



MINISTÉRIO DOS NEGÓCIOS ESTRANGEIROS

DIRECÇÃO-GERAL
DOS
NEGÓCIOS POLÍTICOS

POI 0608

PROC. 3.12

30/5/74

MUITO URGENTE

Exm^a Senhora

Presidente da Comissão do Estatuto da Mulher

Tenho a honra de junto remeter a V. Ex^a., para os efeitos havidos por convenientes, fotocópia da Nota das Nações Unidas SO 244(29), de 24 de Abril último, na qual o Secretário-Geral se refere ao projecto de resolução 1 (XXV), intitulado "Ano Internacional da Mulher" (recomendada pela Comissão do Estatuto da Mulher, na sua 25^a sessão, para adopção pelo ECOSOC) e ao Programa para o Ano Internacional da Mulher, a celebrar em 1975, documentos de que se juntam cópias.

2. Em face do pouco tempo disponível para a organização do referido Programa, o Secretário-Geral convida o Governo português a nomear um elemento de ligação com o qual pudesse estar em contacto directo a fim de facilitar a troca de informações e a coordenação de actividades levadas a cabo pelos Estados membros das Nações Unidas e pelas organizações do sistema das Nações Unidas.

3. O Secretário-Geral agradecerá ainda que o nome da pessoa a nomear pelo Governo português lhe fosse comunicado até ao dia

/...



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2.

31 de Maio corrente.

4. Nestas circunstâncias, muito agradeceria a V. Ex.^ª.
habilitasse esta Secretaria de Estado com o nome da entidade
que, no entender desse Ministério, deva preencher a função ou
elemento de ligação.

Aproveito a oportunidade para apresentar a V. Ex.^ª.
os meus melhores cumprimentos.

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

A BEM DA NAÇÃO


DIRECTOR GERAL

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REFERENCE SO 244(29)

*Draft-project of
answer to*

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations and has the honour to draw his attention to draft resolution 1 (XXV) entitled International Women's Year, which was recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fifth session in 1974 for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, and to the programme for the Year elaborated by the Commission at the same session.

..... A copy of the draft resolution and of the programme is enclosed herewith. Both will be considered at the forthcoming fifty-sixth session of the Council beginning on 22 April 1974.

In view of the short time available to organize and carry out the programme for International Women's Year the Secretary-General is writing at this stage to invite His Excellency's Government to appoint a liaison officer with whom the Secretary-General could be in direct contact as plans for the Year develop. The Secretary-General believes that the appointment of a liaison officer would be most helpful in facilitating the exchange of information and the coordination as far as possible of activities undertaken by Member States of the United Nations, as well as those carried out by the Organizations of the United Nations system,

The Secretary-General would be grateful if the reply of His Excellency's Government, indicating the name of the liaison officer appointed, could be sent to him at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, as soon as possible, and not later than 31 May 1974.

24 April 1974

SA

I (XXV). INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR*

The Commission on the Status of Women,

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

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII) proclaimed 1975 as International Women's Year and decided to devote this Year to intensified action:

"(a) To promote equality between men and women;

"(b) To ensure the full integration of women in the total development effort, especially by emphasizing women's responsibility and important role in economic, social and cultural development at the national, regional and international levels, particularly during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"(c) To recognize the importance of women's increasing contribution to the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States and to the strengthening of world peace,

"1. Approves the programme of measures and activities envisaged for Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the national and international organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status concerned, which has been recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women and is set out in the annex to the present resolution;

"2. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the national and international organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status concerned, to devote the Year 1975 to intensified efforts and undertakings, including the measures and activities set out in the above-mentioned programme;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to make every necessary arrangements to facilitate the co-operation of competent regional intergovernmental organizations in observing 1975 as International Women's Year, as provided in General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII);

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to the extent possible to co-ordinate the measures and activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, regional organizations and the national and international organizations concerned and in particular to collect and disseminate information on activities contemplated or undertaken in connexion with the International Women's Year."

* Adopted at its 627th meeting on 31 January 1974.

ANNEX

PROGRAMME FOR INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR, 1975

"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."

[Preamble to the Declaration
on the Elimination of
Discrimination against Women,
7 November 1967]

I. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE YEAR

1. International Women's Year, proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1972 is to be devoted to intensified action:

"(a) To promote equality between men and women;

"(b) To ensure the full integration of women in the total development effort, especially by emphasizing women's responsibility and important role in economic, social and cultural development at the national, regional and international levels, particularly during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"(c) To recognize the importance of women's increasing contribution to the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States and to the strengthening of world peace."

[General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII)]

2. The central theme therefore is:

EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

3. The Year should be a time to review and evaluate progress made in these three areas since the United Nations Charter established the basic goals in 1945. It should also stimulate new initiatives and develop or set in motion dynamic national, regional and international action programmes.

4. Widespread publicity and promotional efforts are needed, along with substantive activities designed to have a continuing impact in the years ahead, as part of a sustained long-term effort of the international community to improve the condition of women and their contribution to society.

5. The Year should demonstrate the value of a unified approach to issues of human rights, development and peace which cannot be successfully dealt with as isolated questions distinct from each other. It should be viewed as an event in which both men and women will participate.

6. At the same time, the activities and programmes should find an echo among men and women from urban and rural areas, from all walks of life, in all countries, and stimulate their imagination and their creativity. As a large number of activities will be organized and carried out in connexion with the Year, appropriate governmental and non-governmental authorities should be requested to make adequate budgetary allocations.

II. OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

7. The many declarations, conventions and other recommendations adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies have established international goals and objectives, all of which provide guidance for the elaboration of national, regional and international programmes for the observance of International Women's Year; among them the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the International Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)) and the programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women (General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV)). The specific objectives set forth below are based on these and other instruments and should be especially emphasized in the programmes and activities undertaken in observance of the Year.

8. Programmes and activities should be directed, as part of the total development effort, in particular towards:

A. EQUALITY

(a) Achieving full equality before the law in all fields where it does not yet exist;

(b) Meeting the health needs of girls and women equally with those of boys and men, which should be recognized as a prerequisite to the promotion of equality between them and to the full participation of both in the development effort;

1/ A list of relevant human rights instruments appears below in Appendix II.

(c) Promoting equality of economic rights, including the right to work and the right to equal pay for work of equal value, non-discrimination in employment opportunities, governmental as well as private, and security of employment after marriage;

(d) Promoting equality of rights and responsibilities in the family and home and creating awareness and recognition that men and women have equal rights and obligations towards themselves as individuals, towards their children as parents, and towards their societies as citizens;

(e) Ensuring that women as well as men participate fully and as equal partners in policy formulation and decision-making at the local, national and international levels, including development planning, educational programming and questions of foreign policy such as disarmament and the strengthening of friendly relations among States;

B. DEVELOPMENT

(f) Improving the awareness of women in the developed countries through effective information and education, of the living conditions and problems of women in the developing areas in order to intensify the contribution of the former to international development co-operation;

(g) Improving the living and working conditions as well as the status of both men and women throughout the community and expanding freedom of choice for all persons in planning life patterns that permit the development of their potential as individuals;

(h) Improving the quality of rural life through the provision of cultural, educational and employment opportunities in the rural areas;

(i) Improving the condition of rural women on an equal basis with men especially as regards training in co-operatives, modern agricultural and technical methods, vocational training, the use of modern labour-saving devices in homes and modern methods of child-rearing;

(j) Eliminating illiteracy and ensuring equality of educational opportunities at all levels (including vocational training) and the same choice of curricula for male and female students, preferably in the same schools for boys and girls;

(k) Actively encouraging women to train for and enter non-traditional occupations, providing proper guidance and counselling and expanding co-operative programmes among women of different countries that would contribute to international understanding through shared endeavours;

(l) Providing training (including in-service training) for women in all fields, including citizenship and leadership, consumerism, management, and science and technology, keeping in mind the concomitant need to help find employment opportunities for women who complete the training period;

(m) Giving effect, in planning national and international programmes, to the conclusions of the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Interrelationship of the Status of Women and Family Planning and also to any recommendations which may be made by the World Population Conference in 1974;

(n) Providing social services, (including health, family planning, child care, social and community services) and farm and home extension services.

(o) Developing and extending a network of health services for the protection of maternity and of the health of the mother and child;

(p) Seeking to improve the situation of women in prisons and other places of detention;

(q) Combating racism and racial discrimination whenever and wherever it manifests itself, and lending support to the victims of racism, apartheid and colonialism as well as supporting women and children in armed struggle including the struggle for independence and self-determination;

(r) Combating exploitation of women and girls through illicit and clandestine trafficking; C. PEACE

(s) Promoting the peace efforts of women's groups and other national and international organizations and encouraging on the part of all women of the world, the promotion of détente in the world, international peace and co-operation among States, through contributions to such measures as:

(i) Combating colonialism, neo-colonialism, foreign domination and alien subjugation, apartheid and racial discrimination;

(ii) The realization of the principle of the right of people to self-determination;

(iii) Dissemination of information concerning the United Nations Charter and activities as well as the principle of international law;

(t) Participation of women in safeguarding peace which would promote economic, social, cultural and political conditions that contribute to the advancement of the status of women and men;

(u) Developing and implementing international standards and other actions to encourage peaceful relations among States on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter, relevant United Nations resolutions as well as international law;

2/ Document E/CN.6/585 and addenda 1-3.

(v) Facilitating the free flow of information and ideas among countries having due regard for their sovereignty and non-intervention in their domestic affairs, on the contribution of women as well as men to peace and to the promotion of friendly relations among States and to peace, and promoting the exchange of visits by women of different countries to study common problems;

(w) Recognizing the value, for the country's over-all development and advancement, of the untapped resources of women to contribute to the national culture, development and spiritual values through their work in voluntary activities as well as in the labour market and home management.

III. ACTIVITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

A. Special acts of commemoration

9. An inaugural statement might launch this International Year. In order to emphasize the importance of the Year, it should be proclaimed in each State,

- (a) By the highest official authority;
- (b) By appropriate local officials;
- (c) By men and women leaders in all fields.

B. National programmes, targets and priorities

10. Specific targets should be established to be achieved by 1980 and 1985 for the attainment of the objectives of the Year set forth above (for this purpose the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the objectives and targets set forth in the programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women should also be studied) (General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 19 November 1970, and 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970):

(a) Machinery and procedures should be set up for the continuous review and evaluation of women's integration into all sectors of economic and social life at all levels;

(b) Short-term and long-term programmes and priorities should be adopted with adequately funded programmes to achieve the targets and to improve the condition of women and ensure their integration in the total development effort.

In particular it is recommended that each country should adopt at least one long-term constructive programme based on section, B "Development" of part II "Objectives and goals", above.

11. Nation-wide initiatives from non-governmental groups (e.g. organizations in business, industry and civic life, professional organizations, labour unions, educational institutions, student associations, mass communication media etc.) should be enlisted in order, for example:

- (a) To help to bring progress in the area of women's rights and responsibilities;
- (b) To increase participation in and support for the national and international women's movements;
- (c) To work towards promoting a full partnership between men and women.

C. National commissions or similar bodies

12. A national commission, or similar body, if it does not already exist, could be established (and, where appropriate, local commissions or committees) with a mandate to review, evaluate and recommend measures and priorities to ensure equality between men and women and the full integration of women in all sectors of national life. Wherever possible such bodies should be composed of both men and women and include governmental and non-governmental representatives.

13. Under the commission, or similar body, sub-commissions or working groups could undertake fact-finding and comprehensive studies, paying special attention to the needs and problems of women in both rural and urban areas.

D. Special counselling offices

14. A network of special counselling offices could be established to advise women about their rights and obligations and their participation in development, with competence also to deal with complaints regarding infringements of women's rights and to make legal aid available when required.

E. Publicity and educational measures

15. Programmes of publicity and promotion should be conducted in both urban and rural areas, emphasizing the three objectives of the Year and the particular constructive programme adopted by such means as:

- (a) Pamphlets, posters and paid advertising;
- (b) Commemorative postage stamps, calendars, first-day covers and cancellations;
- (c) Commemorative publications;
- (d) Spot statements on radio and television;
- (e) Revised textbooks replacing traditional stereotyped images of men and women by new concepts;
- (f) Radio and television talks and forums, including those focusing on the activities of women from all walks of life, whether or not they have achieved prominence;

- (g) Free time for United Nations programmes on national radio and television networks;
- (h) Films and film festivals;
- (i) Exhibitions featuring artistic and cultural works, especially by women;
- (j) Organization of contests (e.g., essay and speech contests, painting and poster contests, quiz programmes and public debates);
- (k) Awards honouring achievements by women in specific fields;
- (l) Awards honouring outstanding contributions of women and men to the threefold objectives of the Year;
- (m) Sports events and competitions;
- (n) Mass distribution in national and local languages to schools and the general public of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and other related international instruments.

16. Schools, colleges and universities should be encouraged to establish programmes for teaching and research in questions related to the promotion of equality of men and women and the elimination of discrimination and prejudice against women and the contributions of women to society should be stressed.

17. Material (including audio-visual material) should be prepared dealing with women's rights, responsibilities and the causes of prejudice and discrimination against women, and ways of overcoming it, for use by:

(a) Students and teachers in primary and secondary schools and institutions of higher learning. (Students might be encouraged to study the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in relation to local customs, traditions and practices, and to consider its application to them in their everyday lives.);

(b) Employers, workers and trade unionists;

(c) Community groups and voluntary organizations.

18. Attention should be given to the establishment where it is considered to be appropriate, of women's history centres, which would gather and make available records of the development of the status of women on a national and international basis and would preserve the papers and other records relating to this subject.

19. Educational programmes should be developed to inform women of their legal rights and of the means available for securing their enforcement.

3/ A list of relevant material and where it may be obtained appears in appendix III of this programme.

20. Programmes should be developed to aid the upward mobility of women through education, to provide counselling and guidance on educational and employment opportunities geared particularly to women who plan to resume their education or job-training after an absence of years from active participation; and to expand retraining programmes for women who wish to re-enter the labour force.

21. Other programmes should be developed to:

(a) Promote equal participation of women and men in the labour union movement and the access to positions of leadership for women within the unions;

(b) Provide seminars and workshops to prepare women for participation in politics at local, state, national and international levels;

(c) Offer executive leadership and management training opportunities for women.

F. Studies and surveys

22. Studies and surveys are needed on all aspects of the status of women, both in law and in practice and on the changing roles of men and women in society and in the family. Suggested fields of study appears in appendix I of the programme.

23. The following broad areas merit special attention:

(a) Inquiries into customs, traditions, practices and attitudes which impede or promote the exercise of equal rights of men and women, and which constrain or increase women's contribution to development;

(b) The assessment and evaluation of women's current and potential contribution to the various sectors in relation to the country's over-all development plans and programmes;

(c) The interrelationship of the condition of women, population change, and over-all development;

(d) Extent of women's participation in the labour force and their position within it and in trade union organizations. Special attention should also be given to the agricultural and service sectors of the economy and the question of co-operatives;

(e) Influence of scientific and technological developments on the position of women and their integration in the development effort.

G. National conferences and other meetings

24. National governmental and non-governmental conferences, seminars, training courses and other types of meetings should be convened during the

Year to discuss the attainment of the three main objectives or particular aspects of these objectives and establish short-term and long-term programmes. Governments should place a greater number of qualified women on national delegations to international conferences, United Nations sessions and meetings, and other international meetings dealing with problems of major national concern; and the Secretary-General should remind Governments of the need for steadily increasing such participation by women.

H. Exchange programmes

25. Exchange programmes (e.g., visits, fellowships, lecture tours and discussion groups) for both men and women should be organized to study common problems, in particular, the number of scholarships granted to women and girls should be increased in 1975 and women should be appointed in greater number to delegations to seminars, congresses etc., at both the international and the national levels.

26. The activities of women's organizations for improving the condition of life and future prospects for women and for contributing to the development of friendly relations and co-operation among nations and peace should be developed and strengthened by increasing co-operation and exchange between them, and giving their efforts and achievements wider publicity and support by Governments and the general public.

I. Ratification and implementation of international instruments

27. Every effort should be made by Governments which have not already done so to ratify all existing international instruments relating to women's rights during the Year, and to implement fully their provisions.

IV. ACTIVITIES AT THE REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

28. Proclamations and/or statements inaugurating the Year should be issued (a) by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies; (b) by the resident representatives of UNDP; (c) by executive heads of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

29. As a focal point of the international observance of the Year, an international conference should be organized.

30. An appeal should be made to Governments of countries in the different regions to establish regional commissions on the status of women and to organize within existing intergovernmental and other similar organizations, programmes for women aimed at their full integration in national and regional development which would:

- (a) Place special emphasis on relieving the burdens and increasing the economic output of rural women engaged in agriculture, on providing facilities for food preservation and processing, child care and also on providing co-operative education;

- (b) Co-operate with interested United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly with the Commission on the Status of Women;
 - (c) Provide in industrialized areas advice and services aimed at improving working conditions, family life and participation in all aspects of regional development.
31. Regional meetings could be organized by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, wherever possible in conjunction with the regional economic commissions.
32. Items relating to the three main objectives of the Year should be included in the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly 1975, and of the general conferences, assemblies or similar meetings of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies.
33. All organs responsible for the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which is to take place in 1975 should be requested to pay special attention to the integration of women in the total development effort.
34. The regional intergovernmental organizations, regional economic commissions and specialized agencies should establish appropriate programmes and commissions or offices to deal with questions of equality of men and women and the integration of women in development (the action taken by the Economic Commission for Africa might provide an example useful for other regions). Their activities could be co-ordinated at the international level and brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women.
35. Every effort should be made to further during the Year the elaboration of a new international convention dealing with the elimination of discrimination against women.
36. To undertake all necessary measures to adopt a declaration on protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence.
37. Publicity and educational measures, studies and surveys, conferences and other meetings and exchange programmes similar to those proposed on the national level could be developed regionally and internationally.
38. The United Nations Office of Public Information should produce material about the life and problems of women in developing countries to be used for information in the developed countries and about the ways and means of action, which have prove to be useful in promoting the status of women.
39. Particular attention should be given to:
- (a) The issue of an international symbol for the Year;
 - (b) Preparation in advance of the Year of pamphlets, posters and publications;

- (c) Issuance of a United Nations stamp, first-day cover and cancellations;
- (d) Radio and television programmes given simultaneously in the capitals of Member States;
- (e) Films and film festivals;
- (f) International exhibitions featuring artistic and cultural works especially by women;
- (g) International awards honouring achievements by women in specific fields;
- (h) Mass distribution in all available languages through the United Nations Information Centres of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and related international instruments.

Secretariats of the United Nations System

40. Organizations in the United Nations system should set an example by:
- (a) eliminating from their own staff regulations and administrative procedures any provisions or practices which may be discriminatory against women;
 - (b) organizing more extensive training and refresher courses for staff members;
 - (c) associating interested staff members in the implementation of the International Women's Year programmes; and
 - (d) preparing a report for consideration by Governments on what has been done by the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies to improve the status of women since the establishment of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1946.
41. Every effort should be made to render assistance and give support at the regional and international levels to national programmes and activities organized as part of the observance of the Year.
42. A report should be prepared for consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women describing and evaluating activities undertaken during the Year by Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations.

Appendix I

TOPICS FOR RESEARCH, STUDY, SEMINARS
AND SIMILAR TYPES OF MEETINGS

- (a) The condition of children to role playing; the idea of the traditional father figure becoming an obsolete concept. Are a woman's capabilities for learning and performance influenced by her biological make-up?
- (b) The obstacles to the integration of women in economic and social life and to their full participation in economic and social development.
- (c) The image of women at various times and in different cultures and the history of their struggle for emancipation.
- (d) The image of women in textbooks: Is there suppression of facts, distortions about their rights and responsibilities, ignorance of their historical achievements, presentation of their role in family life etc.?
- (e) The image of women in the mass media (press, radio, films, television and its use in advertising.
- (f) Attitudes of men and women towards their respective roles in the family and in society.
- (g) The origin, motivations and claims of the contemporary women's movements.
- (h) Survey of welfare services for child care, domestic work etc.
- (i) The responsibilities of both parents in the upbringing of children and in family life.
- (j) Cross-cultural studies of male and female social roles defined according to sex.
- (k) Comparative studies on the content and impact of differing preparation of men and women in fulfilling social roles needed for development.
- (l) Comparative studies on the sociological and psychological stresses and conflicts which arise when women (an men) assume new roles in society at various levels.
- (m) In-depth case studies of involvement of women in development as perceived by women, by men and by other groups, such as adolescents or community elders.

(n) Comparative studies of time use by men, women, children and the family as a unit, in their everyday living patterns.

(o) Studies of communication patterns within the family, between adult members and between adults and children.

(p) Studies on women's role as an important component of local, national or regional interdisciplinary research.

(q) Studies on the role and the contribution of women, for the improvement of health and safety conditions for workers in rural and urban areas.

(r) Studies on the enactment of legal, administrative and social measures and the provision of social welfare services for the effective protection of migrant workers, their families and especially young women.

(s) Comparative studies on several subjects of family and international private law relating to the status of women and children.

(t) Comparative studies at the regional level on certain subjects related to the adoption of new legislative measures for the protection of the working mothers, the creation of equal opportunities of work, equal pay for equal work etc.

(u) The role of women and their contribution during the proclaimed Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

(v) Student workshops should be organized at the national level for the teaching of international law with particular reference to topics related to the United Nations Charter, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Universal Declaration and the Covenants on Human Rights, as well as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

(w) Studies on women's contribution in all fields of labour.

Appendix II

RELEVANT HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Universal Declaration of Human Rights
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Proclamation of Teheran
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People
United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial
Discrimination
Convention against Discrimination in Education
Protocol Instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be respon-
sible for Seeking a Settlement of any disputes which may arise between States
Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education
Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women
Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons
Convention on the Political Rights of Women
Convention and Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage
and Registration of Marriages
Declaration on Social Progress and Development
Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation
The Discrimination in Employment and Occupation Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
Vocational Training Recommendation, 1962
Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (No. 103)
Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1943 (No. 89)
Night Work of Women (Agriculture) Recommendation, 1921 (No. 13)
Convention concerning the Maximum Permissible Weight to be Carried by
One Worker, 1967 (No. 127)
Recommendation concerning the Employment of Women with Family Responsibilities,
1965
Welfare Facilities Recommendation, 1956 (No. 102)
Occupational Health Services Recommendation, 1959 (No. 112)
Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to organize Convention
Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention

Appendix III

Titles of useful United Nations publications, films and pamphlets and where
they are available.

[to be prepared later]