. The representative of Tunisia also proposed an oral amendment to part B of the draft resolution; the amendment consisted of the addition at the end of operative paragraph 1 of the following: "and to make more experts in this field available to Governments which request them".

304. The representative of the United Arab Republic proposed that in the preamble to part A of the draft resolution, a reference be inserted to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

305. The sponsors of the draft resolution revised the text to take into account the various amendments proposed. The representatives of Austria, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Peru and the United Arab Republic became co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.507/Rev.1).

306. The representative of Venezuela, in an oral amendment to part A of the revised draft resolution, proposed the insertion in sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 2 after the words "women workers' needs and problems" of the following text: "particularly those social problems which, by their very nature, tend to place women in a position of inferiority with regard to employment, such as the problems related to the situation of minor children while the mother is away at work". After some discussion the text of the amendment proposed was changed to read "and in particular those problems which, by their very nature, tend to place women in a disadvantaged position in employment". It was further agreed that this phrase should be inserted at the end of sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 2.

307. At its 483rd meeting, on 28 February 1967, the Commission unanimously adopted the revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.507/Rev.1), as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

9 (XX). ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women,

A

Recalling its resolution 13 (XIX) of 9 March 1966,^{17/}

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Having considered the useful report on International Labour Organisation standards relating to women's employment (E/CN.6/465),

Welcoming the comments of the International Labour Organisation Meeting of Consultants on Women Workers' Problems on this subject, contained in the above report,

Believing that policies relating to women's employment and to special protective legislation should be responsive to changing needs and circumstances, including those resulting from automation and other technological advances, and to the desirability of achieving protective standards which are as widely applicable as possible to both men and women, and should further be worked out in collaboration with Governments, trade unions and employers' organizations,

1. Invites the International Labour Office to continue to keep the Commission informed of developments relating to protective legislation;

2. Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office:

(a) To consider the possibility of convening meetings of the Consultants on Women Workers' Problems on a regular basis, in order to have periodic opportunity to review women workers' needs and problems and ILO standards relating to the employment of women; and in particular those problems which, by their very nature, tend to place women in a disadvantaged position in employment;

^{17/} Ibid., para. 333.

(b) To consider the possibility of including in the agendas of regional conferences the question of the participation of women in economic life.

B

Noting with appreciation the reports by the International Labour Office on equal pay for equal work (E/CN.6/468) and on International Labour Organisation activities of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment (E/CN.6/472),

Believing that vocational, technical and professional training is of key importance in the improvement of the economic status of women, including the achievement of equal pay,

1. Invites the International Labour Office to encourage the further participation of women in vocational, technical and professional training programmes, including those undertaken in the sphere of technical co-operation, and to make more experts in this field available to Governments which request them;

2. Further invites the International Labour Office to pursue efforts to promote application of the principles contained in the ILO Convention and Recommendation concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value of 1951, and to continue to submit to the Commission at two-yearly intervals reports on equal pay for equal work, with attention to the factors influencing achievement of this goal;

3. Stresses the need for further study of job analysis, especially in occupations mainly or wholly followed by women in which the question of fair remuneration cannot be solved solely in terms of equal pay for equal work.

C

Recalling its resolution 12 (XIX) of 9 March 1966 on the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the status of women workers,

Expresses the hope that the International Labour Organisation will submit to the Commission at its twenty-first session an interim report on this subject.

VIII. ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

308. The Commission considered item 9 of its agenda (Advisory services in the field of human rights) at its 482nd, 483rd and 485th meetings. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/925-E/CN.6/476 and Add.1) and the report of the Seminar on measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme, held at Manila, the Philippines, in December 1966 (ST/TAO/HR/28).
309. A written statement was submitted by the International Council of Women, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category B (E/CN.6/NGO/181).
310. In introducing the reports before the Commission, the representative of the Secretary-General drew attention to the seminar on the civic and political education of women, to be organized in August 1967, in Helsinki, Finland, which would be the first in the new series of seminars on the civic and political education of women initiated under Economic and Social Council resolution 1067 A (XXXIX) and which was being organized on a world-wide basis. The representative of the Secretary-General also drew the attention of the Commission to the seminar agenda and to the list of thirty-two Governments invited to nominate participants to the seminar (E/CN.4/925/Add.1-E/CN.6/476/Add.1).
311. The Commission was also informed that the programme of seminars planned for 1968 included two which were being organized on a world-wide basis; the first seminar on freedom of association was to be held in the United Kingdom; the second, on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, which was being organized in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2017 (XX) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1103 (XL), was to be held in India. In connexion with Economic and Social Council resolution 1125 (XLI), which requested the Secretary-General to "arrange the programme of seminars for 1968 in such a way as to make it possible to hold a third seminar on a subject relating to the status of women", it was noted that no Government had as yet offered to act as host to such a seminar in 1968. Should such an invitation be received, the combined costs of the two international seminars would be reduced in order to accommodate a third seminar on a subject relating to the status of women.
312. In accordance with the Commission's recommendation in resolution 8 (XVIII),^{18/} the Secretary-General had drawn the attention of Governments to the possibility of including a larger number of women candidates for human rights fellowships. The ratio of Governments nominating women had risen significantly, and ten Governments nominated women in 1966, as compared with five in both 1965 and 1964. It was also noted that, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1125 (XLI), the possibility of using some fellowship funds for a pilot project in group training was being considered.

^{18/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4025), para. 174.

313. During the debate on the item, gratitude was expressed to the Government of Finland for its offer to be host to the 1967 seminar. It was felt that this seminar, being the first in the new series of seminars on the civic and political education of women, initiated under Economic and Social Council resolution 1067 A (XXXIX), would be particularly important in setting the pattern for future seminars on this subject on a regional basis. Attention was also drawn to the fact that 18 of the 32 Governments invited to nominate participants were also members of the Commission on the Status of Women, and the hope was expressed that these Governments would consider nominating their representatives on the Commission as participants, since the experience gained at the Commission sessions would be of particular value to the seminar.

314. Several representatives shared the opinion that the seminar to be held in Finland would serve many useful purposes. It would provide a better understanding of the problems confronted by women in the exercise of their civic and political rights and would therefore enable them to participate more fully in the political life of their country. While fully agreeing that the first seminar on civic and political rights should be organized on a world-wide basis, they also stressed the importance of holding regional seminars to permit more detailed examination of the questions which arose in a specific geographic area. They expressed the firm hope that, as anticipated, regional seminars would be organized on the same subject. In this connexion, some representatives noted that the last seminar for the Western Hemisphere was held in Bogota, Colombia, in 1963, and the organization of a seminar in 1968 in a country of this region was suggested.

315. In referring to the agenda for the seminar to be held in Finland, in 1967, a number of representatives stressed the role of the school in fostering the civic and political rights of women, and were of the opinion that the seminar should emphasize not only the exercise of political rights, such as voting, but also leadership training. Some representatives, referring to resolution 4 (XX) of the Commission on the Status of Women on seminars on civic and political education of women (see para. 184 above), expressed the hope that this seminar would consider the obstacles to the exercise by women of their political rights. It was noted that the agenda had been drawn up before the Commission had adopted resolution 4 (XX) at the current session, but it had been thought that the question would be discussed under item 1 (see E/CN.4/925/Add.1-E/CN.6/476/Add.1); in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 4 (XX), participants in the seminar would be invited to furnish written information on obstacles arising in their own countries.

316. It was noted with great regret that no seminar on a subject relating to the status of women had as yet been definitely planned for 1968, and many representatives expressed the hope that, in any event, such a seminar would be held.

317. While several representatives viewed with satisfaction the increase in the number of women nominated by Governments for human rights fellowships, some felt that the number was comparatively small and hoped that the situation would improve in the future. Some representatives also regretted that none of the 1966 awards had dealt with women's rights as such, and expressed the hope that Governments would nominate candidates wishing to study matters directly related to improving the status of women.

318. The possibility envisaged in Economic and Social Council resolution 1125 (XLI) of using some fellowship funds for a pilot project in group training was seen by some representatives as offering particularly useful opportunities for training in relation to the advancement of women. One representative also drew attention to regional training courses which had been organized under other United Nations technical co-operation programmes, as well as to leadership training courses organized by women's non-governmental organizations; she expressed the view that the adaptation of these techniques might prove useful in developing programmes to further the status of women.

Consideration of draft resolutions

319. At its 485th meeting, the Commission considered two draft resolutions submitted by the representatives of Finland and France (E/CN.6/L.521 and E/CN.6/L.522).

320. The first draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.521) dealt with questions relating to the seminars organized under the advisory services programme in the field of human rights. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of France noted the fruitful results obtained by previous seminars in advancing the status of women, and expressed the hope that the world-wide seminar to be held in Helsinki, Finland, in 1967, on the civic and political education of women would be followed by others on the same subject.

321. At its 485th meeting, on 1 March 1967, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.521).

322. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

10 (XX). SEMINARS RELATING TO THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the report by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/925-E/CN.6/476 and Add.1),

Noting with interest the report of the regional seminar on measures required for the advancement of women (ST/TAO/HR/28) which was held in the Philippines for countries and territories within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Considering that the seminars organized under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, whether world-wide or regional, have produced very substantial results and, in particular, that they have been one of the best means of promoting the advancement of women in all the participating countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the plans drawn up by the Secretary-General and the Government of Finland for the world-wide seminar to be held in Finland in 1967 will enable the representatives of the thirty-two countries invited to participate in the seminar and the representatives of the observing non-governmental organizations to initiate practical action on a world-wide basis to ensure the genuine participation of girls and women in public affairs through the preparation

of civic and political training plans directed towards the education of girls and women in school and later under continuing educational arrangements,

Expresses the hope that, as a follow-up to the seminar on the civic and political education of women, regional (or world-wide) seminars will continue to be organized in collaboration with those Member States which are able to act as host countries, particularly in 1968, International Year for Human Rights.

323. The second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.522) dealt with fellowships awarded under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights,

"Noting that the number of women receiving fellowship awards rose significantly in 1966,

"Considering that the fellowships awarded constitute an excellent means of improving conditions for the implementation of human rights in national administrations and legislations,

"Considering that the number of women able to apply for fellowships may rise as increasing numbers of women attain national administrative and legal positions,

"Suggests to non-governmental organizations that they should give the widest publicity possible among their members to the terms on which fellowships may be obtained."

324. Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of France expressed the view that non-governmental organizations working to improve the status of women should be encouraged to give wide publicity to the opportunities offered by fellowships under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, since that might help to increase the number of women who would be nominated by their Governments as candidates for fellowship awards.

325. The representative of the United Kingdom, expressing support for the draft resolution and for the human rights fellowship programme, thought that the fourth preambular paragraph, as drafted, might be interpreted to mean that fellowships should be restricted to the fields which were mentioned. In order to broaden the scope of the paragraph, she proposed that the words "national, administrative and legal positions" should be replaced by the words "public, administrative and legal positions". The amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution, who also incorporated certain minor drafting changes into the text.

326. At its 485th meeting, on 1 March 1967, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.522) by 26 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

11 (XX). FELLOWSHIPS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/925-E/CN.6/476 and Add.1),

Noting that the number of women receiving fellowship awards rose significantly in 1966,

Considering that the fellowships awarded constitute an excellent means of improving conditions for the implementation of human rights in national administrations and legislations,

Considering that the number of women nominated for fellowships may rise as increasing numbers of women attain public, administrative and legal positions,

Suggests to non-governmental organizations that they should give the widest publicity possible among their members to the terms on which fellowships may be obtained.

IX. UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

327. The Commission considered item 10 of its agenda, relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women, at its 484th to 487th meetings. It had before it: a note by the Secretary-General relating to a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/477); reports submitted by FAO and UNICEF relating to United Nations assistance for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/478); a preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the participation of women in community development programmes (E/CN.6/473); and the report of the Seminar on measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme, held in the Philippines in December 1966 (ST/TAO/HR/28).

328. Written statements on the item were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations: the International Council of Women (E/CN.6/NGO/181) and the International Federation of Women Lawyers (E/CN.6/NGO/183).

329. Oral statements were made during the debate by the observers from the International Federation of Business and Professional Women and the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers.

330. The representatives of UNICEF and of WHO also made statements.

331. The note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/477) reviewed briefly the developments that have occurred in connexion with the study of a unified long-term United Nations programme initiated by the General Assembly under resolution 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962. The resolutions adopted in this connexion primarily by the Commission on the Status of Women and by the Economic and Social Council on its recommendation, related to the following matters: national commissions on the status of women or similar bodies, the participation of women in community development programmes, the use of resources available for the advancement of women through technical assistance and other programmes, family planning and its relationship to the advancement of women, and various general recommendations concerning the establishment of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women and the co-operation of the specialized agencies, UNICEF and non-governmental organizations in such a programme. The note also contained comments concerning the implementation of the recommendations made, and certain suggestions for the consideration of the Commission. The conclusions and recommendations emanating from the discussions at the Seminar on measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme, held in the Philippines in December 1966, were reproduced in an annex to the report.

332. The report submitted by FAO (E/CN.6/478), after stressing the special concern of FAO for the improvement of the efficiency of women's contribution to the development of the national economy, described the various activities undertaken by FAO in collaboration with other international organizations. The programme of work of the home economics branch of FAO was mentioned, and examples cited of projects sponsored by FAO for the advancement of women.

333. The report submitted by UNICEF (E/CN.6/478) referred to UNICEF activities of special interest to women and stressed the special effort that had been made since 1963 to highlight the importance of human resources development and to explore its implications for national development planning. In introducing the report, the representative of UNICEF drew attention to the close interrelation between children and women as mothers. The health and well-being of the child depended in large measure on the mother, who should be taught the importance of prenatal care, as well as proper methods of child feeding and the rudiments of child psychology. She drew attention to various projects that were being directed to the improvement of women, but regretted the failure in certain countries to place sufficient emphasis on education or vocational training for girls. She recognized the priority that Governments were giving to long-term programmes for economic development, and emphasized the necessity of including in such programmes definite plans for social development since, in her view, the development of human resources was a prerequisite for economic development.

334. The representative of WHO pointed out that in the various activities of WHO, women benefited equally with men and children. There were, however, many activities of WHO designed specifically for the benefit of women, a number of these activities being carried out in co-operation with UNICEF in the form of maternal and child health programmes. Reference was made to the work of WHO in the training of professional and other health workers, as well as health education activities aimed specifically at women in their homes. These programmes, it was pointed out, were being increasingly extended to developing countries, where the need was greatest; new programmes designed to assist pregnant women and children were also envisaged. It was emphasized that, as women continued to take their place on an equal footing with men, more women found employment outside their homes and created a need in various countries for special child-care facilities. In this connexion, mention was made of the study of the problem that had been undertaken by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations in conjunction with WHO, ILO, FAO and UNICEF and attention was drawn to the report published as a result of that study. ^{19/} The representative of WHO hoped that the report, as well as a paper entitled Care of Children in Day Centres, ^{20/} published by WHO in the "Public Health Paper" series, would be of use to the Commission in considering how best to approach the question in different countries. These documents had been before the Commission at its nineteenth session but there had not been time to give them adequate consideration.

335. The report of the Secretary-General on the participation of women in community development programmes (E/CN.6/473), prepared in pursuance of resolution 6 (XVIII) of the Commission, ^{21/} was a preliminary study of the role of women in community development, based on material which, it was recognized, was not complete or fully adequate. The preliminary report outlined the evolution of the concept of community development at the United Nations and described the basic elements of community development, which formed the context within which the participation of women must be viewed and eventually assessed, and the kinds of community development and other related programmes in which women have participated. It also indicated ways in

^{19/} World Health Organization, Technical Report Series, No. 256 (Geneva, 1963).

^{20/} Idem, Public Health Papers, No. 24 (Geneva, 1964).

^{21/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4025), para. 149.

which such programmes had helped to advance the status of women, and made certain suggestions concerning the ways and means by which women's contribution to community development programmes might be widened in scope and content. The suggestions related to possible lines of action by Governments, by non-governmental organizations and other associations, and to the content of programmes involving the participation of women.

336. Many members of the Commission expressed their appreciation of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the participation of women in community development programmes (E/CN.6/473); the Secretary-General's note on the United Nations assistance for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/477); and the reports of FAO and UNICEF (E/CN.6/478).

337. The report on the participation of women in community development programmes was especially welcomed by some representatives. They felt that in developing countries, in particular, community development involved far-reaching changes in people's habit of thought and traditional ways of life. It was, in their view, essential to create the right attitude in the group concerned and the proper motivation for change. Thus, while it was easier to train the younger people in new ways of thought and action, it was stressed that the older people should not be made to feel that they were left out and that care should therefore be taken to effect the necessary change of ideas within the existing framework of society. They felt that through such development programmes as those outlined in the Secretary-General's report, women could play a role in national development and in the influencing of government policy. It was essential, however, for the success of the programmes, to ensure proper selection of personnel who would be willing to work with and on behalf of the local community rather than merely try to enforce decisions handed down from the authorities.

338. Many representatives indicated particular interest in the proposals that had been made relating to the establishment of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women. They regarded them as a new and effective way of helping to solve the problems confronting women throughout the world, and particularly in developing countries.

339. It was pointed out that in order for a long-term programme to be successful there must be close co-operation between Governments, on the one hand, and the United Nations and specialized agencies, on the other. Such close co-operation was all the more urgent since the economic and social development of a country required the full participation of women at all levels of national planning. It was for this reason that certain representatives regretted the failure of some Governments to avail themselves fully of the technical assistance offered by the United Nations.

340. Several representatives attached considerable importance to the questionnaire on the role of women in economic and social development which the Economic and Social Council, on the Commission's recommendation, had requested the Secretary-General to prepare. They thought that the replies of Governments and non-governmental organizations to the questionnaire would provide useful guidance to the Commission in its future work. They emphasized also the need to have the replies in good time for consideration at the next session of the Commission, prior to the International Conference on Human Rights in 1968, which was to study the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women.

341. Some members expressed interest in the establishment of centres for training competent corps or cadres of women leaders. It was pointed out that in a number of developing countries there was a dearth of qualified women, and the establishment of such centres would meet a long-felt need; though such centres might receive financial support from the Government concerned, they would derive considerable inspiration from an active national commission on the status of women, of the type recommended in resolution 1068 D (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council.

342. With regard to the establishment of such national commissions on the status of women, it was pointed out that the Secretary-General had noted that precise information as to the number of countries that had such commissions, the functions the commissions performed, and their relationship to the non-governmental organizations, was not available to him and he had suggested the possibility of an inquiry addressed to Governments on the matter. It was felt that an inquiry of that type could be useful and that an exchange of information and experience regarding the composition, organization and functions of such commissions might be helpful to Governments contemplating their establishment.

343. Concerning the Secretary-General's request for further guidance from the Commission regarding the scope of the report on family planning and factors that should be studied to establish the relationship between family planning and the advancement of women, some members suggested that the Secretariat might first prepare an interim report, which would set before the Commission the policy of the United Nations on family planning, as well as the policies of Member Governments of the United Nations, where such policies had been officially stated. In this connexion, it was recalled that on Human Rights Day, 10 December 1966, the Secretary-General had issued a declaration on population stating that he felt it appropriate on Human Rights Day to express concern with the quality of human rights, as with the number of human beings, and noting that freedom from hunger, the right to medical services and the right to education were already considered to be basic human rights. It was also suggested, in response to the Secretary-General's request for guidance, that his report might include the relevance of family planning to maternal and child health, the financial position of the family, the education prospects of children, the employment of women outside the home and their participation in public and civic life.

344. Other members, however, expressed the view that family planning was a sensitive and controversial matter with which the Commission should not deal. They felt that if the main objective was a reduction of the birth-rate, then that was a delicate subject on which to prepare a report, since it would involve questions relating to the physiology of women, the health of the partners, and hereditary traits. In their view, these were not matters within the province of the Commission on the Status of Women. One member also pointed out that in her country people were interested in increasing the birth-rate, not in decreasing it.

345. The view was also expressed that while population growth was a world problem it could be solved only at the national level, for it took different forms in different countries whose population policies were far from uniform. It was said that the Government should confine itself to offering technical, medical and legal services and the people should be able to decide, in complete freedom, whether they wished to take advantage of them. Some representatives further pointed out that family planning involved both the spacing of children and assistance to couples unable to have children, as well as the prevention of births. The solution chosen should depend on the health circumstances and desires of individual women, which might not always coincide with their country's over-all population policy.

346. Several members made reference to annex II of the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/477) relating to the conclusions and recommendations which emanated from the discussions at the Seminar on measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme, held at Manila, the Philippines, in December 1966. They expressed appreciation of the conclusions and recommendations and hoped that similar seminars would be held in other regions.

Consideration of draft resolutions

347. A draft resolution relating to the United Nations assistance for the advancement of women and the establishment of a unified long-term programme was submitted by Malaysia, the Netherlands, Philippines, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela (E/CN.6/L.519). An oral amendment by Australia to insert a new sub-paragraph after sub-paragraph 2 (b) was accepted by the co-sponsors. The co-sponsors also revised operative paragraph 2 to include a reference to the Secretary-General and to mention the specialized agencies by name.

348. At the 487th meeting, held on 2 March 1967, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.519/Rev.1), as revised. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

12 (XX). EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered with appreciation the note by the Secretary-General on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women and the establishment of a unified long-term programme (E/CN.6/477),

1. Expresses the hope that in the long-term programme for the advancement of women the needs of girls and women in rural areas will be given adequate attention and special study;

2. Invites the Secretary-General, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status to intensify, and whenever possible to unify, at national and regional levels, research and action to further the education and vocational training of girls and women in rural areas with special emphasis on helping them:

(a) to meet socio-economic changes in the rural areas and the rural family brought about by mechanization and technology and the advent of agro-industrial development;

(b) to participate fully in food and agricultural production and related activities;

(c) to play an active role in ensuring that high standards in nutrition, health and sanitation are observed;

(d) to anticipate and create new opportunities for creative and productive work, including part-time employment, that will enable women to continue to contribute to the development of the rural communities;

3. Requests that progress reports on activities directed towards these ends be furnished by the organizations concerned to the Commission at an early session and that such reports take into account the great potential in mutual exchange of experiences and technical assistance between rural and urban communities in both developing and developed countries.

349. A draft resolution relating to the participation of women in community development was submitted by Finland, Ghana, and the United Arab Republic' (E/CN.6/L.520). Chile, Kenya and Liberia subsequently became co-sponsors.

350. In presenting the draft resolution, one of the sponsors said that she had been strongly influenced by the conclusions in paragraphs 204 and 205 of the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/473). She felt that the question of community development was of great importance and hoped the draft resolution would receive the support of all members of the Commission. The representative of the United States of America proposed an oral amendment to revise sub-paragraph (b) of operative paragraph 1 to read: "the nature and extent of women's contribution to such projects and programmes". This amendment was accepted by the sponsors.

351. At its 487th meeting, held on 2 March 1967, the Commission adopted by 26 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.520), as orally amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

13 (XX). PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the participation of women in community development (E/CN.6/473),

Recognizing the need for additional information on the participation of women in community development programmes,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to forward the preliminary report to States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, to the specialized agencies concerned and to interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status, with a view to obtaining additional information on:

(a) recent projects and programmes in community development in which women are participating;

(b) the nature and extent of women's contribution to such projects and programmes;

(c) ways in which the status of women has been advanced through community development;

(d) methods by which the scope and content of the contribution of women to community development might be increased;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to incorporate the information received in a further report on the participation of women in community development, to be submitted to the Commission if possible at its next session

352. Under a draft resolution presented by China, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the Philippines and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.524), the Commission on the Status of Women recommended that the Economic and Social Council should adopt a draft resolution, the operative part of which would read as follows:

"1. Draws the attention of Governments of Member States, of the specialized agencies concerned, the United Nations Children's Fund and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status to the report of the above-mentioned Seminar and to the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

"2. Invites Member States to intensify their efforts to establish national long-term programmes for the advancement of women, and recommends the following measures to facilitate early realization of these goals:

"(a) The establishment of national commissions on the status of women, or similar bodies, where needed, in accordance with Council resolution 961 F (XXXVI), and the co-operation of such national commissions or bodies with each other at the regional level in accordance with Council resolution 1068 D (XXXIX);

"(b) The appointment of women to policy-making posts in the Government, including, in particular, the national committees or councils responsible for submitting requests for technical assistance;

"(c) The according of greater priority to projects and programmes directed towards the advancement of women in submitting requests for technical assistance, the nomination of more women for fellowships under such programmes and greater use of the services of experts in fields of direct concern to women;

"(d) The establishment of national multi-purpose training centres, and regional training institutes, to undertake surveys on matters relating to the advancement of women, to serve as clearing-houses for the collection and dissemination of information and to provide training or retraining for women in various fields;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of the establishment during 1968, in the context of the International Year for Human Rights, of regional offices, to be responsible for the advancement of women at the regional level, and to study the relationship of such offices to the regional economic and social commission and the functional commissions concerned."

353. The representative of Ghana orally proposed that sub-paragraph (b) of operative paragraph 2 should be amended by the insertion of the word "qualified" before the word "women". This amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution. The representative of Australia orally proposed that sub-paragraph (c) of operative paragraph 2 should be amended by inserting the words "in the context of over-all national development plans" after the word "priority". The representative of France proposed a similar amendment to the introductory sentence of operative paragraph 2.

354. Various representatives expressed doubts as to the establishment of national and regional multi-purpose training centres, and proposed the deletion of sub-paragraph (d) of operative paragraph 2 which referred to such centres. Doubt was also expressed by some members about operative paragraph 3, in which the Secretary-General was asked to study the possibility of the establishment of regional offices to be responsible for the advancement of women. They felt that this was a far-reaching proposal which would have serious financial implications for the United Nations and required much more consideration and study than the Commission could give it in the time remaining to it at the current session.

355. The sponsors revised the text of the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.254) to take account of the amendments submitted and the points raised in the discussion. In order to meet the points raised by the representatives of Australia and France, the sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to the insertion of the words: "within the context of over-all national development plans" after the words: "long-term programmes for the advancement of women" in the introductory part of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council.

Operative paragraphs 2 (d) and 3 of that draft resolution were also revised to read as follows:

"(d) The establishment of national multi-purpose training centres or programmes, or the use of existing facilities, to undertake surveys on matters relating to the advancement of women, to serve as clearing-houses for the collection and dissemination of information, and to provide training or retraining for women in various fields;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of the establishment during 1968, in the context of the International Year for Human Rights, of regional offices or sections within existing offices, to be responsible for the advancement of women at the regional level, and to report the result of his examination to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session".

356. At the 487th meeting, held on 2 March 1967, the Commission voted as follows on the draft resolution, as revised:

(a) Operative paragraph 2 (c) of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council was adopted by 23 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions;

(b) Operative paragraph 2 (d) of that draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by 18 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions;

(c) Operative paragraph 3 of the same draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by 18 votes to 4, with 10 abstentions;

(d) The draft resolution as a whole (E/CN.6/L.524), as amended, was adopted by 20 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions.

357. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

14 (XX). UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General outlining the action taken with a view to the establishment of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/477) and the report of the Seminar on measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to a long-term programme, held at Manila, the Philippines, in December 1966 (ST/TAO/HR/28),

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 961 F (XXXVI) and 1068 D (XXXIX) relating to the appointment of national commissions on the status of women or similar bodies, and their co-operation with each other at the regional level,

Noting that several Governments have set up national commissions on the status of women or similar bodies in recent years,

Believing that an exchange of information and experience regarding the composition, organization and functions of such commissions or bodies might be useful for Governments contemplating their establishment in the future,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to address an inquiry to Member States to ascertain the number of national commissions on the status of women or similar bodies that currently exist, the functions they perform and their relationship to non-governmental organizations, and to prepare a report based on the replies received, if possible for the twenty-first session of the Commission;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to review existing regional training institutes or centres and the extent to which they offer or might be requested to offer training or retraining needed for the advancement of women and to report thereon to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its twenty-first session;

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

For the text of the draft resolution, see Chapter XIX, draft resolution IV

X. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

358. The General Assembly, in resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights and called for the preparation of a programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

359. Subsequent developments have related to the elaboration of a programme of observance, measures and activities to be undertaken in 1968, and to the preparation of an International Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1968, at Teheran, Iran.

360. In resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965, the Assembly approved an interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, as set out in the annex to that resolution and commended the interim programme to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the interested international organizations, and invited their co-operation and participation in the programme. In the same resolution, the Assembly further noted that the Commission on Human Rights was continuing the preparation of further recommendations on measures and activities to be undertaken in 1968.

361. The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-second session, completed the preparation of those recommendations, and requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly the approval of a programme of further measures and activities envisaged for the United Nations, Member States, the specialized agencies, national and other international organizations, in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights. 22/

362. The General Assembly, at its twenty-first session in 1966, on the recommendation of the Council, adopted resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966, in which it approved the further programme of measures and activities for the International Year for Human Rights set out in the annex to that resolution.

363. The General Assembly, in resolution 2081 (XX), decided, inter alia, that an International Conference on Human Rights should be convened during 1968, and established a Preparatory Committee consisting of seventeen members, to complete the preparation for the Conference in 1968 and, in particular, to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, duration and venue of the Conference and to organize and direct the preparation of the necessary evaluation studies and other documentation. The Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights was requested to report on the progress of the preparation of the Conference in order that such reports might be considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.

22/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4184), chapter XVIII, draft resolution IV.

364. The Preparatory Committee held a series of meetings in May and June 1966 and made a number of proposals regarding the nature and proceedings, the agenda, the documentation, the duration, venue and date and the expenses relating to the Conference. These proposals are contained in its first progress report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (A/6354).

365. At its twenty-first session in 1966 the General Assembly, having considered the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee, adopted resolutions 2217 B (XXI), 2217 C (XXI) and 2217 D (XXI), containing a number of decisions concerning the Conference and the future work and membership of the Preparatory Committee.

366. In its resolution 2217 C (XXI), the General Assembly accepted with appreciation the invitation extended by the Government of Iran and decided that the Conference should be held at Teheran, preferably during the spring of 1968. The Assembly invited States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that the Assembly decided specially to invite, to participate in the Conference. The competent specialized agencies were also invited to send observers to it.

367. The Assembly also took note of the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights and expressed its appreciation to the Committee for the work it had accomplished. It requested the Preparatory Committee to continue its work in accordance with paragraph 14 of Assembly resolution 2081 (XX), taking into account such observations as it might receive from the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women and bearing in mind the discussions at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, the decisions taken in resolution 2217 (XXI) and the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights, and to report further on the progress of the preparation of the Conference to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly furthermore recognized the significance of the Conference and the importance of the preparatory work for its success and in its resolution 2217 D (XXI) decided to enlarge the membership of the Preparatory Committee from seventeen to twenty-three.

368. On the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1135 (XLI) of 22 July 1966, in which the Council inter alia deemed it essential that the topic of women's rights in the modern world should be included in the programme for the International Year for Human Rights and in the agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights; it also considered that the proposed initiation in 1968 of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women should be an important feature of the International Year for Human Rights and expressed the belief that the standards elaborated in the proposed declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women should provide major goals for the International Year for Human Rights.

369. The Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights, in its first progress report (A/6354), noted resolution 7 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights, 23/ in which the Commission invited the Preparatory Committee to

23/ Ibid., para. 411.

keep the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women informed of developments relating to the International Conference on Human Rights. The Preparatory Committee, therefore, requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women all the documentation of the Preparatory Committee for such use as it might consider appropriate.

370. At its 489th and 490th meetings, on 3 March 1967, the Commission on the Status of Women considered item 11 of its agenda concerning the International Year for Human Rights. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/480) summarizing the action taken by United Nations bodies on this matter and drawing the attention of the Commission to the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights.

371. Written statements were submitted by the International Council of Women (E/CN.6/NGO/181) and the World Federation of Trade Unions (E/CN.6/NGO/190).

372. During the general debate on the item it was pointed out that the International Year for Human Rights would constitute a very valuable contribution to the cause of human rights and would offer a singular opportunity for promoting the advancement of women all over the world. It was suggested that the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, which, it was hoped, would be adopted by the General Assembly in 1967, and the recommendations relating to the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, should form the basis for the item relating to the status of women which would be considered at the International Conference on Human Rights in 1968. It was also hoped that the Commission would have a further opportunity to make recommendations concerning the International Conference on Human Rights.

373. In this connexion, some representatives expressed the view that it was important that the Commission's recommendations relating to a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women should be further elaborated before the International Conference on Human Rights, and it was pointed out that the replies of Governments and non-governmental organizations to the questionnaire on the role of women in economic and social development would be before the Committee at its 1968 session.

Consideration of draft resolution

374. The Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by Mexico (E/CN.6/L.527) at its 490th meeting. The representatives of France and the Philippines subsequently became co-sponsors.

375. The text of the draft resolution, as orally revised by the sponsor, read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women

"Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 1961 (XVIII), designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Noting that the provisional agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights, to be held at Teheran in the spring of 1968 in celebration of the International Year for Human Rights, includes, as item 11 (c), consideration of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

"Hoping that the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women will be adopted at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly in 1967,

"Noting with satisfaction section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1156 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, in which the Council decided that, in order to facilitate detailed consideration of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, the Commission on the Status of Women should continue to meet annually,

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to take the necessary measures to enable the Commission to hold its 1968 session prior to the convening of the International Conference on Human Rights, in order that the Commission may consider the replies to the questionnaire on the role of women in economic and social development which the Council requested the Secretary-General to draw up in its resolution 1133 (XLI) of 26 July 1966, with a view to establishing guidelines for a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the International Conference on Human Rights the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women 24/ submitted to the Commission at its nineteenth session, and the publication on resources available to Member States for the advancement of women. 25/"

376. The representative of the Philippines proposed the addition at the end of the second preambular paragraph of the draft resolution of the words "which subject has been studied by the Commission and also by the United Nations regional seminar held in Manila in 1966". She also proposed the addition at the end of operative paragraph 2 of the words "and the report of the Seminar on measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme (ST/TAO/HR/28)". These amendments were accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

377. Some representatives, in considering operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, expressed the view that the text of the declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women should be included among the documentation to be made available to the International Conference on Human Rights. It was further suggested that a booklet might be prepared, briefly describing the Commission's work and reproducing the most important resolutions relating to the status of women that had been adopted by United Nations organs, together with the substantive provisions of conventions in this field adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. This booklet should also be made available to the International Conference.

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

25/ Idem., Sales No.: 66.IV.6.

378. The Commission was informed that, at the request of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights, established by the General Assembly, two basic studies were currently being prepared: the first would cover the measures taken within the United Nations in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the second would be concerned with methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights. Both studies would include separate sections relating to the status of women. The Commission was also informed that the text of conventions, declarations and other instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies would be made available to each participant attending the International Conference.

379. Some representatives expressed reservations concerning operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution. They considered that it might be premature to decide now on the documentation which the Commission wished to be brought to the attention of the Conference. The choice would depend very largely on the decisions reached at the Commission's next session on the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women. It was also pointed out that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights had been given the responsibility for organizing and directing the preparation of evaluation studies and other documentation for the Conference (General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX), paragraph 14).

380. The representative of Australia orally proposed that operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution be reworded and that a new paragraph 3 be added. The amendment read as follows:

"2. Recommends that, among the documents to be made available to the International Conference on Human Rights, shall be included:

"(a) The text of the declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women;

"(b) The report of the Secretary-General on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women;

"(c) The publication on resources available to Member States for the advancement of women;

"(d) The report of the Seminar on measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme, held in the Philippines in December 1966 (ST/TAO/HR/28);

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights the summary records of the discussions at the twentieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women on the item: 'International Year for Human Rights'."

These amendments were accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

381. The representatives of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Poland proposed the deletion of operative paragraph 2 of the revised draft resolution. This proposal was rejected by 16 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.

382. At its 490th meeting, on 3 March 1967, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.527), as revised and amended, by 27 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

15 (XX). INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 1961 (XVIII), designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting that the provisional agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights, to be held at Teheran in the spring of 1968 in celebration of the International Year for Human Rights, includes, as item 11 (c), consideration of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, which subject has been studied by the Commission and also by the United Nations regional seminar held in Manila in 1966,

Hoping that the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women will be adopted at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly in 1967,

Noting with satisfaction section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1156 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, in which the Council decided that, in order to facilitate detailed consideration of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, the Commission on the Status of Women should continue to meet annually,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to take the necessary measures to enable the Commission to hold its 1968 session prior to the convening of the International Conference on Human Rights, in order that the Commission may consider the replies to the questionnaire on the role of women in economic and social development which the Council requested the Secretary-General to draw up in its resolution 1133 (XLI) of 26 July 1966, with a view to establishing guidelines for a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;

2. Recommends that, among the documents to be made available to the International Conference on Human Rights, shall be included:

(a) The text of the declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women;

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women; 26/

(c) The publication on resources available to Member States for the advancement of women; 27/

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

27/ Idem., Sales No.: 66.IV.6.

(d) The report of the Seminar on measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme, held at Manila in December 1966 (ST/TAO/HR/28);

3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights the summary records of the discussions at the twentieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women on the item: "International Year for Human Rights".

XI. EFFECT OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
COMMISSION ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

383. The Commission considered item 12 of the agenda (Effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation) at its 489th meeting. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General on this subject (E/CN.6/437/Add.1).

384. The representative of the Secretary-General, in introducing the report pointed out that it supplemented the information contained in the report submitted to the Commission at its eighteenth session in 1965 (E/CN.6/437). She noted that in accordance with the Commission's resolution 14 (XVIII) ^{28/} the Secretary-General had forwarded the first report to Governments requesting them to supplement the information on national legislation contained therein. The report before the Commission was based on the replies received from thirty-seven Governments which had replied to the Secretary-General's request. The report dealt with the effect on national legislation of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission relating to political rights and the status of women in private law. She noted that, in preparing the next report for the twenty-second session of the Commission, the Secretary-General would include information relating to other fields referred to in Commission's resolutions, such as that of economic rights. This was being done, she observed, in order to take into account the views expressed by a number of representatives at the eighteenth session of the Commission.

385. Satisfaction was expressed at the valuable information contained in the Secretary-General's report. In the view of some representatives, the document before the Commission was very useful in evaluating the results of the Commission's work and the fate of its decisions. They therefore agreed to the Secretary-General preparing the next report on the effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission relating to economic rights and opportunities of women in national legislation, based on information available to him; it would also include any additional information available on political rights of women and the status of women in private law.

^{28/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4025), para. 268.

XII. NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

386. The Commission considered item 13 of its agenda (Nationality of married women) at its 489th meeting. It had before it a supplementary report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/471) on recent changes in legislation affecting the nationality of married women. The report also contained information on the countries which had ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women since the last report on this subject 29/ was published in 1963. Members of the Commission noted this report with interest.

29/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.IV.1.

XIII. REPORTS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AT THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (1966) AND AT THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES (1967)

387. The Commission considered item 14 of its agenda at its 489th meeting on 3 March 1967. It heard a report by Miss Helena Z. Benitez (Philippines), who had represented the Commission on the Status of Women at the twenty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights (8 March-5 April 1966).

388. In her oral report, Miss Benitez noted that the two major items on the agenda of the twenty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights were the International Year for Human Rights and the Draft Declaration and Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. Miss Benitez pointed out that the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 7 (XXII) relating to the International Year for Human Rights 30/ had invited the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights to keep the Commission on the Status of Women informed of developments relating to the International Conference on Human Rights. She stressed the need for the members of the Commission on the Status of Women to inform the representatives of their countries in the competent bodies of the United Nations of the particular interests of the Commission. She felt that the constitution of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights as established in General Assembly resolutions 2081 (XX) and 2217 D (XXI) would provide an excellent opportunity for establishing a closer relationship between the Commission and the Preparatory Committee and for improved co-operation between the two bodies. She noted with satisfaction that the Preparatory Committee had included in the provisional agenda of the Conference an item relating to the advancement of women and the establishment of a unified long-term programme. She also noted with satisfaction that the General Assembly had decided to establish as one of its goals for the International Year for Human Rights the adoption of the Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, a goal which the Commission felt was of paramount importance.

389. During the consideration of the item relating to the status of women in private law, the Commission also heard an oral report by Miss María Lavalle Urbina (Mexico), who had represented the Commission on the Status of Women at the nineteenth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (4-23 January 1967). Miss Lavalle Urbina informed the Commission at its 474th meeting that the Sub-Commission at its nineteenth session had considered two items of particular importance to women: the final report of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Vieno Voitto Saario, on the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock (E/CN.4/Sub.2/265) and the progress report on the study of equality in the administration of justice which had been undertaken by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat (E/CN.4/Sub.2/266). In relation to the first item, she noted with satisfaction the Sub-Commission's resolution 1 (XIX) (E/CN.4/930, para. 204), requesting the Secretary-General to bring the report of the Special

30/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4184), para. 411.

Rapporteur and the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twentieth session; she further noted that in accordance with this request the Commission had been able to consider the Special Rapporteur's report and to formulate recommendations (see paragraph 244 above). In relation to the study of equality in the administration of justice, she had hoped that the Special Rapporteur in preparing his final report would take into account some of the de jure and de facto discrimination against women which still existed in many countries of the world. In referring to specific examples of discrimination against women in this field, she noted in particular certain provisions of a number of Latin American civil codes which greatly restricted the civil capacity of married women, preventing them from acting in certain capacities, such as those of witnesses or guardians. She also noted the existence of discrimination against women in the penal laws of a number of countries through the different treatment of adultery depending on whether it had been committed by the husband or the wife.

XIV. REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

390. The Commission considered item 15 of its agenda (Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women) at its 490th meeting. It had before it a report submitted by the Inter-American Commission of Women (E/CN.6/482).

391. In introducing the report, the representative of the Inter-American Commission of Women reviewed briefly the history of the organization and commented on some of its activities on behalf of the women of the Americas in past years. She also commented on some of the regional conferences which her organization was planning for the near future.

392. Some members of the Commission expressed appreciation of the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women and of the report it had submitted. Others felt that it would be desirable to encourage similar intergovernmental organizations to co-operate with the Commission on the Status of Women and regretted the fact that only the work undertaken by one of such organizations was being considered by the Commission.

393. The observer for the Dominican Republic made a statement.

XV. COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STATUS OF WOMEN

394. In connexion with item 16 of the agenda, and in accordance with resolution 76 (V) of the Economic and Social Council, as amended by resolution 304 I (XI), the Secretary-General informed the Commission (E/CN.6/CR.19) that no communications concerning the status of women had been received from 1 January to 30 November 1966. At its 490th meeting, the Commission took note of this information.

395. The Commission received and took note of the confidential list of communications (S.W. Confidential List No. 13) at a closed meeting held on 2 March 1967.

XVI. SURVEY OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES. CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

396. The Commission considered item 17 of its agenda at its 490th meeting. It had before it a supplementary report by the Secretary-General on the survey of the work of the Commission and on the results achieved at the international level (E/CN.6/372/Add.5); a memorandum by the Secretary-General on United Nations sales publications relating to the status of women (E/CN.6/469); a note by the Secretary-General on the review of the programme of work, establishment of priorities and control and limitation of documentation (E/CN.6/483); and a note by the Secretary-General on the pattern of conferences (E/CN.6/489). During the review of the programme of work, it was pointed out that the Commission's agenda was very heavy and that it was desirable that, in drawing up future programmes of work, the Commission should look into giving greater priority to items having far-reaching effects and of paramount importance. It was hoped that these points would be taken into consideration when drawing up the agenda for the twenty-first session.

397. Some representatives emphasized the importance they attached to the 1968 session of the Commission and welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council providing for annual sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women. In view of the forthcoming International Conference on Human Rights scheduled for the spring of 1968 at Teheran, a number of representatives stressed the importance of scheduling the twenty-first session prior to the International Conference.

398. It was also pointed out that in order to achieve better organization of the work of the sessions of the Commission, and in view of the recently increased membership, consideration might be given to the possibility of extending the duration of the session, as had been done for other United Nations organs whose membership had also been recently increased.

399. Several representatives pointed out that it would be desirable, in order to give adequate consideration to the valuable documentation submitted to the Commission, to include in the agenda only those items for which the documentation could be studied well in advance by the representatives.

400. The programme of work as adopted by the Commission is set out below:

I. PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

(for consideration at the twenty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1968)

A. Continuing projects

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1. <u>Political Rights of Women</u>		
(a) Progress achieved in the field of political rights (Annual)	Supplementary report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments	Economic and Social Council resolutions 120 A (VI), 587 B (XX) and 1132 (XLI)
(b) Status of Women in Trust Territories (Biennial)	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women: third session (E/1316, 31/ para. 18) and fifteenth session (E/3464, 32/ paras. 205, 215 and 216)
2. <u>Advisory services in the field of human rights</u>	(i) Report of the Secretary-General	General Assembly resolution 926 (X)
(Annual)	(ii) Report of the 1967 Seminar on the Status of Women	Commission on the Status of Women, thirteenth session, resolution I B (XIII), (E/3228, 33/ para. 30)

31/ Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 5.

32/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 7.

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

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
<p>3. <u>Economic rights and opportunities</u> ILO activities which have a bearing on the employment of women (Annual)</p>	<p>Report by the ILO</p>	<p>Economic and Social Council resolutions 821 IV B (XXXII), 961 D (XXXVI) and 961 E (XXXVI). Commission on the Status of Women: seventeenth session, resolution 7 (XVII) (E/3749, 34/ para. 90), eighteenth session, resolution 12 (XVIII) (E/4025, 35/ paras. 233 and 316) and nineteenth session, resolutions 14 and 15 (XIX) (E/4175, 36/ paras. 337, 340 and 334)</p>
<p>4. <u>Periodic reports on human rights</u> (Annual)</p>	<p>Reports by Governments and by the specialized agencies for the period ending 30 June 1967 relating to freedom of information</p>	<p>Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)</p>
<p>5. <u>Survey of the work of the Commission and the results achieved at the international level</u> (Annual)</p>	<p>Supplementary report of the Secretary-General</p>	<p>Commission on the Status of Women: fourteenth session (E/3360, 37/ para. 144) and fifteenth session (E/3464, para. 203)</p>
<p>6. <u>United Nations Sales Publications relating to the status of women</u> (Annual)</p>	<p>Memorandum by the Secretary-General</p>	<p>Commission on the Status of Women: sixteenth session, resolution 13 (XVI) (E/3606/Rev.1, 38/ para. 157)</p>

34/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7.

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

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

37/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 7.

38/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7.

	<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
B.	<u>Ad hoc projects</u>		
1.	<u>Status of women in private law</u>		
(a)	Review of the work of the Commission in the field of family law with suggestions for its future programme of work in this field	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women: nineteenth session, (E/4175, para. 289)
(b)	The status of the <u>un</u> married mother	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women: twentieth session resolution 6 (XX) (para. 244 above)
2.	<u>Access of women to education</u>		
	Access of girls and women to technical and vocational training	Report by UNESCO	Commission on the Status of Women, eighth session (E/2571, 39/ para. 71), eighteenth session (E/4025, para. 316), nineteenth session (E/4175, para. 374) and twentieth session (para. 250 above)
3.	<u>United Nations assistance for the advancement of women</u>		
(a)	Participation of women in national economic and social development	Report of the Secretary-General containing replies to a questionnaire	Economic and Social Council resolution 1133 (XLI)
(b)	National commissions on the status of women	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women: twentieth session resolution 14 (XX) (para. 357 above)

39/ Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 6.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
(c) Review of regional training centres or institutes	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women: twentieth session resolution 14 (XX) (para. 357 above)
(d) Study of the possibility of establishing regional secretariat offices	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women: twentieth session resolution 14 (XX) (para. 357 above)
(e) Establishment of a long-term programme for the advancement of women	Report of the Secretary-General	Economic and Social Council resolutions 1133 (XLI) and 1134 (XLI)
4. <u>Effect of family planning on the status of women</u>	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women: eighteenth session, resolution 7 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 157) and nineteenth session, resolution 4 (XIX) (E/4175, para. 218)
5. <u>Participation of women in community development</u>	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women: twentieth session, resolution 13 (XX) (para. 351 above)
6. <u>Economic rights and opportunities</u>		
Studies and activities undertaken by the ILO on the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the status of women workers	Report by the ILO	Commission on the Status of Women: nineteenth session, resolution 12 (XIX) (E/4175, para. 328) and twentieth session, resolution 9 (XX) (para. 307 above), Economic and Social Council resolution 1136 (XLI)

ProjectDocumentationOriginII. PROJECTS FOR LATER SESSIONS^{40/}

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. <u>Political rights of women</u>

(Biennial) | 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) |
| Status of women in Non-Self-Governing Territories | Report of the Secretary-General | Commission on the Status of Women: third session (E/1316, para. 18) and fifteenth session (E/3464, paras. 205, 215 and 216) |
| 2. <u>Status of women in private law</u> | Report of the Secretary-General containing the reports received from Governments concerning methods of implementing the principles of the Recommendation | General Assembly resolution 2018 (XX) |
| Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages | | |
| 3. <u>United Nations assistance for the advancement of women</u> | Reports on its activities by the specialized agencies concerned | Commission on the Status of Women: twentieth session, resolution 12 (XX) (para. 348 above) |
| Education and vocational training of girls and women in rural areas | | |

^{40/} In addition to the projects listed in this section, the Commission also considers each year the following projects listed in section I-A above as annual continuing projects: 1 (a) Progress achieved in the field of political rights of women; 2. Advisory services in the field of human rights; 3. ILO activities which have bearing on the employment of women; 4. Periodic reports on human rights; 5. Survey of the work of the Commission and of the results achieved on the international level; and 6. United Nations sales publications relating to the status of women.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
4. <u>Access of women to education</u>		
(a) Co-education	Report by UNESCO	Commission on the Status of Women: nineteenth session, (E/4175, para. 374)
(b) UNESCO activities of special interest to women (Biennial)	Report by UNESCO	Economic and Social Council resolutions 154 F (VII), 961 D (XXXVI) and 961 E 11 (XXXVI); Commission on the Status of Women: seventeenth session, resolution 4 (XVII) (E/3749, para. 61), eighteenth session, resolution 12 (XVIII) (E/4025, paras. 233 and 316) and nineteenth session, resolution 11 (XIX) (E/4175, para. 301)
5. <u>Economic rights and opportunities</u>		
(a) Technical and vocational education and training of girls and women (Review of the results obtained in the implementation of the recommendations made by the United Nations bodies on this question)	Report of the Secretary-General (in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned)	Commission on the Status of Women: eighteenth session, resolution 12 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 233)
(b) Part-time work for women	Report by the ILO	Commission on the Status of Women: eighteenth session, resolution 11 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 227) and nineteenth session (E/4175, para. 233)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
6. <u>Equal pay for equal work</u> (Biennial)	Report by the ILO	Economic and Social Council resolution 504 G (XVI) and 884 B (XXXIV); Commission on the Status of Women: sixteenth session, resolution 4 (XVI) (E/3606/Rev.1, para. 52)
7. <u>Effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation</u> (Biennial)	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women: sixteenth session (E/3606/Rev.1, paras. 148-150), seventeenth session (E/3749, para. 188), and eighteenth session, resolution 14 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 268), twentieth session (para. 384 above)
8. <u>Nationality of married women</u> (Biennial)	Supplementary report of the Secretary-General	Economic and Social Council resolution 547 D (XVIII); Commission on the Status of Women: fifteenth session (E/3464, para. 206)

III. PUBLICATIONS

Newsletter on the Status of Women	Biannually (February and September)	Commission on the Status of Women: fourth session (E/1712, <u>41/</u> para. 93)
Revised edition of <u>Legal Status of Married Women</u> (United Nations publication Sales No.:57.IV.8)	1967	Economic and Social Council resolution 884 D II (XXXIV)

41/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 6.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Consolidated Report on Constitutions, Electoral Laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women	1967 or 1968	Commission on the Status of Women: twentieth session, resolution 3 (XX) (para. 179 above)
Report of the Secretary-General on Parental Rights and Duties, including guardianship	1968	Commission on the Status of Women: twentieth session resolution 5 (XX) (para. 225 above)

XVII. PLACE OF MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION

401. A draft resolution on the place of meeting of the twenty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women was submitted by the representatives of Chile, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru and Venezuela (E/CN.6/L.526).

402. At its 490th meeting, on 3 March 1967, the Commission adopted the draft resolution unanimously. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

16 (XX). PLACE OF MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that the twenty-first session of the Commission should be held at Geneva in 1968, unless any Member States invites the Commission to meet elsewhere.

XVIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

403. At its 491st meeting on 6 March 1967, the Commission on the Status of Women unanimously adopted its report to the Economic and Social Council on its twentieth session.

XIX. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

Draft declaration on the elimination of
discrimination against women 42/

The Economic and Social Council,

Having taken note of resolution I (XX) of the Commission on the Status of Women relating to the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women,

Submits to the General Assembly the revised text of the draft declaration annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Preamble

The General Assembly,

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

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

Taking into account the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies designed to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to promote equal rights for men and women,

Concerned that, despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and despite the progress made in the matter of equality of rights, there continues to exist considerable discrimination against women,

42/ See paras. 15-151 above.

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

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world, and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women as well as men in all fields,

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

Solemnly proclaims this Declaration:

Article 1

Discrimination based on sex, denying or limiting as it does equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity.

Article 2

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

(a) The principle of equality of rights shall be embodied in the constitution or equivalent law of each country;

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

Article 3

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

Article 4

All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women on equal terms with men without any discrimination:

(a) The right to vote in all elections and be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

(b) The right to vote in all public referenda;

(c) The right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions.

Such rights shall be guaranteed by legislation.

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

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

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

(c) The right to freedom of movement.

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

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

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

(c) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount.

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

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

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

Article 10

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

- (a) The right, without discrimination on grounds of marital status or any other grounds, to receive vocational training, to work, to free choice of profession and employment, and to professional and vocational advancement;
- (b) The right to equal remuneration with men and to equality of treatment in respect of work of equal value;
- (c) The right to leave with pay, retirement privileges and provision for security in respect of unemployment, sickness, old age or other incapacity to work;
- (d) The right to receive family allowances on equal terms with men.

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

Article 11

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

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

II

Parental rights and duties including guardianship^{43/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the principle of equality of rights for men and women is solemnly proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling section II of its resolution 587 D (XX) of 3 August 1955 on equality as between parents in the exercise of rights and duties with respect to their children,

Welcoming the generally discernible trend in many legal systems towards a sharing on a basis of equality of the parental authority,

Noting that, in some countries, custody and guardianship of minor children and parental authority in the family is exercised by the father alone or primarily by the father,

Noting also that, in some countries, the parents do not have an equal obligation to maintain their minor children, and that in some countries guardianship of the property of minor children is exercised by the father alone or primarily by the father,

Noting further that, in the event of dissolution of the marriage, the sex of a parent is in some countries a determining factor in decisions regarding guardianship and custody of minor children,

1. Recommends that Governments of Member States take all possible measures to ensure equality between men and women in the exercise of parental rights and duties;
2. Recommends the following principles for ensuring such equality, taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries and bearing in mind that in all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount:
 - (a) Women shall have equal rights and duties with men in respect to guardianship of their minor children and the exercise of parental authority over them, including care, custody, education and maintenance;

^{43/} See paras. 202-225 above.

(b) Both spouses shall have equal rights and duties with regard to the administration of the property of their minor children, with the legal limitations necessary to ensure as far as possible that it is administered in the interest of the children;

(c) The interest of the children shall be the paramount consideration in proceedings regarding custody of children in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation;

(d) No discrimination shall be made between men and women with regard to decisions regarding custody of children and guardianship or other parental rights in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation.

III

Access of women to higher education^{44/}

The Economic and Social Council,

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

Recognizing that such full use of women's abilities calls for consideration of the factors which may cause interruption of studies before or during higher education,

Having regard to the importance of the role of guidance services before entry to higher education and at all stages thereof,

Believing that all measures for life-long education should apply to women as well as to men, in order to assist the continuous adaptation of the individual to the needs of a rapidly changing world and to national needs.

Recommends Member States:

(a) To develop or encourage the establishment of guidance services for schools, universities, technical and other training institutes to assist women students to select, from among the available types of higher education, those appropriate to their aptitudes and to make similar guidance services available to all adult women desiring to begin or resume higher studies;

(b) To encourage girls and women, as well as men, to take advantage of such higher education, either upon completion of secondary education or after an interruption of their studies, particularly by such means as scholarships, evening

^{44/} See paras. 269-277 above.

and correspondence courses, instruction by radio and television, residential facilities for women students, married or unmarried, leave for study purposes, and such other means as may be appropriate to the countries concerned;

(c) To promote the access of women to higher education on conditions of equality with men;

(d) To ensure that women who have completed their higher education have access to all jobs and professions to which their education entitles them to aspire.

IV

United Nations assistance for the advancement of women^{45/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 and 2059 (XX) of 16 December 1965 relating to the establishment of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Recalling further Council resolution 1133 (XLI) in which, inter alia, it invited Member States to establish, in their respective countries, if possible before the end of 1967, long-term programmes for the advancement of women,

Noting with interest the report of the Seminar on measures required for the advancement of women, with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme, held in the Philippines in December 1966 (ST/TAO/HR/28), and in particular the conclusions and recommendations emanating from the discussions at that Seminar,

Considering that the International Year for Human Rights in 1968 provides an excellent opportunity for focusing attention on long-term programmes for the advancement of women at the national and international levels,

1. Draws the attention of Governments of Member States, of the specialized agencies concerned, the United Nations Children's Fund and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status to the report of the above-mentioned Seminar and to the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. Invites Member States to intensify their efforts to establish national long-term programmes for the advancement of women, within the context of over-all national development plans, and recommends the following measures to facilitate early realization of these goals:

(a) The establishment of national commissions on the status of women, or similar bodies, where needed, in accordance with Council resolution 961 F (XXXVI), and the co-operation of such national commissions or bodies with each other at the regional level in accordance with Council resolution 1068 D (XXXIX);

^{45/} See paras. 352-357 above.

(b) The appointment of qualified women to policy-making posts in the Government, including, in particular, the national committees or councils responsible for submitting requests for technical assistance;

(c) The according of greater priority to projects and programmes directed towards the advancement of women in submitting requests for technical assistance, the nomination of more women for fellowships under such programmes and greater use of the services of experts in fields of direct concern to women;

(d) The establishment of national multi-purpose training centres or programmes, or the use of existing facilities, to undertake surveys on matters relating to the advancement of women, to serve as clearing-houses for the collection and dissemination of information, and to provide training or re-training for women in various fields;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of the establishment during 1968, in the context of the International Year for Human Rights, or regional offices, or sections within existing office, to be responsible for the advancement of women at the regional level, and to report the results of his examination to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session.

V

Report of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twentieth session (E/4316).

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of documents which were considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twentieth session

Documents issued in the general series

- A/6447. Constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women: consolidated report by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/372/Add.5. Survey of the work of the Commission and of the results achieved at the international level: supplementary report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/437 and Add.1. Effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation: report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/451 and Add.1-2. Access of girls and women to higher education: report of UNESCO.
- E/CN.6/464. Information concerning the status of women in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/465. ILO standards relating to women's employment: report of the International Labour Office.
- E/CN.6/466 and Add.1. Provisional agenda of the twentieth session of the Commission.
- E/CN.6/466/Rev.1. Agenda of the twentieth session as adopted by the Commission.
- E/CN.6/468. Equal pay for equal work: progress report of the International Labour Office.
- E/CN.6/469. United Nations sales publications relating to the status of women: memorandum by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/470 and Add.1-4. Implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women: report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/471. Nationality of married women: supplementary report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/472. ILO activities of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment: report of the International Labour Office.
- E/CN.6/473. The participation of women in community development programmes: preliminary report of the Secretary-General.

- E/CN.6/474. Parental rights and duties, including guardianship: report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/475. UNESCO activities in 1965-1966 of special interest to women and main activities proposed for 1967-1968: report of UNESCO.
- E/CN.4/925 and Add.1-E/CN.6/476 and Add.1. Advisory services in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/477. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - unified long-term programme: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/478. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women: reports of FAO and UNICEF.
- E/CN.6/479. Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/480. International Year for Human Rights: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/481-E/CN.4/933. Subject and country index to reports on civil and political rights and to reports on economic, social and cultural rights: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/482. Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women.
- E/CN.6/483. Review of programme of work, establishment of priorities and control and limitation of documentation: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/484. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/485. Study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/489. Pattern of conferences: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/CN.6/CR.19. Non-confidential list of communications.
- ST/TAO/HR/28. Seminar on measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme (Manila, Philippines, December 1966).
- E/CN.4/892 and Add.1-26. Periodic reports on human rights: reports by Governments on civil and political rights.
- E/CN.4/893. Periodic reports on human rights: report of the ILO.
- E/CN.4/917 and Add.1-12. Periodic reports on human rights: reports by Governments on economic, social and cultural rights.
- E/CN.4/918 and Add.1 and 2. Periodic reports on human rights: reports of the specialized agencies on economic, social and cultural rights.

E/CN.4/Sub.2/265. Report on the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock: report submitted by the Special Rapporteur.

Documents issued in the limited series

E/CN.6/L.489. Political rights of women - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.490. Political rights of women - Chile, France, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Philippines and Venezuela: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.491. Political rights of women - Iran, Netherlands and United States of America: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.492. Political rights of women: Statement of financial implications by the Secretary-General relating to the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.6/L.490.

E/CN.6/L.493. Access of women to higher education - France, Mexico, Tunisia, United Kingdom and United States of America: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.493/Rev.1. Access of women to higher education - France, Mexico, Tunisia, United Kingdom and United States of America: revised draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.493/Rev.2. Access of women to higher education - France, Mexico, Tunisia, United Kingdom and United States of America: revised draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.493/Rev.3. Access of women to higher education - France, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Tunisia, United Kingdom and United States of America: revised draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.494. Periodic reports on human rights - United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.494/Rev.1. Periodic reports on human rights - United Kingdom: revised draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.495. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - text adopted by the Drafting Committee: preamble and article 1.

E/CN.6/L.496. Periodic reports on human rights: text of the resolution adopted by the Commission at its 474th meeting.

E/CN.6/L.497 and Add.1 to 10. Draft report to the Economic and Social Council on the twentieth session of the Commission.

E/CN.6/L.498. Status of women in private law - Finland, Hungary, Mexico and the Philippines: draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.1. Status of women in private law - Finland, Hungary, Mexico and Philippines: revised draft resolution.

E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.2. Status of women in private law - Finland, Hungary, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru and Philippines: draft resolution.

- E/CN.6/L.499. Status of women in private law - Chile, Guinea, Mexico and United States of America: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.500. Study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock - Finland and Mexico: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.501. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: text adopted by the Drafting Committee (articles 4 and 5).
- E/CN.6/L.502. Status of women in private law - United Arab Republic and United Kingdom: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.503. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: text adopted by the Drafting Committee (articles 2 to 11).
- E/CN.6/L.504. Status of women in private law: statement of financial implications by the Secretary-General relating to the draft resolution in document E/CN.6/L.498/Rev.1.
- E/CN.6/L.505. Study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock - Chile, Finland, Guinea, Mexico and United States of America: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.506. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: report of the Drafting Committee.
- E/CN.6/L.507. Economic rights and opportunities for women - Chile, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States of America: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.507/Rev.1. Economic rights and opportunities for women - Austria, Chile, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Peru, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States of America: revised draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.508. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Guinea, France and United Arab Republic: amendment to the preamble as adopted by the Drafting Committee (E/CN.6/L.495).
- E/CN.6/L.509. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Guinea, France, Iraq and United Arab Republic: amendment to the preamble as adopted by the Drafting Committee (E/CN.6/L.495).
- E/CN.6/L.510. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Guinea, France, Iraq and United Arab Republic: amendment to article 2 as adopted by the Drafting Committee (E/CN.6/L.503).
- E/CN.6/L.511. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Netherlands: amendment to article 2 as adopted by the Drafting Committee (E/CN.6/L.503).
- E/CN.6/L.512. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - United Kingdom: amendments to the preamble and articles 2, 6, 7 and 10 of the text adopted by the Drafting Committee (E/CN.6/L.495 and E/CN.6/L.503).

- E/CN.6/L.513. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - France: amendment to articles 4 and 6 of the text adopted by the Drafting Committee (E/CN.6/L.503).
- E/CN.6/L.514. Economic rights and opportunities for women - USSR: amendments to draft resolution contained in document E/CN.6/L.507.
- E/CN.6/L.515. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Byelorussian SSR: amendment to the preamble of the text adopted by the Drafting Committee (E/CN.6/L.495).
- E/CN.6/L.516. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Liberia: amendments to the preamble and articles 1, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of the text adopted by the Drafting Committee (E/CN.6/L.495 and E/CN.6/L.503).
- E/CN.6/L.517. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - Australia: amendment to article 10 of the text adopted by the Drafting Committee (E/CN.6/L.503).
- E/CN.6/L.518. Access of women to education - France, Ghana, Iraq, Liberia and United Arab Republic: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.519. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Venezuela: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.519/Rev.1. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Venezuela: revised draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.520. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - Finland, Ghana and United Arab Republic: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.521. Advisory services in the field of human rights - Finland and France: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.522. Advisory services in the field of human rights - Finland and France: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.523. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: second report of the Drafting Committee.
- E/CN.6/L.524. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women - China, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines and United States of America: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.525. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women - draft resolution submitted by the Drafting Committee.
- E/CN.6/L.526. Twenty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women - Chile, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru and Venezuela: draft resolution.
- E/CN.6/L.527. International Year for Human Rights - Mexico: draft resolution.

Documents issued in the NGO series

- E/CN.6/NGO/176. Economic rights and opportunities for women: statement submitted by the International Council of Women.
- E/CN.6/NGO/177. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the Open Door International.
- E/CN.6/NGO/178. Access of women to education: statement submitted by the International Council of Women.
- E/CN.6/NGO/179. Access of women to higher education: statement submitted by the World Young Women's Christian Association.
- E/CN.6/NGO/180. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.
- E/CN.6/NGO/181. Advisory services in the field of human rights; United Nations assistance for the advancement of women; International Year for Human Rights: statement submitted by the International Council of Women.
- E/CN.6/NGO/182. Access of Women to education: statement submitted by the International Federation of University Women.
- E/CN.6/NGO/183. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women: statement submitted by the International Federation of Women Lawyers.
- E/CN.6/NGO/184. Economic rights and opportunities for women: statement submitted by the Open Door International.
- E/CN.6/NGO/185. Status of women in private law: statement submitted by the International Council of Women.
- E/CN.6/NGO/186. Economic rights and opportunities for women: statement submitted by the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers.
- E/CN.6/NGO/187. Nationality of married women: statement submitted by the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers.
- E/CN.6/NGO/188. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
- E/CN.6/NGO/189. Economic rights and opportunities for women: statement submitted by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions.
- E/CN.6/NGO/190. Access of women to education; economic rights and opportunities for women; International Year for Human Rights: statement submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

ANNEX II

Financial implications of decisions taken by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twentieth session

1. The Commission on the Status of Women at its twentieth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, in New York, adopted resolution 3 (XX) (see chapter IV, paras. 175-179), requesting the Secretary-General to arrange for the printing of a revised report on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women. In adopting this resolution, the Commission had before it a statement by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/L.492) on the financial implications of the draft resolution. In this statement the Secretary-General noted that the total cost of printing the report in English, French and Spanish would be \$7,200. If the resolution is approved by the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General will endeavour to accommodate this item within the resources provided for in section 11 of the budget in 1967 or in 1968, depending on the date when the report is submitted for printing.

2. By resolution 5 (XX) (see chapter V, paras. 202-225) the Commission expressed the hope that the report of the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties, including guardianship (E/CN.6/L.474) would be printed at an early date and given wide dissemination. Before adopting this resolution, the Commission took note of a statement of the financial implications involved in it (E/CN.6/L.504). In this statement the Secretary-General noted that the cost of printing the report in English, French and Spanish would be \$7,200. If the resolution is approved by the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General will endeavour to finance this cost within the totality of the appropriation available in section 11 of the budget for 1967 or 1968, by means of the adjustment of priorities to the extent possible.

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