tion on the employment of women with family responsibilities, and that ILO would continue to work for the progress of women workers and the protection of their rights.

The Commission also expressed the hope: (1) that the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with ILO and other specialized agencies concerned, would explore the possibility of organizing an international exchange of experiences and methods to encourage greater and more effective participation of women in development through an integrated approach to education, vocational guidance, training and employment; (2) that ILO would continue to review the standards for the protection of women workers with a view to placing them on an equal footing with men with respect to hiring, advancement and remuneration; (3) that ILO, in its research and standard-setting work, would take the needs of adult workers of both sexes into consideration and would dissociate those activities from its work for certain categories, such as children or handicapped persons requiring special consideration; and (4) that member States of ILO, and employers’ and workers’ organizations, would ensure the participation of more women in meetings and conferences organized by ILO and that more women would be called upon to fill positions at all levels of ILO.

By the second resolution, the Commission, among other things, expressed the hope that ILO would find it possible to organize regional seminars on the role of handicrafts in the developing economies of the countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia, in particular with a view to greater participation of women in the economic development of those States.

The third resolution, recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, was adopted unanimously by the Council on 5 June 1969, at its forty-sixth session, as resolution 1394 (XLVI). It was approved unanimously on 21 May in the Council’s Social Committee, after oral amendments by Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

By this text, the Economic and Social Council, after recalling various relevant instruments and recommendations of United Nations organizations, as well as its own resolution of 31 May 1968 on the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers:

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

(2) suggested that Member States which had not yet done so draw up vocational guidance programmes and make available to women the means of access to all levels of vocational training and of playing their part in all spheres of activity;

(3) requested the specialized agencies concerned, such as ILO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other organs of the United Nations system, to take the necessary measures, in agreement with Member States, to provide both women and men with opportunities to prepare for, choose and practise professions related to scientific and technological developments;

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

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

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

(For text of resolution 1394(XLVI), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

At its twenty-second session, the Commission on the Status of Women considered the first of