a series of reports of Governments on the implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, contained in resolution 2018 (XX) adopted by the General Assembly on 1 November 1965.\(^9\)

The information received related to the measures taken to bring the Recommendation of 1965 before the authority or authorities competent to enact legislation or to take other action; and to the law and practice of the reporting Governments with regard to the matters dealt with in the Recommendation. In accordance with the terms of the Recommendation, the next reports would be submitted at intervals of five years.

The Commission submitted a resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council by which the Council, among other things, would: (1) invite Member States to submit information on their laws and practices with regard to the matters dealt with in the Recommendation; (2) invite those which had not already done so to review their laws and practices in accordance with the principles set forth in the 1962 Convention\(^{40}\) and the 1965 Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. The Council would further recommend that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which had not already done so sign, ratify or accede to the 1962 Convention.

On 5 June 1969, at its forty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted the text proposed by the Commission on the Status of Women as its resolution 1395 (XLVI), after it had been approved on 21 May 1969, also unanimously, by the Council’s Social Committee, as amended orally by Turkey.

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

In connexion with the question of the access of women to education, the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-second session had before it two reports by UNESCO, one on its activities of special interest to women, covering the period from 1967 to 1969, and a second report on co-education.

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted resolution 1396 (XLVI) on 5 June 1969, during its forty-sixth session. The text had been approved, also unanimously, by the Council’s Social Committee on 21 May, after having been amended by Pakistan.

By this text, the Council, after recognizing the essential role of education, science and culture for the advancement of women, and noting with appreciation UNESCO’\textsc{\char13}s long-term programme in this field:

(1) invited Member States to pay due regard to the problems of equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture, and to take all necessary measures to ensure that women were given every opportunity in law and in fact to benefit from education on an equal footing with men and thus to contribute fully to economic and social development:

(2) further invited Member States to apply to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for technical assistance to develop opportunities for girls and women, particularly in the fields of literacy, of technical and vocational education and scientific studies, of teacher-training and of educational planning and administration:

(3) recommended that Member States undertake projects for equal access of women to education within the framework of priorities in national educational development, and (4) undertake programmes for further training of qualified women educators:

(5) recommended further that Governments, when formulating requests for technical assistance from UNDP, should give priority to projects concerning equal access of women and girls to education; and

(6) invited UNESCO to seek the means of further developing its programme for equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture, in co-operation with the other agencies concerned in the United Nations family and in co-ordination with a United Nations
