



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 60th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. SOBHY (Egypt)

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 30: UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE
(continued)

- (a) IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 3519 (XXX): REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
- (b) STATUS AND ROLE OF WOMEN IN EDUCATION AND IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
- (c) INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
- (d) VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
- (e) WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE CONFERENCE

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

* This record is subject to correction. Corrections should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned *within one week of the date of publication* to the Chief of the Official Records Editing Section, room A-3550, 866 United Nations Plaza (Alcoa Building), and incorporated in a copy of the record.

Corrections will be issued after the end of the session, in a separate fascicle for each Committee.

Distr. GENERAL
A/C.3/34/SR.60
3 December 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

The meeting was called to order at 10.40 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 80: UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE
(continued) (A/34/357, 542; A/C.3/34/L.42, L.52)

- (a) IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 3519 (XXX): REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/34/471, 113, 391)
- (b) STATUS AND ROLE OF WOMEN IN EDUCATION AND IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/34/321, 577 and Add.1; A/C.3/34/L.49)
- (c) INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/34/579; A/C.3/34/L.47)
- (d) VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/34/612; A/C.3/34/L.44, L.45)
- (e) WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE CONFERENCE (A/CONF.94/PG/12; A/34/657 and Add.1; A/C.3/34/L.48, L.50, L.53, L.66)

1. Mrs. DEVAUD (France), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.42, said that Australia, Canada, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Greece, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan and Kenya had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

2. The sponsors wished to add a second preambular paragraph referring to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and its agenda and organization of work. They had also felt that the fourth preambular paragraph should specify that women and men should have equal access to all forms of education and training. In paragraph 2, the full title of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women should be included.

3. The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women would no doubt note that over the centuries women had always participated in development, whether in the context of the family, society or the economy, and that women had provided services that were an extension of housework, such as the hewing of wood and the drawing of water, ever since prehistoric times and had been responsible for the nutrition of countries and of continents by their work in the fields; women had always participated in the agricultural, industrial and service spheres in the development of their countries, but generally in a subordinate manner which gave no scope for their real capacities. Thus, it was desirable that the programme for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women should emphasize the participation of women in decision-making in all spheres, whether economic, socio-cultural or, above all, political, in both developed and developing countries. Indeed, the developing countries were setting an example to developed countries in ensuring a more rapid

(Mrs. Devaud, France)

access of women to governmental posts, and it seemed that changes in opinion were taking place so that countries were proud to announce the participation of women in parliaments and Governments.

4. Ms. RICHTER (Argentina), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.47, announced that Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, the Philippines and the United Republic of Cameroon had become sponsors. The operative paragraphs of the draft resolution referred to the immediate future of the Institute, and the preambular part was designed to avoid any repetition, since the resolutions approved by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the question of the Institute were sufficiently well known and should be fully implemented. That applied in particular to Economic and Social Council resolution 1998 (LX), which had established the guidelines for the Institute's activities, and especially the need for close collaboration with the regional centres and institutes which had similar objectives. Those guidelines had been endorsed in General Assembly resolution 31/135, and all countries, particularly developing countries, should be aware of the value of the Institute as a point of reference and a channel of communication for research and training projects for the advancement of women. At the same time, it was important that the work of the Institute should be co-ordinated, so as to avoid any overlap in programmes, particularly in the Latin American region itself, in which the Centre of the Inter-American Commission of Women at Cordoba, Argentina, was already operating.

5. In connexion with paragraph 1, she said that Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/11 had already been implemented and the headquarters agreement was being negotiated. Any further delay in setting up the Institute would be unjustified. The sponsors hoped that the negotiations would bring a solution which would make the Board of Trustees truly representative of all regions of the world and at the same time would ensure close co-operation with the host country. Her delegation hoped that the Board of Trustees would reflect more fairly the interests of the countries of the Latin American region, since the integration of women into development was a subject of particular interest to those countries. Paragraph 3 referred to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, which would ensure stability in the Institute's programmes, although that would not preclude the Institute's administration and its Board of Trustees from encouraging major contributions to the budget.

6. The sponsors wished to add a new paragraph 4, to read: "Requests the Secretary-General to consult Member States with a view to nominating the Director of the Institute as soon as possible."

7. The present paragraph 4 would then become paragraph 5. It referred to the submission of reports concerning the Institute, one of which, the report of the meeting of the Board of Trustees held in October 1979, had already been prepared and would be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1980. The sponsors hoped that a report on the conclusion of a headquarters agreement could also be ready at that time. If there were other reports on the work initiated by the Institute in 1980, the General Assembly would be able to receive them through the Economic and Social Council.

/...

8. Mrs. SAELZLER (German Democratic Republic), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48, said that Bulgaria, Guyana and Viet Nam had joined the list of sponsors.

9. The situation in the world made clear the need for specific action to preserve peace in order to ensure effective social progress for all women, as well as educational possibilities and all the other rights set forth in the World Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Women on the basis of the inclusion of women in all fields of life. The adoption of the draft declaration referred to in paragraph 3 would give women greater security in their development.

10. Mrs. NAVCHA (Mongolia), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.49, announced that Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, the Ivory Coast, the Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Upper Volta had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

11. The national development process concerned all citizens, both women and men. If the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women were to be achieved, Governments must adopt effective measures to enable women to participate on an equal footing with men in all aspects of national life. The problem of the participation of women in the political, socio-economic and intellectual life of society could not be solved unless Governments themselves took steps to improve the status and role of women in respect of the right to work, access to education and training and protection against encroachments on their rights. It was only under those conditions that women would be able to make an effective contribution to the development of the societies in which they lived. The draft resolution therefore drew the attention of Governments to the need to accelerate the process of the full integration of women into society and ensure that they had equal opportunities with men. The sponsors hoped that the World Conference would give due attention to the question of enhancing the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields, and paragraph 4 therefore requested the Secretary-General to circulate his analytical report on the subject. The sponsors felt it necessary to stress the need for broad equality between women and men and for the practical participation of women in development.

12. Ms. MARKUS (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.50, announced that Sao Tome and Principe had become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

13. Since the World Conference for the International Women's Year in 1975, all countries had been considering each year what societies had been doing for women and what were the most significant projects and activities to assist women in carrying out their role within and outside the family. That would help countries to take into account the role that women could play in promoting the progress of their countries when preparing development plans. Following the adoption of the Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action at the World Conference of the International Women's Year, a number of programmes and activities had been carried out to implement those instruments. The sponsors had therefore wished to include in the provisional agenda

(Ms. Markus, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women a new item concerning Palestinian women and activities and programmes to assist those women and raise their standard of living in respect of health, education, economic and social needs and employment opportunities.

14. Since the objectives of the 1980 World Conference included the review and evaluation of progress achieved and obstacles encountered during the first half of the United Nations Decade for Women, the new item would make it possible to review the economic and social requirements of Palestinian women and take the necessary measures to help improve their standard of living and that of their families within and outside the occupied territories. Palestinian women suffered various problems in addition to Israeli occupation, such as the decline in levels of health, the lack of housing, environmental pollution and the lack of schools and training institutions and employment opportunities, and solutions to those problems must be found.

15. Mrs. SHAHANI (Philippines), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.52, said that Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand and Venezuela had become sponsors.

16. The draft resolution was designed to promote recognition of the concept that the needs and problems of women refugees were universal; thus, it did not refer to any specific country.

17. Ms. ILIĆ (Yugoslavia), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.53 on preparations for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, announced that the delegations of the Bahamas, Cuba, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Venezuela had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution. The thrust of the draft resolution was to provide sufficient resources for the Secretariat and Member States, so that they could continue successful preparations for the 1980 World Conference. She drew attention to paragraph 2 of the draft, which listed certain activities which required special provisions in the regular budget; those activities included, inter alia, measures to ensure the participation of representatives from developing countries, the preparation of adequate documentation, the holding of preparatory seminars, such as the one on the situation of women under apartheid, and the holding of a third session of the Preparatory Committee in order to consider the final drafts of documents on the review and appraisal of progress in implementing the objectives of the Decade and the documents to be issued by the remaining two regional preparatory meetings, which had not yet been held. Paragraphs 3 and 4 contained requests for extrabudgetary funds to ensure the participation of representatives from the island and land-locked developing countries and to provide for information activities after the Conference. Consultations with interested delegations were still continuing with regard to paragraph 5, in particular with regard to the number of Vice-Presidents and the formula for ensuring equitable geographical distribution of the officers of the Bureau; those matters should be settled by the General Assembly at its current session and not be passed on to the Preparatory Committee, which had more important things to deal with. She was confident that, following further consultations, the sponsors and interested delegations would soon arrive at a generally acceptable formula.

18. The CHAIRMAN said that consultations with regard to the draft resolution were extremely important because of the financial implications involved. The Fifth Committee must have the draft resolution in its final form as soon as possible, so that it could take a decision on the financial implications.

19. Mr. THIAM (Senegal) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.66, which was an amendment to draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48. Although the subject of the new international economic order had been much discussed, little attention had been given to the need for a new world cultural order, without which the new international economic order would have no meaning and no chance of success. Women played a primordial cultural role in all societies, and genuine harmony and equality among men and women would have to include recognition of that role. His delegation's amendment therefore sought to ensure that the cultural aspects of women's participation in development were recognized in draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48.

20. Mr. UY (Budget Division) said that the financial implications of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.53 would require some revision of the budget estimates contained in the Secretary-General's note in document A/34/657 and Add.1, which had been prepared on the basis of the report of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (A/CONF.94/PC/12). It appeared that paragraph 2 (a) of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.53 did not require the allocation of the \$92,430 listed in paragraph 11 of the budget estimates (A/34/657), and thus the total requirements for travel were reduced to \$73,470. Furthermore, paragraph 2 (b) of the draft resolution did not require the allocation of the \$163,800 for the information activities listed in paragraph 25 of the budget estimates (A/34/657), which dealt with follow-up activities and not activities prior to and during the Conference as called for in paragraph 2 (b) of the draft resolution. It would therefore seem that the total figure for additional requirements, excluding conference servicing costs, would be \$227,490 instead of the \$483,720 listed in paragraph 6 of the budget estimates (A/34/657/Add.1). He pointed out that the conference servicing costs would be taken up by the Fifth Committee later in the session, in its consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements for 1980.

21. The CHAIRMAN invited delegations to comment on the draft resolutions submitted under agenda item 80.

22. Mrs. BIHI (Somalia) said that the United Nations played a central role in defining and formulating concepts, goals and specific measures aimed at ending the age-old injustices to which women had been and were still being subjected in every part of the world. In that connexion, her delegation hoped that the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women would be completed and adopted at the current session of the General Assembly. Her delegation welcomed the offer of the Dominican Republic to serve as host country for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and hoped that Member States would contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Institute, so that it could soon be fully operational. She was gratified to note that the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women was being used in practical and innovative ways for both global and national projects integrated into national development efforts and that many projects supported by the Fund were concerned with

(Mrs. Bihi, Somalia)

income-generating activities for women and appropriate technology to lighten the time-consuming and energy-consuming labours of women, particularly women in rural areas in the developing countries. In that connexion, her delegation supported draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.44 and expressed its gratitude to the Fund for having approved two projects in Somalia aimed at broadening the skills of Somali women and emphasizing the key role women played in agricultural and rural development. It hoped that the various specialized agencies and regional bodies of the United Nations system would increase their efforts for the active integration of measures related to women's needs into their development planning in recognition of the valuable contribution women could make to development.

23. The coming World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women was an event of major significance for the women's movement and called for careful and detailed preparation. Her delegation therefore supported the convening of a third session of the Preparatory Committee to resolve outstanding problems and strongly supported the adoption of budgetary provisions to ensure adequate representation from the least developed countries. It supported draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.50 and welcomed the inclusion in the Conference agenda of items on a programme of action for women in southern Africa and on the review and evaluation of the social and economic needs of Palestinian women. Concern for women who suffered particularly harsh deprivation of human rights under unjust and oppressive conditions would add validity to the wider consideration of the condition of women today. The major task of the Conference must be to strengthen the conceptual framework within which the work of the Decade was being carried on. Recognition must be given both to the problems which all women shared and to the acute problems which bore most oppressively on the lives of women in developing countries. The principle of equal pay for equal work must become the general rule in every part of the world. Motherhood should be given national recognition as a public service, and Governments must provide facilities - educational services, maternity leave, work schedules that took account of child care, day-care centres and the like - in order to help women at all levels of society deal with the multiple roles they were called upon to play. Other issues that called for attention were women's legal status with regard to marriage, divorce, and child and family support and their right to control their own financial affairs. Governments should take specific measures through legislation and the mobilization of public opinion to break down the psychological barriers which stood in the way of women's equality with men and the development of their full potential. Educational authorities and parents must work to eliminate the sexual stereotypes which channelled women into certain traditional areas and limited their opportunities and potential for contributing to all areas of society. Such universal problems were more acute in the developing world, where many suffered additional disabilities connected with under-development. The Conference must deal with all aspects of the problem, so as to place the pressing need for immediate specific measures within the larger national and international context of development planning and the establishment of a new international economic order. In that connexion, the Baghdad Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development had established an important correlation between the status of women in a given society and that society's level of social, economic and political development. International efforts to close the gap between developed and developing countries were highly relevant to the needs of women in developing countries.

/...

(Mrs. Bihi, Somalia)

24. Efforts must be made at the international level to raise the consciousness of Governments which had not yet realized the extent and value of women's contribution to development. Her delegation noted with great interest that an International Labour Organisation study on women in industry in developing countries had found that the success of policies in such areas as science and technology, education, nutrition, and food processing and distribution depended largely on the extent to which women had been involved. In particular, the value of women's work in the rural areas of developing countries was unrecognized and unacknowledged in development planning. A related problem which also needed careful study by the World Conference was the negative effect produced on women in rural areas by some technologically sophisticated development projects based on international economic arrangements which often disregarded indigenous cultural and economic systems and could have the effect of lowering the status and role of women by eliminating functions which gave women value in their home and community. International and national efforts to speed the development process provided a permanent foundation for improving the status of all people, including women, in developing countries, but women should not be expected to suffer adverse conditions while long-term procedures of uncertain success were being worked out. Furthermore, improved economic and social conditions did not necessarily guarantee immediate and automatic reforms benefitting women. The most pressing need for immediate action in developing countries was in the area of women's education, since improved educational opportunities at all levels provided the key to employment, health and usefulness to society and enabled women to help themselves and their families in breaking out of the cycle of ignorance, poverty and disease.

25. In conclusion, she stated that the socialist revolution in her country had included measures aimed at liberating women and providing them with full educational, political, labour and legal equality, thus enabling women to contribute to all aspects of local, national and world affairs.

26. Mr. EDIS (United Kingdom) said that the background to draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48 was to be found in draft resolution IV adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women early in 1978. That draft resolution had been adopted by consensus after substantial amendments had been made to it. Delegations from a variety of regions that had expressed reservations in that connexion were listed in paragraph 85 of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-seventh session (E/1978/32/Rev.1). Draft resolution IV invited Governments to express their views and requested the Commission on the Status of Women simply to consider once again the question of elaborating a draft declaration. Paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48 went further in that it urged the Commission to consider that question with priority. Since the question of elaborating a draft declaration had already been included in the agenda of the Commission, his delegation saw no reason to give it priority. Moreover, draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48 did not take sufficiently into account the views of Governments and the views expressed by delegations during the current session of the General Assembly. His delegation and another delegation were therefore submitting a number of amendments to that draft resolution.

27. Mr. MELAMED (Israel) said that a number of the draft resolutions before the Committee tended, in general, to strengthen the drive to improve the status of women in the world and to intensify activities leading to the forthcoming World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. However, draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.50 was bound to weaken the World Conference and its future impact. That draft resolution would concentrate the debates of the Conference on the selfish, particularistic and political goals of one group of participating States and would inject into those debates the hatred that Israel's Arab enemies bore towards it. The sponsors of that draft resolution were thus aiming at total disruption of the Conference.

28. In the course of preparations for the World Conference there had been a number of other developments related to the same question. In General Assembly resolution 33/185, which established that the World Conference would have employment, health and education as a subtheme, paragraph 3 invited suggestions from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), among other agencies. On the other hand, the annex to General Assembly resolution 33/189, which established the provisional agenda for the Conference, recognized only the women of southern Africa as requiring a special place on that agenda. However, in spite of those General Assembly decisions and opposition from many quarters, the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women had decided at its second session that the draft programme for the second half of the Decade should include consideration of the social and economic needs of Palestinian women. It had also requested that a report on special measures to assist those women should be prepared for the Conference.

29. The preparatory activities leading to the Conference were thus being manoeuvred with a view to making Arab propaganda against Israel the central, political issue of the Conference. His country's Arab enemies, not content with a report submitted by UNRWA or by the Economic Commission for Western Asia, wanted a special agenda item that would obscure all the others. Women all over the world, including Arab women, would gain nothing from such manoeuvres, and one more opportunity to improve their lot would be lost. The Committee would be showing disdain for the suffering of women and children all over the world if it adopted draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.50. The group of women referred to therein should not have precedence over others, and the conflict in the Middle East should not obscure and obstruct the work of the World Conference.

30. A world conference of women leaders held at Jerusalem in June 1979 had recommended that the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and other international conferences should focus on their declared topics. The conference at Jerusalem had also urged that special measures should be taken immediately to ensure a future in which women would enjoy equal participation. To that end, it had recommended the development of a women's-rights and human-rights platform patterned after the World Plan of Action to be promoted by women across international, ideological and national party lines. It had also recommended the establishment of specific goals, strategies and time-tables for increasing the number of women in elective and appointive public office until women were represented in equal numbers. Furthermore, the Jerusalem conference had appealed to all women and men to encourage the peace process emanating from the Middle East and, in the spirit of the Decade for Women, to demand that all disputes and differences should be settled by peaceful means.

(Mr. Belamed, Israel)

31. In keeping with the genuine aspirations of the women of the world and their expectations of the World Conference, his delegation would vote against draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.50 and hoped that many delegations that believed in the cause of women would do likewise.

32. Mrs. BIHI (Somalia) said that peace and development, which provided the permanent framework of equality, could not be attained unless a just economic order was established and unless colonialism and all forms of foreign domination, aggression, military intervention and interference, and apartheid and other forms of racism, including zionism, were eliminated. Those evils were particularly dangerous where the exploitation of women was concerned. A greater effort must be made to end dangerous regional conflicts, such as those in southern Africa, the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, since women were under particular pressures in those areas. Her delegation was therefore happy to join the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.52.

33. Mr. OULD SID'AHMED VALL (Mauritania) said that the situation of Palestinian women and women under apartheid called for special attention and thorough study. His delegation therefore supported draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.50, which should be considered on the basis of its own merits. However, his delegation would abstain in the vote on draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.44, since there was so much disagreement among delegations on the question whether the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women should be transferred to Vienna.

34. Mr. ABDUL WAHAB (Iraq) proposed that the following paragraph should be inserted before the last preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48: "Taking into account the report of the Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development, held at Baghdad from 6 to 13 May 1979". His delegation also wished to become a sponsor of that draft resolution.

35. Mrs. SAELZLER (German Democratic Republic) said that the amendment proposed by the representative of Iraq was acceptable to the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48. She also announced that the delegations of Sierra Leone and Gabon had joined the list of sponsors.

36. Mr. LIVERMORE (Canada) said that draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48 had arisen essentially out of General Assembly resolution 32/142. A number of delegations that had either voted against that resolution or abstained in the vote on it had indicated that the action proposed therein was neither necessary nor desirable. Moreover, the draft resolution now before the Committee was contentious and emanated from a number of States that maintained that there should be a consensus on all human-rights questions. When the proposal on the draft declaration in question had been submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women, a great number of reservations had been expressed by more than one regional group. The views of Governments concerning the proposed action had subsequently been sought, mainly because the General Assembly had undertaken the drafting of a more comprehensive statement on the rights of women. It could be seen from document A/34/471 on women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and

(Mr. Livermore, Canada)

in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination that many States had not directly addressed the idea of drafting a convention.

37. There were many doubts about the wisdom of proceeding before other actions had been completed and the results of the forthcoming World Conference had been analysed. Moreover, if the Committee did proceed, it should do so on the basis of greater harmony. Together with the delegation of the United Kingdom, his delegation had sought to reintroduce the idea of equality into draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48 and proposed a number of amendments. The second half of the fourth preambular paragraph should read: "if they have equal opportunities with men for education, employment, health care facilities, public functions of a social, economic, administrative or political character and a social atmosphere necessary for the utilization of these opportunities". The second half of the fifth preambular paragraph should read: "to the achievement of international peace, to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to creating the new international economic order". The second half of the sixth preambular paragraph should read: "the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, all situations of violations of human rights, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination". In the first line of paragraph 3 the words "with priority" should be deleted, and after the words "racial discrimination" in the fourth line of paragraph 3 the words "all situations of violations of human rights" should be inserted. The following addition should be made at the end of that paragraph: "taking into account the views of Governments thereon and views expressed during the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly".

38. Ms. van den ASSUM (Netherlands) wished to know whether paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.53 referred only to the post-conference encounter for journalists or whether it also covered the need to retain information staff after the Conference. She wondered how the Secretariat would interpret paragraph 2 (d) of that draft resolution, particularly where the need to retain staff after the Conference was concerned.

39. Mr. MASHA (Department of Public Information) recalled that according to the statement made by the representative of the Budget Division regarding the financial implications of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.53, all the requests in paragraphs 19-25 of document A/34/657 on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 would be deleted, including the request concerning the staff that would be required to carry out follow-up information activities. It would be difficult to carry out any work after the Conference unless the appropriate financial commitments had been made. Moreover, without the necessary staff, publicity on the outcome of the Conference and follow-up work would be seriously affected.

40. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) asked the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48 to explain the words "social atmosphere" in the fourth preambular paragraph of that draft resolution. Her delegation did not see how those words fitted into the context of the draft resolution, certain paragraphs of which overlapped with those of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.49. Moreover, draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.48 did not really appear to fall within the context of the World Conference. She also pointed out that in the last paragraph of that draft resolution it was inappropriate to combine the word "struggle" with the word "peace".

41. Mr. SHERIFIS (Cyprus) said that since two fifths of the population of his country consisted of displaced persons, his delegation took a strong stand on proposals such as that contained in draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.52 on refugee women. The report requested in paragraph 2 of that draft resolution would serve a very useful purpose. The agenda of the World Conference would not be complete without in-depth consideration of the important humanitarian issue of women refugees. His delegation assumed that the term "women refugees" included all women who were forced to flee from their homes and land and were obliged to live elsewhere, either in their own country or in another country.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

42. The CHAIRMAN announced that since the report of the Economic and Social Council on the protection of human rights in Chile (A/34/583 and Add.1) had been issued only the preceding day, the delegations preparing a draft resolution concerning the situation in Chile had suggested that the deadline for submission of that draft should be postponed until 6 p.m. that day. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee decided to accept that suggestion.

43. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.