INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE GYNECOLOGIE ET D'OBSTETRIQUE

Secretariat
Secrétariat : Maternité, 1205 Genève (Suisse)

December 5th, 1968.
le 5 décembre 1968

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES OF F.I.G.O.
AUX PRESIDENTS DES SOCIETES AFFILIEES DE LA F.I.G.O.

Dear Colleague,

We take pleasure in sending you attached the copy of a letter received from Margaret K. Bruce, Chief, Section on the Status of Women, United Nations, New York, N.Y., as well as a copy of the Resolution No. 1326 (XLIV) of the Economic and Social Council relating to Family Planning and the Status of Women, together with Resolution No. XVIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights, Tehran, relating to Human Rights Aspects of Family Planning, sent to all non-governmental organizations concerned.

In this connection, may we approach you with the request to consider whether you would find it feasible to undertake a survey in your country on the basis of the suggestions made by the United Nations in the documents submitted.

We shall be happy to receive your comments in this matter and remain,

Sincerely yours,

Cher Collègue,

Nous avons le plaisir de vous envoyer ci-joint la copie d'une lettre reçue de Margaret K. Bruce, Chef de la Section de la Condition de la Femme, Nations Unies, New York, et une copie de la Résolution No. 1326 (XLIV) du Conseil Economique et Social, relative à la Planification de la Famille et la Condition des Femmes. D'autre part, nous vous adressons copie de la Résolution No. XVIII adoptée par la Conférence Internationale des Droits de l'Homme, à Téhéran, qui se rapporte aux Droits de l'Homme et Planning Familial. Les documents mentionnés plus haut ont été adressés à toutes les organisations non-gouvernementales intéressées.

Dans ce contexte, nous avons l'honneur de vous demander d'examiner s'il vous serait possible d'entreprendre, dans votre pays, une étude sur la base des suggestions faites par les Nations Unies dans les documents précités.

Nous serions heureux de recevoir vos commentaires en la matière et nous vous prions de croire, cher Collègue, à nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Encl.ment.
Ann.ment.
dW/HM/ah

H. de Watteville
Secretary General
Secrétaire général
H de Watteville

UNITED NATIONS ------ NATIONS UNIES

TO : All Non-governmeltal Organizations concerned — Date: 25 June 1968

FROM : Margaret K. Bruce, Chief
Section on the Status of Women — Ref.: SO 244 (18)

SUBJECT : Further study of the relationship of the status of women and family planning

May I draw your attention to Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), entitled: "Family planning and the status of women", adopted on 31 May 1968 on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women. A copy of the full text of this resolution is enclosed herewith.

It will be noted that, in this resolution, the Council, Inter alia :

1. "Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the interim report relating to the status of women and family planning to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, to the specialized agencies concerned, and to interested non-governmental organizations;

2. Invites interested Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies:

(a) to undertake national surveys or case studies on the status of women and family planning, taking into account such factors as the implication for the status of women of the effects of population growth on economic and social development; factors affecting fertility that relate directly to the status of women; the implications of family size for maternal and child welfare; the scope of existing family planning programmes in relation to the status of women; and current trends in population growth and family size, and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of women;

(b) to make their findings available to the Secretary-General as the basis for a further report on this question;

.....

4. Requests interested non-governmental organizations to make available to the Secretary-General any relevant material relating to the factors mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) above which they may have."

You may also be interested to know, as regards operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), that the Council at its forty-fourth session (May 1968) approved the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women that Mrs. Helvi Sipilä of Finland be appointed to continue the study of the status of women and family planning and to report on the further measures that might be taken by the Commission in this field.

./.

As requested by the Council in operative paragraph 1 of the resolution, I have pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of the interim report of the Secretary-General relating to the status of women and family planning (E/CN.6/497), which was considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session (January-February 1968).

May I also invite your organization, in accordance with operative paragraph 4, to submit any relevant information relating to the factors mentioned in operative paragraph 2 (a) cited above which it may have, or intends to collect. I should be most grateful if such information could be sent to me (if possible in 3 copies) at the Headquarters of the United Nations by 15 December 1969, so that the Special Rapporteur can take it into account in her proposed study. The study is to be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible, at its twenty-third session which we anticipate will be held early in 1970.

UNITED NATIONS ------- NATIONS UNIES

Annex I

RESOLUTION 1326 (XLIV) OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Family planning and the status of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the General Assembly in its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 recognized the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies, with due regard to the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family,

Considering that the General Assembly in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1/ unanimously adopted on 7 November 1967, has recognized the equal right of men and women to access to educational information to help in ensuring the health and well-being of families,

Noting the mandate and activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the population field,

Noting also that various family planning programmes offer services which include education for responsible parenthood, the treatment of sterility, the provision of maternal and child care facilities, and the dissemination of educational information, including sex education and marriage counselling,

Recognizing that such programmes as they are evolving today have important implications for women in several fields,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the interim report relating to the status of women and family planning 2/ to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, to the specialized agencies concerned, and to interested non-governmental organizations;

2. Invites interested Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies:

(a) To undertake national surveys or case studies on the status of women and family planning, taking into account such factors as the implication for the status of women of the effects of population growth on economic and social development, factors affecting fertility that relate directly to the status of women, the implications of family size for maternal and child welfare, the scope of existing family planning programmes in relation to the status of women, and current trends in population growth and family size and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of women;

(b) To make their findings available to the Secretary-General as the basis for a further report on this question;

1/ General Assembly resolution 2263 (XXII).
2/ E/CN.6/497.

UNITED NATIONS ---- NATIONS UNIES

Annex II

RESOLUTION XVII ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS, TEHRAN

Human Rights aspects of family planning

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter, to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Considering that Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states inter alia that men and women of full age have the right to marry and found a family and that the family is the natural and fundamental group of society,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, which recognized inter alia the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies, with due regard to the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family,

Recalling also UNESCO resolution 3.252 of 14 December 1966, the World Health Assembly's resolution WHA 20.41 of 25 May 1967 and the conclusions of the World Population Conference held at Belgrade in September 1965 on the subject of family planning,

Noting with interest that the Commission on the Status of Women has begun to study the relationship between family planning and the status of women,

Noting also the Declaration on Population of 10 December 1966, now signed by 30 Heads of State or Government,

Believing that it is timely to draw attention to the connexion between population growth and human rights,

1. Observes that the present rapid rate of population growth in some areas of the world hampers the struggle against hunger and poverty, and in particular reduces the possibilities of rapidly achieving adequate standards of living, including food, clothing, housing, medical care, social security, education and social services, thereby impairing the full realization of human rights;

2. Recognizes that moderation of the present rate of population growth in such areas would enhance the conditions for offering greater opportunities for the enjoyment of human rights and the improvement of living conditions for each person;

3. Considers that couples have a basic human right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and a right to adequate education and information in this respect;

4. Urges Member States and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to give close attention to the implications for the exercise of human rights of the present rapid rate of increase in world population.

UNITED NATIONS ----- NATIONS UNIES

A : Toutes les organisations non gouvernementales Date : 18 juillet 1968

DE : Margaret K. Bruce
Chef de la Section de la Condition de la femme Ref.: SO 244 (18)

SUJET : Etude supplémentaire des rapports entre la condition de la femme et la planification de la famille

Je me permets d'attirer votre attention sur la résolution 1326 (XLIV) du Conseil économique et social, intitulée: "La planification de la famille et la condition de la femme", adoptée le 31 mai 1968 sur la recommandation de la Commission de la condition de la femme. Une copie du texte intégral de cette résolution est jointe au présent mémorandum.

Vous noterez que dans cette résolution le Conseil, notamment:

"

"1. Prie le Secrétaire général de transmettre le rapport intérimaire sur la planification de la famille et la condition de la femme aux Etats Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ou membres d'institutions spécialisées, aux institutions spécialisées compétentes et aux organisations non gouvernementales intéressées;

"2. Invite les gouvernements intéressés des Etats Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ou membres d'institutions spécialisées:

a) A entreprendre des enquêtes nationales ou des études de cas d'espèce sur la condition de la femme et la planification de la famille, en tenant compte de facteurs tels que les répercussions qu'ont pour la condition de la femme les effets de l'accroissement démographique sur le développement économique et social, les facteurs influant sur la fécondité qui ont un rapport direct avec la condition de la femme, l'incidence de la dimension de la famille sur le bien-être de la mère et de l'enfant, la portée des programmes actuels de planification de la famille eu égard à la condition de la femme, enfin, les tendances actuelles de l'accroissement démographique et de la dimension de la famille, ainsi que la protection des droits de l'homme, notamment de ceux de la femme;

b) A faire connaître au Secrétaire général leurs conclusions qui serviront de base à un nouveau rapport sur la question;

...."

En ce qui concerne les paragraphes 5 et 6 du dispositif de la résolution précitée, je crois utile de vous indiquer que le Conseil économique et social, à sa quarante-quatrième session, en mai 1968, a approuvé la recommandation de la Commission de la condition de la femme invitant Mme Helvi Sipilä, représentante de la Finlande, à poursuivre l'étude de la condition de la femme et la planification de la famille et à rendre compte des mesures supplémentaires que la Commission pourrait adopter à ce sujet.

./.

Me conformant à la demande faite par le Conseil économique et social au paragraphe 1 du dispositif de la résolution, j'ai le plaisir de vous faire parvenir ci-joint un exemplaire du rapport intérimaire du Secrétaire général sur la condition de la femme et la planification familiale (E/CN.6/497), rapport qui a été examiné par la Commission de la condition de la femme à sa vingt-et-unième session, en janvier-février 1968.

Conformément au paragraphe 4 du dispositif, je me permets également d'inviter votre organisation à communiquer tous renseignements pertinents qu'elle pourrait posséder au sujet des facteurs mentionnés à l'alinéa a) du paragraphe 2 de la résolution ci-dessus. Je vous serais très reconnaissante de bien vouloir me faire parvenir ces renseignements, si possible en triple exemplaire, au Siège de l'Organisation des Nations Unies avant le 15 décembre 1969, de façon que le Rapporteur spécial puisse les utiliser dans son étude. Cette étude devra si possible être soumise à la Commission de la condition de la femme, à sa vingt-troisième session qui est prévue pour le début de l'année 1970.

UNITED NATIONS ——— NATIONS UNIES

Annexe I

RESOLUTION 1326 (XLIV) DU CONSEIL ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL

La planification de la famille et la condition de la femme

Le Conseil économique et social,

Considérant que, par sa résolution 2211 (XXI), en date du 17 décembre 1966, l'Assemblée générale a reconnu la souveraineté des nations en ce qui concerne la formulation et la mise en oeuvre de leur propre politique démographique, compte dûment tenu du principe selon lequel chaque famille doit pouvoir déterminer librement le nombre de ses membres,

Considérant que, dans la Déclaration sur l'élimination de la discrimination à l'égard des femmes 1/, adoptée à l'unanimité le 7 novembre 1967, l'Assemblée générale a reconnu aux hommes et aux femmes des droits égaux en ce qui concerne l'accès aux renseignements d'ordre éducatif leur permettant d'assurer la santé et le bien-être de leur famille,

Notant le mandat et les activités des organismes des Nations Unies dans le domaine démographique,

Notant également que divers programmes de planification de la famille offrent des services qui comprennent un enseignement sur la parenté responsable, le traitement de la stérilité, la fourniture de soins à la mère et à l'enfant ainsi que la diffusion de renseignements d'ordre éducatif, y compris l'éducation sexuelle et les conseils matrimoniaux,

Reconnaissant que les programmes de cette nature qui prennent forme actuellement entraînent d'importantes conséquences pour les femmes dans plusieurs domaines,

1. Prie le Secrétaire général de transmettre le rapport intérimaire sur la planification de la famille et la condition de la femme 2/ aux Etats Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ou membres d'institutions spécialisées, aux institutions spécialisées compétentes et aux organisations non gouvernementales intéressées;

2. Invite les gouvernements intéressés des Etats Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ou membres d'institutions spécialisées :

a) A entreprendre des enquêtes nationales ou des études de cas d'espèce sur la condition de la femme et la planification de la famille, en tenant compte de facteurs tels que les répercussions qu'ont pour la condition de la femme les effets de l'accroissement démographique sur le développement économique et social, les facteurs influant sur la fécondité qui ont un rapport direct avec la condition de la femme, l'incidence de la dimension de la famille sur le bien-être de la mère et de l'enfant, la portée des programmes actuels de planification de la famille eu égard à la condition de la femme, enfin, les tendances actuelles de l'accroissement démographique et de la dimension de la famille, ainsi que la protection des droits de l'homme, notamment de ceux de la femme;

b) A faire connaître au Secrétaire général leurs conclusions qui serviront de base à un nouveau rapport sur la question;

1/ Résolution 2263 (XXII) de l'Assemblée générale.

2/ E/CN.6/497.

UNITED NATIONS ---- NATIONS UNIES

Annexe II

RESOLUTION XVIII ADOPTEE PAR LA CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, TEHERAN

Droits de l'homme et planning familial

La Conférence internationale des droits de l'homme,

Rappelant la volonté des peuples des Nations Unies, telle qu'elle est exprimée dans la Charte, de proclamer à nouveau leur foi dans les droits fondamentaux de l'homme, dans la dignité et la valeur de la personne humaine, dans l'égalité des droits des hommes et des femmes, ainsi que des nations, grandes et petites, de favoriser le progrès social et d'instaurer de meilleures conditions de vie dans une liberté plus grande,

Considérant que l'a ticle 16 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme dit notamment qu'à partir de l'âge nubile l'homme et la femme ont le droit de se marier et de fonder une famille, et que la famille est l'élément naturel et fondamental de la société,

Rappelant que, dans sa résolution 2211 (XXI) du 17 décembre 1966, l'Assemblée générale reconnaît notamment la souveraineté des nations quant à la conception et à l'application de leur propre politique démographique, compte dûment tenu du principe que chaque famille doit pouvoir déterminer librement le nombre de ses membres,

Rappelant aussi, au sujet du planning familial, la résolution 3252 du 14 décembre 1966, de l'UNESCO, la résolution WHA 20.41, du 25 mai 1967, de l'Assemblée mondiale de la santé et les conclusions de la Conférence mondiale de la population, tenue à Belgrade en septembre 1965,

Notant avec intérêt que la Commission de la condition de la femme a commencé à étudier les rapports qu'il y a entre le planning familial et la condition de la femme,

Notant aussi la Déclaration du 10 décembre 1966 sur l'expansion démographique qui a maintenant été signée par 30 chefs d'Etat ou de gouvernement,

Estimant qu'il est à propos d'attirer l'attention sur le lien qu'il y a entre la croissance démographique et les droits de l'homme,

1. Fait observer que la rapidité actuelle de la croissance démographique fait obstacle dans certaines régions du monde à la lutte contre la faim et l'indigence, et en particulier réduit la possibilité de porter rapidement à un niveau suffisant les conditions de vie : alimentation, habillement, logement, soins médicaux, sécurité sociale, instruction et services sociaux, restreignant de ce fait le plein exercice des droits de l'homme;

2. Reconnaît que, si la progression démographique de ces régions se faisait à un taux plus modéré, il serait plus facile d'offrir à chacun de meilleures conditions de vie et des chances plus grandes de jouir des droits de l'homme;

./.

3. Considère que les couples ont le droit fondamental de décider librement et en toute responsibilité du nombre d'enfants qu'ils veulent avoir et du moment de leur naissance, et aussi le droit d'être suffisamment instruits et informés de ces questions;

4. Prie instamment les Etats Membres, les organes des Nations Unies et les institutions spécialisées intéressées d'étudier de très près les incidences que peut avoir, sur l'exercice des droits de l'homme, un taux excessif de croissance de la population mondiale.

UNITED NATIONS -------- NATIONS UNIES

Anexo I

RESOLUCION 1326 (XLIV) DEL CONSEJO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL

Efectos de la planificación de la familia en la condición de la mujer

El Consejo Económico y Social,

Considerando que la Asamblea General en su resolución 2211 (XXI), de 17 de diciembre de 1966, reconoció la soberanía de las naciones para formular y promover sus propias políticas demográficas teniendo debidamente en cuenta el principio de que la dimensión de la familia debe ser objeto de libre elección por cada familia,

Considerando que la Asamblea General en la Declaración sobre la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer 1/ aprobada por unanimidad el 7 de noviembre de 1967, reconoció a la mujer derechos iguales a los del hombre en cuanto al acceso a material informativo para ayudarla a asegurar la salud y bienestar de la familia,

Tomando nota del mandato y de la actividades del sistema de organizaciones de la Naciones Unidas en la esfera demográfica,

Tomando nota además de que diversos programas de planificación de la familia ofrecen servicios que incluyen la enseñanza de la paternidad responsable, el tratamiento de la estorilidad, el suministro de instalaciones y servicios de maternidad y cuidado de los niño , y la difusión de información educativa, incluso la instrucción en cuestiones sexuales y el asesoramiento a los cónyuges sobre problemas matrimoniales,

Reconociendo que dichos programas tal como se desarrollan actualmente entrañan importantes consecuencias para la mujer en diversas esfaras,

1. Pide al Secrerario General que transmita el informe provisional relativo a los efectos de la planificación de la familia en la condición de la mujer 2/ a los Estados Miembros de la Naciones Unidas y a los miembros de los organismos especializados, a los organismos especializados interesados y a las organizaciones no gubernamentales interesadas;

2. Invita a los gobiernos interesados de la Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas y a los miembros de los organismos especializados a:

a) Emprender estudios nacionales o por casos sobre la condición de la mujer y la planificación de la familia, tomando en consideración elementos tales como : la forma en que repercuten, en la condición de la mujer, los efectos del crecimiento demográfico sobre el desarrollo ecomómico y social; los factores que influyen en la fecundidad y que se relacionan directamente con la condición de la mujer; las consecuencias de la dimensión de la familia en el bienestar de la madre y el niño; el alcance de los programas existentes de planificación de la familia con respecto a la condición de la mujer; y las tendencias actuales del crecimiento demográfico y la dimensión de la familia, y la protección de los derechos humanos, particularmente los derechos de la mujer;

./.

1/ Resolución 2263 (XXII) de la Asamblea General.
2/ E/CN.6/497.

b) Transmitir sus conclusiones al Secretario General como base para elaborar un nuevo informe sobre esta cuestión;

3. Invita a los organismos especializados interesados a colaborar dentro de sus respectivas esferas de competencia en el nuevo estudio de la relación existente entre la condición de la mujer y la planificación de la familia;

4. Pide a las organizaciones no gubernamentales interesadas que proporcionen al Secretario General todo el material pertinente de que dispongan sobre los factores mencionados en el inciso a) del párrafo 2 supra;

5. Aprueba la decisión de la Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer de nombrar un Relator Especial para continúe el estudio de la condición de la mujer y la planificación de la familia, e informe sobre las nuevas medidas que podría adoptar la Comisión en esta esfera;

6. Invita al Relator Especial a tener en cuenta la información suministrada de conformidad con la presente resolución.

En su 1530a. sesión plenaria, el Consejo, en cumplimiento del párrafo 5 de la resolución supra, nombró a la Sta. Helvi L. Sipilä (Finlandia) como Relatora Especial.

UNITED NATIONS ---- NATIONS UNIES

Anexo II

RESOLUCION XVIII ADOPTADA POR LA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

Relación entre los derechos humanos y la planificación de la familia

La Conferencia Internacional de Derechos Humanos,

Recordando la determinación de los pueblos de las Naciones Unidas expresada en la Carta, de reafirmar la fe en los derechos fundamentales del hombre, en la dignidad y el valor de la persona humana, en la igualdad de derechos de hombres y mujeres, de la naciones grandes y pequeñas, y de promover el progreso social y elevar el nivel de vida dentro de un concepto más amplio de la libertad,

Considerando que el artículo 16 de la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos dice, entre otras cosas, que los hombres y las mujeres, a partir de la edad núbil, tienen derecho a casarse y a fundar una familia y que la familia es el elemento natural y fundamental de la sociedad,

Recordando la resolución 2211 (XXI) de la Asamblea General, de diciembre de 1966, que reconoce, entre otras cosas, la soberanía de las naciones para formular y proponer sus propias políticas demográficas teniendo debidamente en cuenta el principio de que la dimensión de la familia debe ser objeto de libre elección por cada familia,

Recordando asimismo la resolución 3252 de la UNESCO, de 14 de diciembre de 1966, la resolución WHA 20.41 de la Organización Mundial de la Salud, de 25 de mayo de 1967, y las conclusiones de la Conferencia Mundial de Población celebrada en Belgrado en septiembre de 1965 sobre el tema de la planificación de la familia,

Tomando nota con interés de que la Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer ha iniciado el estudio de la relación existente entre la planificación de la familia y la condición de la mujer,

Tomando nota asimismo de la Declaración sobre Problemas Demográficos, formulada el 10 de diciembre de 1966 y firmada ahora por 30 jefes Estado o de gobierno,

Convencida de que es oportuno señalar la relación que existe entre el aumento demográfico y los derechos humanos,

1. Observa que la rápida tasa actual de crecimiento demográfico en algunas zonas del mundo es un obstáculo para la lucha contra el hambre y la pobreza y, sobre todo, disminuyen las posibilidades de lograr rápidamente un nivel de vida adecuado, que comprenda alimentación, ropa, viviendas, asistencia médica, seguro social, educación y servicios sociales, lo cual dificulta la plena efectividad de los derechos humanos;

./.

2. Reconoce que si en dichas naciones se moderase la tasa actual de aumento demográfico se facilitarían las condiciones para ofrecer a cada individuo mayores oportunidades para el goce de los derechos humanos y el mejoramiento del nivel de vida;

3. Considera que los cónyuges tienen el derecho humano fundamental a decidir libre y responsablemente el número y oportunidad del nacimiento de sus hijos, así como el derecho a una educación e información adecuadas a este respecto;

4. Insta a los Estados Miembros, a los órganos de las Naciones Unidas y a los organismos especializados competentes interesados a que estudien muy de cerca las consecuencias que puede tenir para el ejercicio de los derechos humanos la tasa actual de rápido crecimiento de la población mundial.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Telephone: 839 - 2911 to 2916 *Telegrams and Cables:* IPEPEE London SW1

Founder: Mrs. Margaret Sanger, LL.D. (Hon.) *President Emeritus:* Mrs. Elise Ottesen-Jensen, M.D. (Hon.) (Sweden) *President:* Shrimati Dhanvanthi Rama Rau (India) *Chairman of Governing Body:* Cass Canfield (U.S.A.) *Vice-Chairmen of the Governing Body:* George W. Cadbury (Canada) Dr. Agnete Bræstrup (Denmark) Dr. Jae Mo Yang (Korea) *Treasurer:* Rufus S. Day, Jr. (U.S.A.) *Secretary-General:* Sir Colville Devereil, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. *Executive Secretary:* Mrs. Joan Swingler

International Planned Parenthood Federation
18-20 LOWER REGENT STREET LONDON SW1

DEC 11 1968

ACTION

TO: 1 Mr. Scheiber
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☑ - Acknowledged
☐ - No Action Required
INITIALS Fps

FD/RF

6th December, 1968

Mrs. M.K. Bruce,
Chief, Section on the Status of Women,
United Nations,
New York,
U.S.A.

50244(18)

Dear Mrs. Bruce,

We are pleased to send you in reply to your request of August 9th, 1968 (Ref. SO 244 (18)), three copies of an outline of the scope of assistance that the IPPF might provide to the Commission and the Special Rapporteur in the preparation of the report on the relation of family planning to the status of women. Because of the particularly well-defined link between maternal health and family planning, we have carried out a survey of existing literature on this subject. A further extension of this study is included in the proposals for further activities.

I have had an opportunity to discuss these suggestions briefly with Mrs. Sipila during her visit to London this week and she anticipated that she would be considering with you shortly the kind of contributions that NGOs such as the IPPF might usefully make to the work of preparing the report.

Your comments and suggestions would be very much appreciated and if there is any further information that you would like to have at this time we will, of course, be very pleased to provide it.

Yours sincerely,

Frances Dennis

Frances Dennis (Mrs)
Information Officer

Telephone: 839 - 2911 to 2916 *Telegrams and Cables:* IPEPEE London SW1

Founder: Mrs. Margaret Sanger, LL.D. (Hon.) *President Emeritus:* Mrs. Elise Ottesen-Jensen, M.D. (Hon.) (Sweden) *President:* Shrimati Dhanvanthi Rama Rau (India) *Chairman of Governing Body:* Cass Canfield (U.S.A.) *Vice-Chairmen of the Governing Body:* George W. Cadbury (Canada) Dr. Agnete Bræstrup (Denmark) Dr. Jae Mo Yang (Korea) *Treasurer:* Rufus S. Day, Jr. (U.S.A.) *Secretary-General:* Sir Colville Deverell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. *Executive Secretary:* Mrs. Joan Swingler

International Planned Parenthood Federation
18-20 LOWER REGENT STREET LONDON SW1

FURTHER STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND FAMILY PLANNING

Scope of assistance which might be provided by the International Planned Parenthood Federation to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

Note prepared in reply to request of August 9, 1968.
Ref: SO 244 (18).

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1) IPPF Central Office

(a) Reference material in the IPPF Central Office in London covers a wide range of social, cultural and economic subjects pertinent to the development of family planning programmes. The available information is classified by country under the following headings:

General works
Abortion
Age structure
Age at marriage
Birthrate
Child Health
Clinic Surveys
Communication
Contraception
Demography
Economy and incomes
Education
Evaluation
Family Health
Family Size
Fertility
Family Planning Programme
Food
Government Programme
Hospitals
Knowledge, attitude and practice

/...

Legislation
Manpower and employment
Marriage
Maternal Health
Medical Profession
Migration
Mobile Units
Mortality
Motivation
Policy
Population
Poverty
Research
Sex Education
Status of Women
Training
Urbanization
U.N. Activities

(b) This reference material could be used for a preliminary comparative study of countries in different stages of development with regard to the effect both of family size and of population growth rates on the status of women.

(c) Extension of the preliminary study of available literature on "Relationship between Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health" which has already been completed and is submitted with this memorandum.

(2) Member Associations

(a) A Family Planning Association could undertake an enquiry into the effects of family planning on patients' lives. Its relationship to the status of women is a much more hypothetical concept which is inter-related with other socio-economic, educational and cultural factors. The association would therefore be better able to contribute information on its own sphere of activity than to attempt any assessment of the broader issues. Further reasons for narrowing the terms of reference are that in many countries the use of family planning methods has only recently reached the mass of people and that in many cases over-riding economic or cultural factors are likely to limit the social effects of family planning.

An investigation of attitudes of women who are - (1) in the middle of the child-bearing years, (2) nearing the end, would provide data on how they had been affected by the ability to space and limit their families and how they envisaged their future after the end of child-bearing.

In enquiring into the relationship of family planning to the rest of women's lives, there is the likelihood that women who have recently adopted contraception could be expected to quote the advantages of family planning that were put to them as a reason for doing so. The interesting thing would be how they applied this 'motivation' to their own situation; what they had thought of for themselves; whether they mentioned other cultural and socio-economic factors - such as the ability to return to the fields and earn more money - which could be expected to affect their immediate expectations.

The results would possibly reveal aspirations that the informant knew could not be achieved in a large-family situation. Older women, nearing the end of child-bearing, could be expected to have different views and could be asked more specifically about their future plans.

Associations can provide a group of contraceptive users, whose composition will be known as far as urban/rural, socio-economic and other factors, is concerned. (These variables can be compared with the composition of the female population as a whole, by means of standard data). Age, family size and spacing, length of contraceptive use would be ascertained as a background to the opinion questions. Interviews could be conducted either at the clinic or by appointment at home on a sample basis to be determined according to local conditions.

(b) Women who are less vulnerable to socio-economic factors are likely to form a separate elite group. With higher education, income and social status, they may be a source of information on the relationship of family planning to women's ability to take advantage of work opportunities or otherwise play a part in social development. It is from this elite group that the membership of women's clubs and associations is drawn. Given that not all 'elite' women belong to organized groups, a survey of the attitudes and experience of women in such a group would be a source of information about the role played by family planning in the lives of women who were known to be engaging in some form of extra-domestic activity, through the medium of the club or organization.

The co-operation of a women's professional or social organization would be valuable in enabling the IPPF (or Family Planning Association) to approach its whole membership. A postal questionnaire would be the most expedient way of obtaining the information. The analysis of the information should perhaps be the joint responsibility of the IPPF and some other agency.

28th November, 1968.

Telephone: 839 - 2911 to 2916 *Telegrams and Cables:* IPEPEE London SW1

Founder: Mrs. Margaret Sanger, LL.D. (Hon.) *President Emeritus:* Mrs. Elise Ottesen-Jensen, M.D. (Hon.) (Sweden) *President:* Shrimati Dhanvanthi Rama Rau (India) *Chairman of Governing Body:* Cass Canfield (U.S.A.) *Vice-Chairmen of the Governing Body:* George W. Cadbury (Canada) Dr. Agnete Bræstrup (Denmark) Dr. Jae Mo Yang (Korea) *Treasurer:* Rufus S. Day, Jr. (U.S.A.) *Secretary-General:* Sir Colville Deverell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. *Executive Secretary:* Mrs. Joan Swingler

International Planned Parenthood Federation
18-20 LOWER REGENT STREET LONDON SW1

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY PLANNING AND MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

A Background Paper prepared for the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women - November 1968

INTRODUCTION

FACTORS INFLUENCING HEALTH OF MOTHER AND CHILD

I. Effect of Age, Parity and Socio-economic Status of Mother on Pregnancy Outcome.

II. Effect of Multi-parity and Birth Interval on Maternal Health.

- A. Maternal Mortality
- B. Maternal Morbidity

III. Effect of Multi-parity on Health of the Child

- A. Maternal Care
- B. Nutrition
- C. Physical Growth
- D. Emotional Behaviour

IV. Effect of Unwanted Pregnancy on Mother - Abortion

V. Effect of Unwanted Pregnancy on the Child

- A. Emotional Effect
- B. Battered Child Syndrome
- C. Unloved Child Syndrome

VI. Effect of Illegitimacy on the Child

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH STATISTICS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

The following is a review of the literature on the relationship between family planning and maternal and child health. It is meant to serve as a guide for further research, indicative of those areas of paramount concern, rather than as a definitive statement. In this brief report only those articles considered to be of prime interest are discussed; a more extensive bibliography could be prepared.

A basic role assigned to women in all societies is that of child-bearer. Excessive child-bearing, especially if occurring at a young age and with short intervals between the end of one pregnancy and the beginning of another, can lead to excessive wastage in terms of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. Only if a woman's reproductive capacity is controlled can the quality of society, and her contribution to it, be maximized. The Director-General of the Twenty-First World Health Assembly has stated that "A minimal level of health seems to be necessary for a family to realize that it can regulate its own "demographic behaviour".(1) Family planning will thus not be individually accepted until optimal pregnancy outcome can be assured by a reduction in foetal, infant and childhood mortality.(2) For this reason, those factors which relate to the physicical health of the mother and child will be considered first.

FACTORS INFLUENCING HEALTH OF MOTHER AND CHILD

1. EFFECT OF AGE, PARITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF MOTHER ON PREGNANCY OUTCOME

Yerushalmy et al (3) made a retrospective study of the reproductive history of the entire female population over 12 years of age in Kauai, one of the Hawaiian Islands. At the time the study was conducted, Kauai had a population of 30,000 and a rural economy. This island was selected for study because of the good rapport existing between the people and the Health Department; thus information was relatively easy to obtain. The authors divided the deaths studied into:

(1) early foetal (first 20 weeks of gestation);
(2) late foetal and neonatal (20 weeks of gestation to one month of life); and
(3) post-neonatal (from one month to four years of age).

They found that early foetal deaths increase sharply after the eighth pregnancy when the mother is over thirty years of age. Early foetal deaths are highest when the pregnancy interval, as measured from the end of one pregnancy to the beginning of the next, is less than one year, at a minimum at two years, and increases thereafter.

Post-neonatal deaths (one month to four years) increase. with parity, but older mothers are more successful in keeping their child alive after the first month. This suggests that older mothers are more experienced in child-rearing practices. A pregnancy interval of three or more years is the most favourable for survival through childhood.

Late foetal and early neonatal deaths (perinatal mortality assume an intermediate position between early foetal and post-neonatal deaths. These rates are high for first births and minimal for second and third, but increase thereafter. The perinatal mortality rate is lowest for women in their twenties and higher for births to younger and older women.

Butler and Bonham[4] in The First Report of the British Perinatal Mortality Survey studied perinatal mortality which in this study included still-births and babies dying within seven days of birth, in England, Scotland and Wales. The population was that of all single births (including still-births) occurring between 3rd and 9th March 1958 inclusive, on which questionnaires were returned; this included 16,994 births.

The authors found the highest perinatal mortality to be associated with the highest parity and the lowest in mothers having their second baby. The mortality for mothers having their first baby is approximately 6% greater than the national average, whereas mothers having their fourth baby had an increased risk of 12% above average. In mothers with four or more previous babies the increased risk amounts to 54%.

Generally, Butler and Bonham found that infant loss increases with maternal age, particularly over 30 years. The rising mortality of multiparae is significant above the age of thirty as is overall mortality, irrespective of parity, above 35.

When parity and social class are considered together it is found that within each parity group perinatal mortality rises with descending social class. The safest social class and parity group is the wife of a professional man (class I) having her second baby. The most dangerous group is the wife of the unskilled labourer (class 5) having her fourth and any subsequent child. There is almost a fourfold variation from the safest to the most dangerous class by parity group.

Russell and his co-workers[5] in their definitive study "Maternity in Newcastle-upon-Tyne" also studied the effects of parity on perinatal mortality. They found that parity increases the risk of perinatal mortality as the following table indicates.

TABLE I

Pregnancy Number	Number	Perinatal Deaths	Perinatal Mortality Rate
1	1,405	34	24.2
2	1,314	35	26.7
3	832	25	30.0
4	474	16	33.8
5	277	14	50.5
6	192	12	62.5
7	95	7	73.7
8 and over	122	11	90.2
TOTAL:	4,711	154	32.7

Source: Russell et al "Maternity in Newcastle-upon-Tyne", Lancet Vol. 1 March 30, 1963.

This table illustrates the dramatic rise in perinatal mortality with fifth and subsequent pregnancies. There is almost a four-fold increase in the perinatal mortality rate from parity one to parity 8 and over.

The authors also found that grand multiparae in Newcastle-upon-Tyne accounted for 19 out of 98 (19.4%) of the perinatal deaths in social classes I, II and III and 24 out of 50 (48%) in social classes IV and V. They conclude: "Clearly grand multiparae, particularly in social classes IV and V contribute heavily to birth wastage in Newcastle-upon-Tyne". This conclusion parallels that of Butler and Bonham in the British Perinatal Mortality Survey.

Heady and Morris[6] in their work on infant mortality studied 1,351,106 single legitimate live and still-born babies born in England and Wales in 1949 and 1950. They found the still-birth rate to increase with age from 16 per 1000 at 20-24 years to 47 per 1000 at 40-44 years of age, a threefold increase. The still-birth rate is low in primiparae and rises with parity after three. Elderly primiparae have a very high rate of still-births.

The authors found a high neonatal mortality rate (deaths in first four weeks of life) for children of elderly primiparae and grand multiparae, where the child was 6th to 10 in birth rank. The rate is high, 25 per 1000, in young multiparae, when the woman is under 20 years old and bearing her second and subsequent child. The average neonatal mortality rate is 16 per 1000 and the lowest is 11 per 1000 in the second-born child of mothers aged 25-29.

The post-neonatal mortality rate (death at 4 weeks to one year) also rises with parity from 7.9 per 1000 among the first-born to 20 per 1000 among 6th to 10th births. There is a particularly high rate for young women with high parities for their age.

The authors conclude that young mothers with several children have a high prematurity rate and their children also have high mortalities in the neonatal and post-neonatal periods. Thus the young multiparae is the most vulnerable or high risk group and should, as such, receive special treatment.

A recent report of Planned Parenthood - World Population[7] recognizes the problem of young multiparae. It states that the current acceptance of family planning in existing maternal health programmes indicates that family planning serving low income women having at least three children, would lead to a greater proportionof wanted healthy children with 25% lower infant mortality than now experienced by this group.

II. THE EFFECT OF MULTIPARITY AND BIRTH INTERVAL ON MATERNAL HEALTH

The relationship between pregnancy outcome and maternal health is a very intimate one. Alexander Kessler, Chief of the WHO Human Reproduction Unit has stated: "Maternal health of course has a very direct influence on the outcome of any pregnancy; high levels of infant mortality on the other hand, by initiating certain patterns of child-bearing, notably a rapid succession of pregnancies, in turn, may have marked effects on maternal health."[8] This interdependence is illustrated in numerous studies of the maternal hazards of excessive child-bearing.

A. Maternal Mortality

The maternal mortality rates in England and Wales for 1946-49 by age for all parities combined, reveals a rate of 0.73 per 1000 for women under 20, 2.90 for those women aged 40 to 44, and 8.21 for those 45 years of age and above. By parity (all ages combined), it is 1.19 in women with no previous children, 0.84 in those with one previous child and then increases steadily to 7.22 in those women with 12 or more previous pregnancies. Sir Dugald Baird in his renowned textbook states antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage and shock, which often lead to maternal death, are most common in multigravida women who are worn out by repeated child-bearing and poor living conditions. Antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage appear to be important causes of death in older women, especially in poor multiparous women. Poorest health is often associated with the lowest socio-economic classes, possibly a result of the fact that diet tends to deteriorate during pregnancy as the social class descends.

Jaffe and Polgar[10] of Planned Parenthood - World Population, with the Obstetrical Statistical Co-operative, analyses nearly 350,000 births. The following table illustrates the inter-relationship of age and parity as determinants of maternal deaths.

TABLE II

Maternal deaths by Age and Parity in 348,393 Live Births, 1951-1961:

	Deaths per 10,000 Births
All Mothers	8.7
Under 20: total for age group	5.1
No previous births	4.4
1-3	5.2
4 and more	-
20-29: total for age group	6.6
No previous births	4.1
1-3	5.4
4 and more	13.2
30-39: total for age group	13.8
No previous births	12.2
1-3	11.5
4 and more	17.8
40 and over: total for age group	34.3
No previous births	61.4
1-3	20.0
4 and more	44.1

Source: Prepared by Obstetrical Statistical Co-operative for: Frederick S. Jaffe and Steven Polgar, "Medical Indications for Fertility Control", PP-WP unpublished paper, P.4

As can be seen from Table II, the maternal mortality rate increases steadily with advancing age from 5.1 per 10,000 live births for mothers under 20 years of age to 34.3 for those women 40 years of age and over. Within each age group the maternal mortality rate increases with parity, except for the age group 40 and over, where nulliparous women have a higher mortality rate than women who have had four or more previous births. Eastman and Hellman[11] state that the effects of age and parity may occasionally act independently of one another to increase the risk of child-bearing, but usually their effects are additive as the preceding table clearly indicates.

A.F. Guttmacher[12] at the IPPF Conference, "The Role of Family Planning in African Development" states that the chief source of maternal deaths in Africa is anaemia. This anaemia is due to the deficiency of animal protein in the diet, the infestation of the intestinal tract with parasites and thirdly the very rapid succession of births. Frequent childbearing does not allow the woman to reconstitute her haemoglobin by allowing her to rest between births. Poor nutrition of the heart muscles due to lack of haemoglobin leads to heart failure which may occur in late pregnancy, or even during delivery.

B. Maternal Morbidity

F. Akasheh[13] has studied the effects of multiparity and maternal health in Jordan. Jordan is a country where the birth rate is high because of the social prestige accruing to large families. Polygamy has the added effect of resulting in multiparity as a safeguard against divorce. Akasheh found that multiparity increases the risk of rupture of the uterus, post-partum haemorrhage, pre-eclamptic toxaemia, accidental haemorrhage, placenta praevia, disproportion and anaemia.

Specific disease entities are also affected by parity. Pyke[14] in his analysis of 953 diabetics states that women who have had five children have about three times as great a chance of developing diabetes as do women who are nulliparous. The effect of parity cannot be due solely to the slightly greater tendency of multiparae to become fat, since diabetes occurs among those who are of normal weight and those who are under weight.

Middleton and Caird[15] concludes from their study of the records of newly diagnosed diabetes in 543 women and 413 men, that among women the risk of diabetes increases with multi-parity. Comparison with other studies shows that between the ages of 50 and 80 years the excess risk above that of a nulliparae is 20% for one child, 45% for two, 100% for three, 200% for four or five and 400% for six or more children. The authors also found that the frequency of family histories of diabetes is unrelated to parity.

Parity also has an effect on such diverse disease entities as cancer, cardiovascular disease, epilepsy, grave degrees of anaemia, hypertension, multiple sclerosis, rheumatic heart disease and syphilis, among others. Often in these instances pregnancy must be postponed or curtailed; as Flowers and Ross[16] so aptly state, "family planning is equally important to the patient with large varicosities, the orthopaedic patient with a slipped disc, the depressed psychiatric patient, or the family of a child with cystic fibrosis".

III. EFFECTS OF MULTIPARITY ON THE HEALTH OF THE CHILD

A. Maternal Care

Douglas and Blomfield[17] followed 5,386 children born in Britain during the first week of March 1946. They found that the efficiency of the mother is related to family size in each social group, although the relationship is most evident in the manual workers' family. The following table shows the proportion of mothers rated best in skilled manual workers' families of varying sizes. The assessment of maternal efficiency was made by health visitors who were asked, in the course of their visits, to rate the women they saw on several aspects of care and to class them as "among the best", "average" or "among the worse".

TABLE III

Proportion of Mothers Rated as Best in All Aspects of Child-care in Skilled Manual Workers' Families with Varying Numbers of Dependent Children:

Numbers of Dependent children	Proportions of Mothers Rated Best in All Aspects of Care (%)	Numbers of Families
1	44.7	262
2	33.0	441
3	27.3	286
4	16.1	112
5 or more	10.0	80

Source: Douglas, J.W.B. and Blomfield, J.M. Children Under Five, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1958; p.48.

B. Nutrition

Not only do children from large families receive poorer maternal care, but they are also more malnourished. A study[18] done in Candelaria, a rural area 20 miles outside Cali, Colombia, found 41% of 1,094 children studied to be malnourished to some degree. It was found that as the number of pre-school children in the family increased, the prevalence of malnutrition increased similarly. This study also found that women over 30 years of age were able to cope better with increasing numbers of children than other women as measured by the percentage malnourished. However, after she had had six or more children the proportion who were malnourished increased.

The 1962 National Food Survey in Britain also found undernutrition to be associated with increasing family size above three[19]. Families with four or more children had diets which on the average contained less calcium, less protein, and less energy value, than the standards recommended by the British Medical Association. The study also found a positive correlation between the incidence of iron-deficiency anaemia and family size. The National Food Survey found these patterns of undernutrition to hold true in families of four or more children, regardless of social class.

R. Rueda-Williamson[20] of the National Institute of Nutrition, Colombia states that one of the most important aspects in the epidemiological analysis of infant malnutrition is the frequency of pregnancy of the mother. The epidemiology of Kwashior Kas is a case in point. The name of this protein-calorie deficiency comes from the West African dialect and literally means "first-second", that is, the sickness of the first child when the second is born. When another baby arrives the first must be weaned, with a subsequent loss of protein intake. This also results in the loss of attention on the part of the mother at an age when the child is most in need of greater care and protection.

C. Physical Growth

Both Grant[21] and Douglas and Simpson[22] found family size to be a determinant of physical growth. Grant studied a total sample of 1310 children who were members of London families rehoused on a London County estate in Hertfordshire. He concludes that the rate of child growth decreases as the family size increases; this is determined by the time the child is six or even earlier if birth intervals are short. Douglas and Simpson's study included 1557 boys and 1456 girls in the National Survey of Child Health and Development. Illegitimate children and twins were excluded from the study. The children were all measured at 7, 11 and 15 years of age. They found that an "only" child in the lowest class, whether boy or girl, grows as well as, or better than children in the higher social classes. Thus it appears that family size is a determining factor of physical growth.

D. Emotional Behaviour

Birth order and family size can also affect a child's emotional and intellectual growth. Gregory[23] has found a correlation between paranoia and the presence of an immediately preceding sibling less than two years older than the patient. In a study of ordinal postion and psychiatric behaviour[24], the same author revealed an excess of observed over expected incidence of psychiatric disorders in youngest children of families composed of four or more members. Reasons for the foregoing might possibly be the advanced ages of parents at the birth of the younger child, or termination of the parents' marriage shortly after the birth of the younger child, through death or separation. The youngest child might also hold such a position because of deliberate family limitation on the part of his parents; thus he would seem to be the most likely family member to have been unwanted.

IV. EFFECTS OF UNWANTED PREGNANCY ON MOTHER - ABORTION

One of the best indications of the incidence of unwanted pregnancies is the number of abortions that women undergo. Those countries in which abortions are illegal and therapeutic abortions difficult to obtain, have high mortality and morbidity rates due to sepsis. Dr. Gold[25] states that the number of illegal abortions performed annually in the United States has been estimated to be between 1 and 1.5 million, whereas the number of legal, therapeutic abortions performed annually is only 18,000. National vital statistics for the U.S. reveal a 11% decline in puerperal mortality from the rate of 3.8 per 10,000 live births in 1958 to 3.4 per 10,000 live births in 1964. During the same period abortion deaths due to sepsis as a cause of puerperal mortality increased by 31%.

By 1964 abortion was the major cause of puerperal mortality in New York City, accounting for 46% of puerperal deaths. In the three year period, 1960-1962, one in four puerperal deaths among white patients and one of every two puerperal deaths among non-whites and Puerto Ricans were due to abortion.

The abortion problem is particularly acute in Chile. A study[26] conducted in 1961 based on a household probability sample, included interviews with 4000 women aged 20-49 years of age. Practically one out of every four women interviewed admitted from one to 35 individual abortions. The highest incidence rates were found in the 20-34 age group, in married women with up to three live children and in the low income groups. A survey of nine hospitals in Chile disclosed a case fatality rate of 5 per 1000 for abortions as compared with 2 per 1000 for deliveries. Illegal abortions accounted for 8.1% of all admissions throughout the country, resulting in a shortage of obstetrical beds. Abortion cases accounted for 27.3% of admissions in obstetrical services and 29.4% of bed days.

The legalization of abortion leads to a decrease in maternal morbidity and mortality. In Yugoslavia[27] 58,000 women with incomplete abortions were treated in hospitals in 1960; 80 women died giving a rate of 1.38 per 1000. In the same year, 83,076 legal abortions were carried out in medical institutions; three women died yielding a rate of 0.036 per 1000. In 1961, in 59,835 illegal abortions 90 patients died in hospitals, 1.504 per 1000, whereas in 104,668 permitted abortions five women died, 0.048 per 1000. Mortality in 1961 was 31 times less in legal abortions than in illegal ones. In Yugoslavia as elsewhere, mortality from legal abortions is lower than that in hospital deliveries.

V. EFFECT OF UNWANTED PREGNANCY ON THE CHILD

In addition to the effect of unwanted pregnancies on the mother, the effect on the child must also be considered.

It has been estimated[28] that for those women married ten years or longer almost one fourth have had one child which one or both partners did not want.

A. Emotional Effect

Forssman and Thurve[29] studied the mental health, social adjustment and educational level of unwanted children, that is, children born after their mothers had applied for legal abortion on psychiatric grounds in Sweden and been refused. During the years 1939-1941, 199 applications for legal abortion were refused, in Göteborg, Sweden, when pregnancies which did not proceed to term and those children who died in childhood are excluded, 120 children remain who were studied up to 21 years of age. A control group of 120 children was chosen by selecting the next same-sexed child born in the same hospital.

Table IV shows the number of children in either the study or control series who were raised in unfavourable family or social environments.

TABLE IV

Comparison between Unwanted and Control Children for Circumstances Pointing to Insecurity in Childhood (the same child may occur in several categories):

Circumstances Pointing to Insecure Childhood	Unwanted Children	Control Children
Report to Children's Aid Bureau about unsatisfactory conditions at home	17	6
Child removed from home by authorities	2	0
Placement in foster home	19	4
Placement in children's home	30	10
Parents divorced before child was 15	23	13
Parent(s) died before child was 15	10	5
Born out of wedlock and never legitimized	27	4

Source: Forssman, Hans and Thurve, Inga "One Hundred and Twenty Children Born After Application for Therapuetic Abortion Refused": Acta Psychiatry Scandinavia, Vol. 76 p.79.

The unwanted children fared worse than did the control group on each index chosen for study. The authors found that the children born after application for abortion had been refused ran a greater risk of insecurity in childhood than did their control subjects. The unwanted

children were also more often in psychiatric services, were more often registered for anti-social and criminal behaviour, and slightly more often for drunken misconduct. More unwanted children as compared with the control group were educationally subnormal and fewer had an advanced education over and above that which was obligatory. More of the women in the study group as pared with the control series married early and had children sooner. The authors conclude that the very fact a woman applies for legal abortion means that the prospective child runs a risk of having to surmount greater social and mental handicaps than its peers, even when the grounds for the application are so slight that it is refused.[11 p.87]

B. Battered Child Syndrome

In recent years there has been much discussion of the effects of the "battered child syndrome" on the unwanted child. Colleen King[30] defines this as indicating "cases of children suffering from physical injury and/or deprivation of nutrition, care and affection in circumstances which indicate that such injury and/or deprivation are not accdiental".[p.7] She estimates that 10,000 children are unnecessarily maimed or killed annually as a direct result of this behaviour.

C. Unloved Child Syndrome

Dr. Desmond MacCarthy[31] has recently described the "unloved child syndrome". He believes that children living with their natural parents will fail to grow physically or emotionally if maternal love and warmth is lacking. He uses as an illustration a five year old boy who had not grown for one year, but when taken away from his mother and placed in a hospital, grew two inches in three months.

VI. EFFECT OF ILLEGITIMACY ON THE CHILD

Illegitimate children also constitute a specific high risk group. For example, in Denmark perinatal mortality in 1962 was 24.1 per 1000 for legitimate births and 34.1 per 1000 for illegitimate births.[32] The British Perinatal Mortality Survey found the risk to the illegitimate child to be 60% greater than in the population as a whole.[4]

Pakter and her co-workers[33] analysed the 59,207 illegitimate births in New York City from 1955-1959. They found "the unmarried mother and her infant within each ethnic group were significantly greater health risks than the married mother and her infant", (p.864) as the following table indicates.

TABLE V

Maternal and Infant Mortality and Morbidity in New York, 1955-59, by Marital Status:

	Unmarried	Married	Factors
Puerperal mortality (per 10,000 births)	21.3	5.0	4X
Puerperal mortality, white	27.0	3.0	9X
Puerperal mortality, non-white	19.9	12.5	1½X
Puerperal mortality, Puerto Rican	20.8	8.5	2½X
Infant mortality (per 1000 births)	48.2	23.9	2X
Late foetal deaths (per 1000 births)	24.9	13.2	2X
Premature births (per cent)	16.4	8.5	2X
Complications of pregnancy (per cent)	10.7	8.0	11/3

Source: Pakter, Jean et al "Out-of-wedlock Births in New York City", American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 51, No. 6.

From Table V it can be seen that in all indices studied, the unmarried women fared worse than did the married. A particularly striking feature of the above table is the fact that the white unmarried puerperal mortality rate is 9 times that of the white married group. In all ethnic groups abortions played a major role in determining the puerperal death rate as did the under-utilization of prenatal services. The lack of utilization of prenatal services also led to high prematurity rates in all ethnic groups studied

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH STATISTICS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES

In the preceding pages the causes of maternal and infant wastage due to avoidable mortality or morbidity have been analysed. These variables are compounded in the developing world, where health services are inadequate. The following tables will attempt to further elucidate this point by a comparison of maternal and child health statistics in the developed world with those of the developing.

Table VI[34] shows the foetal, perinatal and infant mortality in the United States and six West European Countries. These countries have among the lowest rates for the entire world.

TABLE VI

Average Annual Birth Rates, and Foetal Death, Perinatal, and Infant Mortality Rates:
Selected Countries and Years

Country and Years	Live Births per 1000 Population	Foetal Mortality	Perinatal Mortality	Infant Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births)		
				Under 28 days	28 days - 11 mths	Under 1 year
Denmark, 1960-62	16.0	12.3	26.0	16.0	5.1	21.1
England & Wales, 1960-62	17.6	18.9	31.9	15.3	6.3	21.6
Netherlands, 1960-62	20.9	14.8	24.6	11.5	4.3	15.8
Norway, 1956-60	17.9	14.3	24.5	12.4	7.5	19.9
Scotland, 1960-62	19.7	20.8	36.7	18.0	8.3	26.3
Sweden, 1959-61	13.9	13.7	25.2	13.2	3.2	16.3
United States, 1961-63	22.5	11.5	27.8	18.3	7.0	25.3

1. Foetal Deaths of 28 or more weeks gestation per 1000 live births and foetal deaths of 28 or more weeks' gestation.

2. Infant Deaths under 7 days and foetal deaths of 28 or more weeks' gestation per 1000 live births and foetal deaths of 28 or more weeks' gestation.

Source: International Comparison of perinatal and Infant Mortality: The U.S. and Six West European Countries National Centre for Health Statistics Series III, No. 6. U.S., P.52.

The health statistics of the developing world are not as accurate as those of the developed, but in all instances the most accurate figures or most reliable estaimtes have been used for this report. Gunnar Myrdal[35] assumes the death registration of most South Asian Countries to err by more than 10 per cent and concludes that one can only indicate the probable range of crude death rates. The following table, presents estimates of crude death rates, infant mortality rates and life expectancy for selected South Asian Countries for the years 1960-1962. Except for the Indian figures, the estimates were prepared by the United Nations' Secretariat.

TABLE VII

Mortality Levels in 1960-62, by Three Principal Indicators
(Countries Listed in Rising Order of Mortality)

Country	Probable range of:		
	Crude death rates	Infant Mortality Rates (Deaths per 1000 live births)	Expectation of life at birth, in years
1. Ceylon	10-14	51-75	56-60
2. Federation of Malaya	10-14	76-100	51-55
3. Philippines	15-19	126-150	46-50
4. Thailand	15-19	126-150	46-50
5. India	20-24	126-150	46-50
6. Indonesia	20-24	151-175	41-45
7. South Vietnam	20-24	151-175	41-45
8. Pakistan	20-24	151-175	36-40
9. Burma	25-29	176-200	36-40

Source: Myrdal, Gunnar, "Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations"; Vol. II. Penguin Press, London, 1968, p.1404

India, as one of the largest and fastest growing nations in Asia, deserves further attention. Chandrasekhar[36] states that "large annual increases in existing population are due more to the definitive decline in the death rate than any increase in the birth rate (p.486).

For this reason he has studied infant and maternal mortality in Madras City, capital of the Madras State, and one of the major cities in India. Madras also ranks high for its efficient registration, of vital statistics. Table VIII shows the decline in infant and maternal mortality rates in recent years in Madras City, India.

TABLE VIII

Birth, Death, Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality Rates in Madras City, 1951-1962

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1951	41.11	29.31	166.57	2.50
1952	42.28	29.03	163.82	2.40
1953	35.20	28.37	180.28	2.78
1954	37.12	20.78	136.24	2.47
1955	-	-	-	-
1956	39.59	19.90	145.24	2.18
1957	39.35	20.91	139.71	2.08
1958	39.65	20.34	144.60	1.95
1959	33.24	15.88	129.17	1.93
1960	32.88	15.27	121.60	1.58
1961	41.61	18.71	115.79	1.15
1962	42.47	16.15	115.10	1.12

Source: Chandrasehkar, S. "Infant Mortality in Madras City", in World Population Conference, Belgrade, 1965: Vol. II, p.409.

The Latin American and Caribbean area also has high infant and maternal mortality rates. Unfortunately the available data is even less accurate than that for Asia. Saunders[37] in a study of Differential Fertility in Brazil has traced the decrease in infant mortality in the Federal District of Brazil from 1939-1950. Saunders states that the statistics in the Federal District are reasonably accurate and indicative of the general trend in the country as a whole.

TABLE IX

Infant Mortality in the Federal District of Brazil, 1939-1950

Years	Infant Mortality Rate
1939	177.96
1940	165.93
1941	168.95
1942	148.48
1943	137.07
1944	147.07
1945	118.74
1946	118.23
1947	108.48
1948	110.17
1949	101.37
1950	100.50

Source: Saunders, J.V.D. "Differential Fertility in Brazil"; University of Florida Press, 1958, p.35

One of the best reviews of maternal, infant and child mortality throughout the world is A. Kessler's[38] study in Proceedings of the 8th International Conference of the IPPF. Table X (see appendix) illustrates the decline in death rates throughout the world; deaths resulting from child-bearing in India, for example, are now estimated to be 6 per 1000 compared with 10 per 1000 five years ago and 25 per 1000 in 1939. From 1959-1964 maternal mortality has declined by almost 20% in Middle and South American countries; decreases in infant mortality rates range from 14% to 40% in the period 1960-64. However, Kessler adds a reminder that the fall in death rates, while world-wide phenomenon, has not proceeded at the same rate in all countries. Infant mortality rates range from 12.4 in Sweden to 83.3 in Colombia, and up to a high of 350 to 400 per 1000 in many countries. Within countries, death rates vary with ethnic group and socio-economic status, thus much more needs to be accomplished.

CONCLUSION

The preceding analysis of the relationship between family planning and maternal and child health has attempted to indicate those factors which lead to maternal and child loss in specific areas of the world. It emphasizes the need for further regional epidemiological studies of reproductive health and disease and for more statistical data relating to maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

An ideal approach to this problem is exemplified by Sir Dugald Baird's advice to public health workers:-

"The lowest (death) rates possible will be achieved (a) where first-class medical supervision is universal, (b) where all grow up and live in a healthy environment and are well nourished, (c) where all first births take place at a relatively early maternal age, (d) where women do not wear themselves out by too frequent child-bearing, and (e) where mothers have adequate knowledge and facilities for child care. Under such conditions, the maternal mortality rate would be negligible, the stillbirth and neonatal death-rates each under 10 per 1,000, and the post-neonatal death-rate only a fraction of its present level."(39)

- End -

G L O S S A R Y

Stillbirth	- Child which has issued forth from its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy which did not breathe or show any other sign of life.
Infant Mortality	- All deaths in the first year of life.
Neonatal Mortality	- Deaths in the first 4 weeks of life.
Post-neonatal Mortality	- Deaths after the first 4 weeks but before end of the first year.
Perinatal Mortality	- Stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life.

APPENDIX I

TABLE X

Maternal, infant and child mortality rates

Country	Maternal mortality per 1 000 live births			Infant mortality 0–11 months per 1 000 live births			Child mortality 1–4 years per 1 000 population			Percentage decrease since 1950					
										Maternal mortality		Infant mortality		Child mortality	
	1950	1960	1964	1950	1960	1964	1950	1960	1964	1960	1964	1960	1964	1960	1964
Africa															
Mauritius		1·8	1·5	76·3	69·5	56·7	14·9	10·7	6·2			8·9	25·7	28·2	58·4
America															
Chile	3·6	3·0	2·6	153·2	131·6	114·2	15·0	10·9	7·1	16·7	27·8	14·1	25·5	27·3	52·7
Colombia	4·0	2·6	2·5	123·9	99·8	83·3	22·0	19·7	15·6	35·0	37·5	19·5	32·8	10·5	29·1
Ecuador			2·4	109·7	100·0	94·0		27·4				8·8	14·3		
El Salvador	2·4	1·7	1·1	81·2	76·3	65·0	24·9			29·2	54·2	6·0	20·0		
Guatemala		2·3	2·7	106·8	91·9	91·6						14·0	14·2		
Mexico		1·9	1·8	96·2	74·2	64·5	27·8	15·6	12·7			22·9	33·0	43·9	54·3
Panama		2·1	1·6	68·4	56·8	42·8	11·0	9·2	8·0			17·0	37·4	16·4	27·3
Paraguay				102·0	52·1	80·3		5·6				48·9	21·3		
Peru				103·7	92·1	83·5	23·4	18·7				11·2	19·5	20·1	
Venezuela		1·0	1·0	80·9	53·9	48·7	12·0	7·7	6·2			33·4	39·8	35·8	48·3
Eastern Mediterranean															
Israel, Jewish population	1·0	0·6	0·2	45·6	27·2	23·9	3·9	1·5	1·0	40·0	80·0	40·4	47·6	61·5	74·4
Tunisia				54·7[a]	121·9										
UAR[b]		1·1		170·9	141·1							15·7			
Europe															
Greece		0·6	0·6	35·4	40·1	35·8		2·0	1·5			+13·3	+1·1		
Poland		0·4	0·4	108·0	56·8	47·7		1·7	1·4			47·4	55·8		
Turkey				75·1											
Yugoslavia		1·5	1·4	118·4	87·8	77·5	11·0	6·5	4·7			25·8	34·5	40·9	57·3
South-East Asia															
Ceylon	5·6	0·9		81·6	56·8		24·2	9·9		83·9		30·4		59·1	
India				127·1	86·5							31·9			
Thailand		4·2	3·2	62·4	49·0	37·7	13·6	17·3				21·5	39·6	+27·2	
Western Pacific															
China: Taiwan		1·1	0·8	35·3	30·5	23·9		7·9	4·9			13·6	32·3		
Philippines		2·0	2·2	101·6	73·1	70·5		9·3	8·2			28·1	30·6		

[a] Europeans

[b] Localities with health bureaux

Footnotes:

1. "Health Aspects of Population Dynamics," Report by the Director-General, Twenty-first World Health Assembly, 24th April 1968, Agenda item 2.12.

2. Wallace, Helen, M., Gold, Edwin M. and Dooley, Samuel. "Relationships Between Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health." Paper presented at American Public Health Association Meeting, Detroit, Michigan, November 1968.

3. Yerushalmy, J., Berman, J.M., Kemp, D.H., Connor, A., and French, F.E. "Longitudinal Studies of Pregnancy on the Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, I. Analysis of Previous Reproductive History." American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Vol. 71, No. 1. January 1956, pp. 80-96.

4. Butler, Neville R. and Bonham, Dennis G. Perinatal Mortality: The First Report of the 1958 British Perinatal Mortality Survey E. and S. Livingstone Ltd., 1963.

5. Russell, J.K., Fairweather, D.V.I., Millar, D.G., Brown, A.M., Pearson, R.C.M., Neligan, G.A., and Anderson, G.S., "Maternity in Newcastle Upon Tyne - A community Study" in Lancet Vol.I March 30th, 1963.

6. Heady, J.A. and Morris, J.N. "Social and Biological Factors in Infant Mortality - Variation of Mortality with Mothers Age and Parity" in Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Empire Vol. 66, 1959, pp.577-591.

7. "Family Planning and Infant Mortality: An Analysis of Priorities" Report by Department of Programme Planning and Development and Department of Research, Planned Parenthood - World Population, June 1967.

8. Kessler, A., "Maternal Health and Infant Mortality" in Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. Santiago, Chile, 9-15 April 1967. pp.97-101.

9. Baird, Sir Dugald. Combined Textbook of Obstetrics and Gynaecology for Students and Practitioners. E. and S. Livingstone Ltd., 7th Edition, 1962, pp. 647-655.

10. Jaffe, Fredericks and Polgar, Steven. "Medical Indications for Fertility Control". Unpublished Paper, Planned Parenthood - World Population.

11. Eastman, N.J. and Hillman, L.M. Williams Obstetrics, ed. 12, New York, 1961, Appleton-Century Crafts Inc.

13. Akasheh, F. "Physical Hazards of Uncontrolled Fertility for Mothers" in Preventive Medicine and Family Planning Proceedings of the fifth Conference of the Europe and Near East Region of the IPPF. Copenhagen 5-8 July 1966, pp.149-152.

12. Guttmacher, A.F. "Medicine in Developing Countries" in The Role of Family Planning in African Development. Proceedings of Seminar held at University College, Nairobi, Kenya, December 13-16, 1967. pp. 27-30.

14. Pyke, D.A. "Parity and the Incidence of Diabetes", Lancet June 2, 1956, Vol. I pp. 818-820.

15. Middleton, G.D. and Caird, F.I. "Parity and Diabetes Mellitus" in British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine Vol. 22, 1968 pp. 100-104.

16. Flowers, Charles E. and Ross, Robert A. "Contraception in the Medical Curriculum", Manual of Contraceptive Practice ed. Roby Mary Steichen Calderone, pp.76-83.

17. Douglas, J.W.G. and Blomfield, J.M. Children under Five George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1958, pp. 45-51.

18. "Family Health and Family Size". Paper based on the work of Dr. Jae Wray, Rockefeller Foundation. Unpublished.

19. Hubble, D. "Physical Hazards of Uncontrolled Fertility for the Child" in Preventive Medicine and Family Planning. Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of the Europe and Near East Region of the IPPF, Copenhagen, 5-8 July 1966. pp. 153-155.

20. Rueda-Williamson. "The Family as a Social Unit . The Effect of Family Size on Growth and Development of the Child" in Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Santiago, Chile, 9-15 April 1967, pp. 82-85.

21. Grant, M.W. "Rate of Growth in Relation to British Rank and Family Size" British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine. Vol. 18, p.35.

22. Douglas, James W.B. and Simpson, Howard B. "Height in Relation to Puberty, Family Size and Social Class" Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly Vol. XLII, No. 3, July 1964 Part I, pp.20-35.

23. Gregory, Ian, "Selected Personal and Family Data on 400 Psychiatric patients" American Journal of Psychiatry, November 5, 1962. Vol. 119, pp. 397-403.

24. Gregory, Ian. "An Analysis of Familial Data on Psychiatric Patients: Parental Age, Family Size, Birth Order, and Ordinal Position". British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine Vol. 12, 1958, pp.42-59.

25. Gold, Edwin, M. "Observation on Abortion" in World Medical Journal. Vol. 13. No. 3, May-June 1966. pp.76-78.

26. Armijo, Rolando. "Abortion in Latin America" in Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference of the IPPF, Santiago, Chile, 9-15 April 1967. pp.143-147.

27. Novak, F. "Effects of Legal Abortion on the Health of Mothers in Yugoslavia" Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Singapore, February 10-16, 1963. pp. 223-224.

28. Family Planning and Mental Health. Summary of Discussions held at National Institutes of Health. January 13, 1966. Population Crisis Committee.

29. Forssman, Hans and Thurve, Inga. "One Hundred and Twenty Children Born After Application for Therapeutic Abortion Refused" Acta Psychiatry Scandinavia Vol.76, pp.71-88.

30. King, Colleen. "The Battered Child Syndrome", New Zealand Rationalist and Humanist, February/March 1968, pp.7-8.

31. The Guardian "The Unloved Boy who Didn't Grow", Monday, October 28th, 1968.

32. International Comparison of Perinatal and Infant Mortality: The United States and Six West European Countries. National Centre for Health Statistics, Series 3, Number 6. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, March 1967, pp.69-70.

33. Pakter, Jean, Rasner, Henry J., Jacolizines, Harold and Greenstein, Frieda. "Out-of-Wedlock Births in New York City: II - Medical Aspects". American Journal of Public Health Vol. 51, June 1961. pp. 846-865.

34. "International Comparison of Perinatal and Infant Mortality: The United States and Six West European Countries." National Centre for Health Statistics, Series 3, Number 6, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, March 1969, P.52.

35. Myrdal, Gunnar. Asian Drama: An Enquiry into the Poverty of Nations. Vol. II Penguin Press, London, 1968.

36. Chandrasekhar, S. "Infant Mortality in Madras City", in World Population Conference, Belgrade 1965, Vol. II, United Nations, 1965, pp. 406-409.

37. Saunders, J.V.D. Differential Fertility in Brazil. University of Florida Press, 1958. pp. 31-36.

38. Kessler, A. "Maternal Health and Infant Mortality" in Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference of the IPPF, Santiago, Chile, 9-15 April 1967, pp. 97-101.

39. Baird, Sir Dugald. Combined Textbook of Obstetrics and Gynaecology for Students and Practitioners. E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 7th Edition, 1962, p. 655.

DEC 11 1968

ACTION

TO
1 Mr. Scheiber
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☒ - Acknowledged 13/12
☐ - No Action Required
INITIALS UE

AUSTRIAN MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
14 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021

TEL. YUKON 8-7400

No. 4379-A/68

The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in referring to latter's note SO 244 (18) has the honour to transfer herewith the observations of the competent Austrian authorities concerning the execution of a national survey regarding the status of women and family planning.

Austria belongs to those countries who undertake an effort in the field of family policy to achieve a higher birth rate than the mortality rate. The population structur in Austria is signified through the fact, that up to the year 1972 for 1000 employed people there will be 504 old people with pension allowance. To secure the wealth of the families all endeavours must therefore be directed to achieve an appropriate growth of population.

In considering the above mentioned facts the competent Austrian authorities consider that it is therefore at the present moment not appropriate to conduct studies in Austria about the problems of family

The Secretary-General
of the United Nations

United Nations Headquarters
N e w Y o r k 10017, N.Y.

./2

13/12
B.

planning.

Measures have been undertaken in Austria in various fields for the promotion of the family. Austria has passed a law concerning the maternity which grants for the working mothers before and after confinement a period of protection. During this period each mother is released from work and receives her full wages. In addition to this regulation each mother can demand for the duration of one year after the birth of the child an unpaid vacation. During this unpaid vacation the working place of the mother has to be reserved.

For each child up to 16 years a family allowance is granted in Austria and if the professional training will take a longer time this family allowance can be received up to the age of 22 years. Besides the above mentioned family allowance each child can also receive a scholarship for his studies.

The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, December 6, 1968

Österreichische Vertretung bei den Vereinten Nationen

DEC 11 1968
ACTION
To 1 Mr. Schieber
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☐ - Acknowledged
☑ - No Action Required
INITIALS

EK.45/68

S0244(18)

The Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note SO 244(18) of 5th July, 1968. The Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Malaysian Government will be conducting a national survey on the status of women and family planning along the lines indicated in operative para.2(a) of Economic and Social Council Resolution 1326(XLIV) of 31st May, 1968.

The Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 6th December, 1968.

PERMANENT MISSION OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
* NEW YORK *

22/1

DEC 9 - 1968

ACTION

TO: 1 Mr Scheibe
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☐ - Acknowledged
☑ - No Action Required
INITIALS ...

PERMANENT MISSION OF BURMA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

No. 827 /EC

December 3, 1968.

S0244(18)

The Permanent Representative of Burma to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the latter's note of 22 November 1968, requesting interested Member States to undertake a national survey or case study of the status of women and family planning, taking into account certain relevant factors outlined in Economic and Social Council resolution 1326(XLIV) of 31 May 1968.

The contents of the note under acknowledgement have been transmitted to the authorities in Burma for their attention.

The Permanent Representative of Burma avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNION OF BURMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ★ NEW YORK ★

10/12

LRS/bb

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

3 DEC 1968

SO 244 (18)

Le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Représentant permanent du Gabon auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et a l'honneur d'accuser réception de sa note N° 653/MP/NY/68 - LN/RG du 19 novembre 1968, transmettant des renseignements sur les études relatives à la condition de la femme et la planification de la famille que le Gouvernement du Gabon a l'intention d'entreprendre, conformément à la résolution 1326 (XLIV) du Conseil économique et social, et dont les résultats pourraient être disponibles en 1970.

Le Secrétaire général note avec satisfaction l'intérêt manifesté par le Gouvernement du Gabon à contribuer à l'étude du Rapporteur spécial et a l'honneur de se référer à sa note du 22 novembre 1968 informant Son Excellence qu'après une récente consultation du Rapporteur spécial il a été décidé que la date de soumission des résultats des enquêtes nationales ou des études de cas d'espèce sur la condition de la femme et la planification de la famille soit prolongée jusqu'au 1er décembre 1969 de façon à permettre aux gouvernements intéressés de disposer de plus de temps pour entreprendre des enquêtes nationales ou des études de cas d'espèce sur le sujet mentionné ci-dessus.

le 3 décembre 1968.

DEC 9 - 1968
ACTION
TO Mr Scheiles
2
3
Action Completed
Acknowledged
No Action Required
INITIALS ...

N.K. BHATNAGAR,
B-18/352, Lodhi Colony,
NEW DELHI (INDIA)
December 2, 1968.

The Officer Incharge,
U.N. Division of Human Rights,
United Nations,
NEW YORK (U.S.A.)

50244 (18)

Dear Sir,

At present I am engaged in writing a Paper on Family Planning and Status of Women and during the course of my study I have come ~~across~~ to know that the following Paper was read at the Seminar on Measures Requiring for the Advancement of Women held in Phillipines in December, 1966:.

Background Paper A by Mrs. Marguerite J.Fisher, Prof. of Political Science, Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

This Paper will be very useful for my study. I request you to send a copy of this Paper to me urgently as I have to finish my Paper positively by the end of this month.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

N K Bhatnagar

(N. K. BHATNAGAR)

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

हवाई पत्र

AEROGRAMME

85पै 85P

भारत INDIA

To

The Officer Incharge,

U.N. Division of Human Rights,

UNITED NATIONS,

NEW YORK (U.S.A.)

पहला मोड़ FIRST FOLD

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता:- SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:-

MR. N.K. BHATNAGAR,

B-18/352, LODHI COLONY,

NEW DELHI (INDIA)

भारत INDIA

Federal Republic of Germany
The Permanent Observer
to the United Nations

405 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017
MUrray Hill 7-6882

DEC 5 - 1968
ACTION
TO
1 Mr. Scherer
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☐ - Acknowledged
☒ - No Action Required
INITIALS UE

Pol I B 1 - 80.25/6

The Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the latter's Note of 22 November 1968 (SO 244(18)) concerning the submission of a national survey or case study of the status of women and family planning.

The contents of the Note have been forwarded to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

New York, 29 November 1968

DER BEOBACHTER DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND BEI DEN VEREINTEN NATIONEN NEW YORK 8.

10/12

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
auprès des Nations Unies

NOV 27 1968

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO TO THE U. N.
400-402 EAST 51st STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

ACTION
Mr. Scheiber
1
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☐ - Acknowledged
☑ - No Action Required
INITIALS SMS

~~241 East 45rd Street~~
~~New York 17, N. Y.~~
~~Tel. TN 7-6460, 62~~

TI/ge
No.1478/68

SO 244 (18)

Le Représentant Permanent de la République Démocratique du Congo auprès des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, et a l'honneur d'accuser réception de sa note No. SO 244(18) du 22 novembre 1968, dont le contenu a retenu toute son attention.

Le Représentant Permanent de la République Démocratique du Congo auprès des Nations Unies saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les assurances de sa très haute considération.

New York, le 26 novembre 1968

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO AUPRES DES N. U. (N. Y.)

S.E. U.THANT
Secrétaire Général des N.U
NATIONS UNIES
New York, N.Y

2/12

PERMANENT MISSION of the MALDIVE ISLANDS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Concord Hotel of Manhattan
130 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y. 10016
MU 3-9580

NOV 26 1968
ACTION
Mr. Scheuber
2
3
Action Completed
Acknowledged
No Action Required

(TEMPORARY ADDRESS)

No. MM/SUN/113/68 23rd November, 1968.

His Excellency the Secretary-General,
United Nations,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Excellency,

With reference to your Note No. SO 244(18) dated 22nd November, 1968, I would like to inform Your Excellency that, the Maldivian Government's views on the subject was conveyed by my letter No. MM/SUN/107/68 of 16th November, 1968. However, I am passing the contents of Your Excellency's present Note to my Government, for any further comments that they may have.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Abdul Sattar
Permanent Representative of the Maldive Islands to the United Nations.

.2/12

68/ 2322 LS

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL
23 NOV 1968

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE SO 244(18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ... to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note SO 244(18) of 5 July 1968, in which he invited His Excellency's Government, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, if the latter was interested in so doing, to undertake a national survey or case study of the status of women and family planning, taking into account certain relevant factors outlined in the above-mentioned resolution, and to make its findings available to the Secretary-General, as a basis for a further report on the question.

His Excellency might recall that the Secretary-General in his above-mentioned note indicated that it would be greatly appreciated if the findings of such a national survey or case study could be sent to him at the Headquarters of the United Nations by 1 February 1969, so that the Special Rapporteur, appointed by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session (1968) to continue the study on the status of women and family planning, might take this information into account, as requested by the Council, in the report which the Special Rapporteur has been asked to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women.

COPY : COPIE

The Secretary-General has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission for such information should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies. The Secretary-General would be most grateful if he could be informed, if possible by 1 March 1969, if His Excellency's Government, in view of the extension of the date, would undertake a national survey or case study of the status of women and family planning, in order that he may so advise the Special Rapporteur.

22 November 1968

BK

COPY COPY

72 MEMBER STATES PLUS 3 NON-MEMBERS

ENGLISH

CORRESPONDENCE UNIT

AFGHANISTAN
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
BARBADOS
BOTSWANA
BRAZIL
BURMA
BYELORUSSIAN SSR
CANADA
CEYLON
CHINA
CYPRUS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GAMBIA
GHANA
GREECE
GUYANA
HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAQ
IRELAND
ISRAEL
JAMAICA
JAPAN
JORDAN (HASHEMITE)
KENYA
KUWAIT
LESOTHO
LIBERIA
LIBYA
MALAWI
MALAYSIA
MALDIVE ISLANDS
MALTA
MAURITIUS
MONGOLIA
NEPAL
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NIGERIA
NORWAY
PAKISTAN
PHILIPPINES
POLAND
PORTUGAL
SAUDI ARABIA
SIERRA LEONE
SINGAPORE
SOMALIA
SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)
SOUTHERN YEMEN
SUDAN
SWAZILAND
SWEDEN
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
THAILAND
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TURKEY
UGANDA
UKRAINIAN SSR
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
YEMEN
YUGOSLAVIA
ZAMBIA

NON-MEMBER STATES

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)
KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
WESTERN SAMOA

INFORMATION COPY SENT TO:

NOT SENT TO: CHINA-CYPRUS-DENMARK-ETHIOPIA-HUNGARY-JAPAN-LIBYA-NETHERLANDS-NEW ZEALAND-NORWAY-PHILIPPINES-SOUTH AFRICA-TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-UNITED KINGDOM-UNITED STATES-ZAMBIA-SWAZILAND-

ALSO SENT TO:
FAO.GATT.IAEA.ICAO.ILO.IMCO.INT.BANK.
INT.FUND.ITU.UNESCO.UPU.WHO.WMO.

COPY SENT TO:

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE SO 244(18)

Le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Représentant permanent de ... auprès de l'Organisation et a l'honneur de se référer à sa note SO 244(18) en date du 5 juillet 1968 dans laquelle il invitait le Gouvernement de Son Excellence, conformément à la résolution 1326 (XLIV) du Conseil économique et social du 5 juillet 1968, à entreprendre, si la question l'intéressait, une enquête nationale ou une étude de cas d'espèce sur la condition de la femme et la planification de la famille, en tenant compte des facteurs indiqués dans la résolution susmentionnée et à lui faire connaître ses conclusions qui serviraient de base à un nouveau rapport sur la question.

Son Excellence se rappelle probablement que le Secrétaire général, dans la note en question, indiquait qu'il serait très reconnaissant au Gouvernement de Son Excellence si les conclusions de l'enquête nationale ou de l'étude de cas d'espèce entreprise pouvaient lui être communiquées au Siège de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, au plus tard le 1er février 1969, afin que le Rapporteur spécial, chargé par la Commission de la condition de la femme à sa vingt et unième session (1968) de poursuivre l'étude de la condition de la femme et de la planification de la famille, puisse, comme le Conseil le lui a demandé, tenir compte de ces renseignements pour établir le rapport qu'elle a été priée de soumettre à la Commission de la condition de la femme.

Le Secrétaire général souhaite informer Son Excellence qu'à l'issue de consultations récentes avec le Rapporteur spécial, il a été décidé

que la date a laquelle ces renseignements devaient parvenir pouvait être repoussée au 1er décembre 1969 afin de donner aux gouvernements intéressés davantage de temps pour entreprendre une enquête nationale ou une étude de cas d'espèce. Le Secrétaire général serait très reconnaissant au Gouvernement de Son Excellence de bien vouloir lui faire savoir, si possible avant le 1er mars 1969, si compte tenu de la prolongation du délai initial, il a l'intention d'entreprendre une enquête nationale ou une étude de cas d'espèce sur la condition de la femme et la planification de la famille de manière que le Secrétaire général puisse en informer le Rapporteur spécial.

Le 22 novembre 1968

BK

COPY COPIE

34 MEMBER STATES PLUS 6 NON-MEMBERS

FRENCH

ALBANIA
ALGERIA
BELGIUM
BULGARIA
BURUNDI
CAMBODIA
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)
CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)
DAHOMEY
FRANCE
GABON
GUINEA
HAITI
IRAN
ITALY
IVORY COAST
LAOS
LEBANON
LUXEMBOURG
MADAGASCAR

CORRESPONDENCE UNIT

MALI
MAURITANIA
MOROCCO
NIGER
ROMANIA
RWANDA
SENEGAL
TOGO
TUNISIA
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
UPPER VOLTA

NON-MEMBER STATES

HOLY SEE
LIECHTENSTEIN
MONACO
SAN MARINO
SWITZERLAND
VIET-NAM (REPUBLIC OF)

INFORMATION COPY SENT TO:

NOT SENT TO: LUXEMBOURG.MADAGASCAR.
LIECHTENSTEIN.VIET NAM.

ALSO SENT TO:

COPY SENT TO:

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE SO 244(18)

El Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas saluda atentamente al Señor Representante Permanente de ... ante las Naciones Unidas y tiene el honor de referirse a su nota SO 244(18) del 5 de julio de 1968, en la que se invitaba al Gobierno de Su Excelencia, de conformidad con la resolución 1326 (XLIV), del Consejo Económico y Social, del 31 de mayo de 1968, a emprender, si estaba interesado en ello, estudios nacionales o por casos sobre la condición de la mujer y la planificación de la familia, tomando en consideración algunos elementos pertinentes que se resumían en la mencionada resolución, y a transmitir sus conclusiones al Secretario General como base para elaborar un informe sobre esta cuestión.

Como Su Excelencia recordará, en la nota mencionada el Secretario General indicó que quedaría muy agradecido si se le pudieran enviar las conclusiones de dicho estudio nacional o por casos a la Sede de las Naciones Unidas antes del 1° de febrero de 1969, a fin de que el Relator Especial, designado por la Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer en su vigésimo primer período de sesiones (1968) para que continuara el estudio de la condición de la mujer y la planificación de la familia, pudiera, como había solicitado el Consejo, tener en cuenta esa información en el informe que se le había pedido que presentara a la Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer.

COPY COPY

El Secretario General tiene el honor de informar a Su Excelencia que después de recientes consultas con el Relator Especial, se ha decidido aplazar la fecha de presentación de esa información hasta el 1° de diciembre de 1969 a fin de que los Gobiernos interesados tengan más tiempo para realizar los estudios nacionales o por casos. El Secretario General quedaría muy agradecido si se le pudiera informar, de ser posible antes del 1° de marzo de 1969, si el Gobierno de Su Excelencia, en vista del aplazamiento de la fecha, emprendería un estudio nacional o por casos sobre la condición de la mujer y la planificación de la familia, con objeto de poder comunicarlo al Relator Especial.

22 de noviembre de 1968

BK

COPY COPIE

CORRESPONDENCE UNIT

SPANISH (19 MEMBERS)

ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
SPAIN
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

NOT SENT TO:

Chile
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Guinea Equatorial

INFORMATION COPY SENT TO:

RECORDS CONTROL
6 DEC 1968

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

Fédération Mondiale des Sociétés Nationales de la Croix-Rouge, du Croissant-Rouge et du Lion et Soleil Rouges

Télégraphe: LICROSS-GENÈVE
Téléphone: 34 55 80-Télex: 22555

1211 GENÈVE 19
SUISSE

le 21 novembre 1968

SO 244(18)

No action required. SPS.

Madame Margaret K. Bruce
Chef de la Section de la
Condition de la Femme
Nations Unies
Genève

Sujet: Etude supplémentaire des rapports entre la condition de la femme et la planification de la famille

Madame,

Nous nous excusons de venir aujourd'hui accuser réception de votre circulaire du 12 août 1968, seul un surcroît de travail en est la cause. Le sujet soulevé est certes très intéressant, mais il déborde quelque peu le cadre des activités de notre fédération, la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, et bien que son champ d'action s'étende à des domaines les plus divers, celui de la condition de la femme et de la planification de la famille n'est pas spécifiquement en relation directe avec ses activités.

Nous nous bornerons donc pour le moment à vous remercier de bien vouloir nous tenir au courant du développement de ce sujet particulièrement intéressant, et vous prions de croire, Madame, à nos hommages respectueux.

Nedim Abut
Secrétaire Général Adjoint

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, ROOM 536

UNION - TRAVAIL - JUSTICE

NOV 22 1968

ACTION

Mr. Schieber
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☑ - Acknowledged
☐ - No Action Required
INITIALS LRS

MISSION PERMANENTE

DE LA REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES

No 653/MP/NY/68 - LN/EG

NEW YORK, LE 19 Novembre 1968

50244 (18)

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir ci-joint, photocopie d'une lettre qui nous a été adressée par Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et du Tourisme, en réponse aux documents que nous leur avions transmis, concernant la planification de la famille et la condition de la femme.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Lubin Martial NTOUTOUME OBAME
Ambassadeur
Représentant Permanent

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
UNION TRAVAIL JUSTICE
AUPRES DES NATIONS-UNIES

P.J. : 1

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général
de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

NEW YORK . N.Y.

MP/AE/12/11/68.

REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

UNION - TRAVAIL - JUSTICE

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
ET DU TOURISME

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Division des Affaires
Economiques et Financières.-

N° 05118 / MAE/DAEF.-

Libreville, le 13 NOV. 1968

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
et du Tourisme

à Monsieur le Chef de la Mission
Permanente de la République
Gabonaise

Auprès des Nations Unies
866, United Nations Plaza

NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

ARRIVE A NEW YORK LE 19 NOV 1968
ENREGISTRE AU NO. 1634

Objet : Planification de la famille
et condition de la femme.

Réf. : Votre lettre n° 398/MF/NY/68-
RR/VG du 15 Juillet 1968.

Monsieur le Chef de la Mission Permanente,

En réponse à votre lettre citée en référence, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de bien vouloir informer Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies que le Ministère des Affaires Economiques, du Développement, du Plan, des Mines, de l'Energie et des Ressources Hydrauliques Service de la Statistique a soumis à un examen approfondi l'ensemble des documents que vous m'avez transmis par lettre n° 398/MP/NY/68-RR/VG du 15 Juillet 1968.

Dans le cadre du plan quinquennal 1966-1970, il a été prévu un recensement démographique et une enquête socio-médicale ayant pour but de traiter les problèmes de fécondité qui se posent au Gabon. Les études fourniront des élements appréciables susceptibles de répondre avec précision au dossier que vous m'avez transmis.

..../....

Il a été recommandé que les problèmes soulevés dans ce dossier soient approfondis dès que possible. Ce travail ne pourra être effectué qu'en 1970 date à laquelle les résultats des opérations précitées seront disponibles.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Chef de la Mission Permanente, l'assurance de ma haute considération./-

Pour le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et du Tourisme en mission

Le Ministre de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme, Chargé de l'Organisation Nationale des Femmes Gabonaises, assurant l'intérim.

Paul Maurice TOMO.-

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE - UNION TRAVAIL JUSTICE

ORIGINAL DIRECT

22 NOV 1968

LRS/bb

50244(18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note No. 110, dated 31 October 1968, stating that the Government of Chile, with the co-operation of the Agency for International Development, will undertake studies to evaluate existing family planning programmes in Chile, the results of which may be made available for the Special Rapporteur's study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV).

The Secretary-General notes with appreciation the interest of the Government of Chile in making a contribution to the Special Rapporteur's study, and has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission of the findings of national surveys or case studies on the status of women and family planning should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies on the above-mentioned subject.

18 November 1968

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

22 NOV 1968

LRS/bb

SO 244(18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge his note No. 18/19/32, dated 17 September 1968, stating that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to contribute a report early in 1969 for the Special Rapporteur's study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV).

The Secretary-General notes with appreciation the interest of Her Majesty's Government in making a contribution to the Special Rapporteur's study, and has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission of the findings of national surveys or case studies on the status of women and family planning should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies on the above-mentioned subject.

18 November 1968

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

LRS/bb 22 NOV 1968

SO 244(18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note No. 3990, dated 28 October 1968, stating that the Netherlands Government is preparing its contribution to the Special Rapporteur's study on the relationship of the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), but that it cannot give the assurance that it can submit its findings before 1 February 1969.

The Secretary-General notes with appreciation the interest of the Netherlands Government in making a contribution to the Special Rapporteur's study, and has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission of the findings of national surveys or case studies on the status of women and family planning should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies on the above-mentioned subject.

18 November 1968

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

LRS/bb

22 NOV 1968

SO 244(18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note of 24 September 1968, stating that the Norwegian Government is not at the present time in a position to indicate if it can undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, which can be made available for the Special Rapporteur's study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV).

The Secretary-General has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission of information on the above-mentioned subject should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies. The Secretary-General would be most grateful if he could be informed, if possible by 1 March 1969, if His Excellency's Government, in view of the extension of the date, would undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, in order that he may so advise the Special Rapporteur.

18 November 1968

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

22 NOV 1968

LRS/bb

SO 244(18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his note No. 00165, dated 6 September 1968, transmitting information on existing programmes in family planning being implemented by the Dominican Republic's Department of Public Health and Social Welfare, and stating that additional information may be furnished at a later date, which may be incorporated in the Special Rapporteur's study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV).

The Secretary- General notes with appreciation the interest of the Government of the Dominican Republic in making a contribution to the Special Rapporteur's study, and has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission of the findings of national surveys or case studies on the status of women and family planning should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies on the above-mentioned subjects.

18 November 1968

RECORDS CONTROL

ORIGINAL DIRECT

22 NOV 1968

LRS/bb

SO 244(18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to His Excellency's note No. UN-3669/A, dated 3 September 1968, the receipt of which was acknowledged on 6 September 1968. It will be recalled that the above-mentioned note stated that Government of the United States will be pleased to prepare a report on the status of women and family planning, which can be made available for the Special Rapporteur's study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV).

The Secretary-General notes with appreciation the interest of the Government of the United States in making a contribution to the Special Rapporteur's study, and has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission of the findings of national surveys or case studies on the status of women and family planning should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies on the above-mentioned subject.

18 November 1968

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

LRS/bb 22 NOV 1968

SO 244(18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of its note No. N 120/4 (3) of 15 October 1968, stating that there is a tentative plan to undertake a joint study by the Ethiopian Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare and the Haile Selassie I University on the issues related to Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), adopted on 31 May 1968 and entitled "Family planning and the status of women".

The Secretary-General notes with appreciation the interest of the Ethiopian Government in making a contribution to the Special Rapporteur's study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), and has the honour to inform the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission of the findings of national surveys or case studies of the status of women and family planning should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies on the above-mentioned subject.

18 November 1968

RECORDS CONTROL

ORIGINAL DIRECT

22 NOV 1968

LRS/bb

SO 244(18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of His Excellency's note dated 18 September 1968 stating that, for lack of time, His Excellency's Government is unable to undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV) adopted on 31 May 1968.

His Excellency might recall that the Secretary-General in his note SO 244 (18) of 5 July 1968, in which he invited His Excellency's Government, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), to make a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning if it was interested in so doing, indicated that it would be greatly appreciated if the findings of such a national survey or case study could be sent to him at the Headquarters of the United Nations by 1 February 1969, so that the Special Rapporteur, appointed by the Commission on the Status of Women to continue the study of the status of women and family planning, might take this information into account, as requested by the Council, in the report which she has been asked to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Secretary-General has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission for such information should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies. The Secretary-General would be most grateful if he could be informed, if possible by 1 March 1969, if His Excellency's Government, in view of the extension of the date of submission on information on the above-mentioned subject, would undertake a national survey or case study of the status of women and family planning, in order that he may so advise the Special Rapporteur.

18 November 1968

LRS/ue

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL
26 NOV 1968

SO 244 (18)

14 November 1968

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of His Excellency's note dated 26 September 1968, stating that, for lack of time, His Excellency's Government is unable to undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV) adopted on 31 May 1968.

His Excellency might recall that the Secretary-General in his note SO 244 (18) of 5 July 1968, in which he invited His Excellency's Government, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), to make a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning if it was interested in so doing, indicated that it would be greatly appreciated if the findings of such a national survey or case study could be sent to him at the Headquarters of the United Nations by 1 February 1969, so that the Special Rapporteur, appointed by the Commission on the Status of Women to continue the study of the status of women and family planning, might take this information into account, as requested by the Council, in the report which she has been asked to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Secretary-General has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission for such information should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies. The Secretary-General would be most grateful if he could be informed, if possible by 1 March 1969, if His Excellency's Government, in view of the extension of the date of submission of information on the above-mentioned subject, would undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, in order that he may so advise the Special Rapporteur.

14 November 1968

ORIGINAL SHEET
RECORDS CONTROL
26 NOV 1968

LRS/ls

SO 244 (18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of His Excellency's note dated 25 September 1968, stating that, for lack of time, His Excellency's Government is unable to undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV) adopted on 31 May 1968.

His Excellency might recall that the Secretary-General in his note SO 244 (18) of 5 July 1968, in which he invited His Excellency's Government, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), to make a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning if it was interested in so doing, indicated that it would be greatly appreciated if the findings of such a national survey or case study could be sent to him at the Headquarters of the United Nations by 1 February 1969, so that the Special Rapporteur, appointed by the Commission on the Status of Women to continue the study of the status of women and family planning, might take this information into account, as requested by the Council, in the report which she has been asked to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Secretary-General has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission for such information should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies. The Secretary-General would be most grateful if he could be informed, if possible by 1 March 1969, if His Excellency's Government, in view of

the extension of the date of submission on information on the above-mentioned subject, would undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, in order that he may so advise the Special Rapporteur.

14 November 1968

LRS/le
RECORDS CONTROL

15 NOV 1968

SO 244 (18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of His Excellency's note dated 18 September 1968, stating that, for lack of time, His Excellency's Government is unable to undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV) adopted on 31 May 1968.

His Excellency might recall that the Secretary-General in his note SO 244 (18) of 5 July 1968, in which he invited His Excellency's Government, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), to make a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning if it was interested in so doing, indicated that it would be greatly appreciated if the findings of such a national survey or case study could be sent to him at the Headquarters of the United Nations by 1 February 1969, so that the Special Rapporteur, appointed by the Commission on the Status of Women to continue the study of the status of women and family planning, might take this information into account, as requested by the Council, in the report which she has been asked to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Secretary-General has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission for such information should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies. The Secretary-General would be most grateful if he could be informed, if possible by 1 March 1969, if His Excellency's Government, in view of the extension of the date of submission on information on the above-mentioned subject, would undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, in order that he may so advise the Special Rapporteur.

14 November 1968

RECORDS CONTROL
LRS/ls

15 NOV 1968

SO 244 (18)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of His Excellency's note dated 23 September 1968, stating that, for lack of time, His Excellency's Government is unable to undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV) adopted on 31 May 1968.

His Excellency might recall that the Secretary-General in his note SO 244 (18) of 5 July 1968, in which he invited His Excellency's Government, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), to make a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning if it was interested in so doing, indicated that it would be greatly appreciated if the findings of such a national survey or case study could be sent to him at the Headquarters of the United Nations by 1 February 1969, so that the Special Rapporteur, appointed by the Commission on the Status of Women to continue the study of the status of women and family planning, might take this information into account, as requested by the Council, in the report which she has been asked to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Secretary-General has the honour to inform His Excellency that, after recent consultations with the Special Rapporteur, it has been decided that the date of submission for such information should be extended to 1 December 1969, in order to enable interested Governments to have more time to undertake national surveys or case studies. The Secretary-General would be most grateful if he could be informed, if possible by 1 March 1969, if His Excellency's Government, in view of the extension of the date of submission on information on the above-mentioned subject, would undertake a national survey or case study on the status of women and family planning, in order that he may so advise the Special Rapporteur.

14 November 1968

MKB/ue

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

14 NOV 1968

SO 244 (18)

8 November 1968

Dear Mr. Nehemiah,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your letter addressed to Mr. Lawson concerning the study on the status of women and family planning which is currently being undertaken by Mrs. Helvi Sipilä, a Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on the Status of Women.

We have drawn Mrs. Sipilä's attention to your letter and she has expressed her interest in visiting FAO Headquarters. Unfortunately, however, this is not possible for her at the present time. It might be possible in the first few months of 1969. In this connexion, however, I should inform you that she has decided to defer the completion of her final report beyond the 1970 date which the Commission had originally suggested.

In the meantime, we should be most greateful if you would forward to us here at the United Nations Headquarters, any documentation which you consider relevant to this study.

Yours sincerely,

Margaret K. Bruce
Chief
Section on the Status of Women

Mr. J.V.A. Nehemiah
Director
International Agency Liaison Division
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

MISION PERMANENTE DE CHILE
ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

NOV 1 1 1968
ACTION
TO: 1 Mr. Schreiber
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☑ - Acknowledged
☐ - No Action Required
INITIALS

No. 110

Nueva York, 31 de octubre de 1968.

50244(18)

Señor Secretario General:

En relación a la Nota de Vuestra Excelencia SO 244 (18) tengo el agrado de comunicarle que el Ministerio de Salud Pública de la República de Chile suscribió, el 28 de junio de 1968, un acuerdo con la Agencia Internacional de Desarrollo para efectuar durante dos años y medio estudios sobre "Investigación Operacional en Planificación Familiar" cuyo objetivo es medir efectos de los servicios de planificación familiar ofrecidos en Chile en tasas de natalidad, aborto y mortalidad materna.

Oportunamente y a medida que se obtengan pondré en conocimiento de Vuestra Excelencia detalles del programa y sus resultados.

Aprovecho esta oportunidad para reiterar a Vuestra Excelencia las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

JOSE PIÑERA
Embajador
Representante Permanente

AL EXCELENTISIMO
U THANT
SECRETARIO GENERAL
NACIONES UNIDAS
NUEVA YORK.

The Permanent Mission of the
Kingdom of Libya
to the United Nations
New York

OCT 31 1968

ACTION

بعثة المملكة الليبية الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

TO: Mr Scheibe
1
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☐ - Acknowledged
☑ - No Action Required
INITIALS: SMS

No. 9/1/2/1605

29 October 1968

50244(18)

Excellency,

I have the honour to make reference to your letter, No. SO 244(18), dated 5 July 1968, concerning family planning and the status of women.

The problem of population growth does not exist in Libya and consequently the Government does not intend, at the present, to undertake any survey of family planning.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

WAHBI EL BOURI
Permanent Representative of Libya
to the United Nations

His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary General
United Nations

PERMANENT MISSION OF
THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
711 THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: OXFORD 7-5547

OCT 31 1968
ACTION
TO: Mr. Schreiber
1
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☑ - Acknowledged
☐ - No Action Required
INITIALS SAS

No. 3990

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note SO 244(18) dated 5 July 1968, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands Government is preparing a contribution for the study of the status of women and family planning undertaken by the Special Rapporteur. The Netherlands Government cannot, however, give the assurance that this contribution will reach the Secretary-General before 1 February 1969.

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 28 October 1968

Permanent mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations, New York
1567

The Secretary-General
of the United Nations
New York, N.Y.

22/8

No. 3990

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note SO 244(18) dated 5 July 1968, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands Government is preparing a contribution for the study of the status of women and family planning undertaken by the Special Rapporteur. The Netherlands Government, cannot, however, give the assurance that this contribution will reach the Secretary-General before 1 February 1969.

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 28 October 1968

The Secretary-General
of the United Nations
New York, N.Y.

OCT 28 1968

ACTION

Mr. Schuster

1

2

3

☐ - Action Completed

☐ - Acknowledged

☑ - No Action Required

INITIALS SM

SC/68/215

PERMANENT MISSION OF JAPAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note No. SO 244(18) dated 5 July 1968, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Japan has no plan to undertake a national survey or case study relating to the status of women and family planning in accordance with the resolution 1326 (XLIV) of the Economic and Social Council.

24 October 1968

PERMANENT MISSION OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS • NEW YORK • 在ニューヨーク国際連合日本政府代表部

30/10