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Mrs. GOLDMAN	United States of America

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Mrs. STANLEY	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Mrs. MYRDAL	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Representatives of non-governmental organizations:Category A:

Miss KAHN	World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)
Mrs. SPRAGUE	World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)

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Mrs. MANUILA	International Association of Penal Law and International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law
Miss SCHAIN	Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations
Mrs. SUSHEELA DAYAL	All-India Women's Conference
Mrs. NOIDE	Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
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Secretariat:

Mrs. TENISON-WOODS	Chief of the Status of Women Section
Mrs. BRINBERG-VINAYER	Secretary of the Commission

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/PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES OF POLITICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN (E/1712, E/CN.6/168)

The CHAIRMAN invited the Commission to begin consideration of item 3, sub-paragraph (c) which related to programmes of political education for women. She said that the representative of UNESCO would comment on the projects which her Organization was planning in that field.

Mrs. MYRDAL (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) expressed UNESCO's regret that in previous years it had been unable to assist the Commission more effectively. She stressed that from 1952 onward that would no longer be the case because of the draft programme UNESCO was planning to submit to the fifteenth general conference on education which was to meet at Geneva in 1952 and which would be devoted to the education of women. Furthermore, in reply to the invitation it had received after the adoption of resolution 304 (XI), UNESCO was planning to collect and compile suggestions on teaching in the field of political education for women. While the pamphlets being prepared by the United Nations were intended mainly for the use of women's organizations, the three booklets that UNESCO was preparing for publication in English, Spanish and French would be for the use of teachers.

In conclusion she stressed UNESCO's growing interest in the Commission's work and its desire to co-operate with that body in those fields which were within its competence.

Mrs. GOLDMAN (United States of America) was pleased to learn that UNESCO was taking an active part in promoting the political education of women. UNESCO already had wide experience in the field of educational guidance, and that experience would be most useful to the Commission by enabling it to plan its future work along more effective lines.

She congratulated the Secretariat on the layout of document E/CN.6/168 and the information it contained. In that connexion, she said it was customary in the United States, where the women's organizations had made great efforts to enable women to use their right to vote, to speak not of "education" but of "information" and not of "politics" but of "public affairs". She therefore suggested that the title of the document should be amended to read

"Information on

"Information on Public Affairs for Women who have recently acquired the vote". Of course, as the number of countries which granted women the right to vote increased, it would become less essential to collect information for their use, but many years would pass before women would know how to use to the best advantage the rights they had acquired so rapidly. She stressed the importance for women not only of obtaining political rights but also of being able to use them, for it was the right to vote which enabled women to change laws and statutes unfavourable to their sex and to defend the United Nations and peace. She was convinced that any country where citizens could vote freely and where they were not faced by a single and unique list of candidates was bound to be a peaceful country desirous of collaborating with the United Nations. It was feared in some quarters that the right to vote might lead women to neglect their homes, but that theory had been disproved by the example of the United States.

She thought, moreover, that document E/CN.6/168, far from being useful to new voters alone, could be read with profit by all those who were preparing to take public office and by the non-governmental organizations which were concerned with the conduct of public affairs. It might, however, be advisable to add to it a chapter on the United Nations and its work. Apart from that, the United States delegation had some drafting changes to propose and she would send them directly to the Secretariat.

Mrs. PELETIER (Netherlands) congratulated the authors of the document on the political education of women which would undoubtedly be of great help in countries where women had recently acquired the right to vote. Perhaps the individual woman might not always be able to use it, for some sections were somewhat involved but it would be helpful for local organizers. She asked the Secretariat what it intended to do with the document. She did not know what funds the United Nations had available for such purposes but she proposed that it should be printed and given wide distribution.

/She wished,

She wished, however, to make a few observations. As regards pages 4 and 5 of document E/CN.6/168, she did not think there was any use in giving the impression that women had no opportunity to exercise their political rights effectively and that they were not eligible to sit in parliament. Emphasis should preferably be laid on the psychological reasons behind that state of affairs. As to the third paragraph on page 6, she proposed that the phrase "common opinions" should be substituted for the words "common interests".

Mrs. GUERY (Haiti) agreed with those representatives who had spoken earlier and expressed warm approval of document E/CN.6/168. She stressed the essential role of women, which determined the work of community life as a whole for it was women who brought children to the world, who watched over their education, who inspired man to promulgate the laws and statutes essential to society. Women stood in no position of inferiority and they should stress that fact instead of clinging to an inferiority complex. She cited outstanding examples of women who proved woman's aptitude for public affairs. Unfortunately whenever women wished to take back their rights from those to whom they had delegated them and who had failed them, they met with formidable opposition. Women were a stabilizing element and should make their views heard and bring order out of the present chaos so that the life which they gave would be worth living. It was for the United Nations and the Commission on the Status of Women to help them in that task.

Mrs. de GONZALEZ (Cuba) found the text submitted by the Secretariat very satisfactory but it should not give the impression that women were going to exercise the right to vote in competition with men. Any comparison of inferiority or superiority such as those made in the third paragraph of page 6 and the first paragraph on page 8 should be avoided. It would be preferable to stress the social responsibilities accompanying political rights which women should be able to exercise independently of man.

Miss SUTHERLAND (United Kingdom) had read the draft booklet with interest and thanked the Secretariat. She wished, however, to make a few comments. First she reminded the Committee that the booklet had been intended to assist women's organizations in countries where women's political rights were new. It seemed, however, to be addressed to the individual woman voter, and if that was the intention, the content

/and style

and style were not simple enough though speakers and leaders of women's organizations would be able to make use of it.

Secondly, she pointed out that the Secretary-General announced that supplementary information she had collected was included in the annex. She did not, however, find therein the material which she herself had forwarded to the Secretariat. She thought that the Secretariat could obtain further useful material based on experience and practice by consulting women's organizations, for example, the World's Young Women's Christian Association (World's YWCA) which at the Commission's previous session had submitted an interesting paper on the possibility of developing civil consciousness by making use of the practical aptitudes of women. She hoped that the publication of the booklet would be delayed to enable the Secretariat to gather fuller information and to permit international organizations to send further data which would make it possible to issue a fuller annex describing various techniques which women's organizations had used successfully.

Thirdly, she drew the Commission's attention to certain details. She suggested that the last sentence of the fourth paragraph on page 3 which read "The first nineteen hundred years of the Christian era saw man-created societies in which women had no place in public life" should be deleted as that sentence had no meaning for millions of women who did not practise the Christian religion. She then pointed out some unnecessary complications both of substance and of style for example in the third paragraph on page 4. As to the fourth paragraph, she agreed with the Netherlands representative. She did not think that women's contribution to politics could be judged only by the number of women occupying seats in parliament, but by the extent to which the ordinary women voters took part in politics. Turning to the second paragraph of Chapter IV, (page 8) she thought the idea in the fourth sentence needed further explanation, and that the role of the voluntary organization within the State should be mentioned as an instrument for the protection of rights and liberties -- for example trade unions and professional and cultural organizations.

/Mrs. DALY

Mrs. DALY (Australia) thought the document submitted by the Secretariat was excellent and associated herself with the suggestions of the United Kingdom representative. She proposed that each of the booklet's sub-divisions should be published as a separate pamphlet, that they should be illustrated, and that they should be accompanied by a series of posters similar to those which had been very popular in Australia. She did not doubt that the information in the booklet would be very useful to organizers, to those who were engaged in disseminating information and to governments. She expressed satisfaction at having heard the UNESCO representative announce that her organization was preparing a programme of political education for women and, like the representative of the United States, she thought that a chapter on the United Nations should be inserted in the booklet.

Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) thanked the UNESCO representative for the information she had given the Commission. As regards document E/CN.6/168 she expressed her appreciation of the Secretariat's efforts but she thought that the text should be revised to include the suggestions put forward by some of the members of the Commission. She considered that in most countries women were already receiving some political education and had less need of such instruction than might be thought. The booklet was therefore meant for the under-developed countries and the Trust Territories in which woman was more of a chattel than a person. She hoped therefore that the Secretariat would be able to review the document and adapt it to the needs of the cause in those countries.

Mrs. TSALDARIS (Greece) stated that she had studied carefully the extremely interesting document prepared by the Secretariat.

Greece was among the countries that had recently granted women more extensive voting rights than in the past. Since the adoption of the legislative decree of 1949 concerning municipal voting and the eligibility of women, Greek women's organizations had done much to assist the State services in getting women to inscribe their names on the electorate lists. Some difficulties had arisen, in view of the fact that elderly women had never been listed in the State register and because the archives in many provinces had been destroyed during the war years.

/The women's

The women's organizations had extended their activities in many spheres: they had transmitted a memorandum to all the political parties, recommending that women should be put forward as candidates, and had made representations to the Government and to deputies for the ratification of the legislative decree of 1949 by Parliament. Thanks to the efforts of the women's organizations women had taken an active part in the recent elections and had shown remarkable political maturity, despite the fact that they had never received any proper political education.

It might seem to be an exaggeration to say that Greek women had shown political consciousness in voting for the first, or nearly the first, time. The reason for that was that they had long enjoyed practical equality with men in education, the liberal professions and access to public duties and that they were traditionally brought up to respect democracy.

In order to develop full political consciousness among women and in order that they might take part in the political life of the country and enjoy complete equality of rights, the women's organizations proposed to intensify political education, which had hitherto been pursued by means of conferences and radio broadcasts, by publishing pamphlets to supplement State education programmes. They would certainly welcome the UNESCO pamphlets, the publication of which had been announced by Mrs. Myrdal.

The draft manual prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.6/168) would be of great assistance to countries which had recently granted women the right to vote in an effort to extend the political education of women. That document, which had been drawn up with great care and understanding, would give the new electorate a clear idea of their new rights and duties. Nevertheless, she hoped that the document would be supplemented in the manner suggested by certain representatives.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the draft resolution of the United States, Mexico and Lebanon, she drew attention to the fact that the advisory services mentioned would be provided at the request of governments. She pointed out, however, that political structure, laws and customs differed so greatly

/from one

from one country to another that it would be difficult for those advisory services to take action and that any person foreign to the country, however well qualified, could not render any real service; she thought that political education could be given only by the women's organizations of the countries concerned, with the collaboration of governments, in view of the fact that those organizations already had great experience of such matters.

She thought it would be advisable to organize conferences attended by eminent women and also regional conferences, to avoid giving the impression that the methods and principles adopted in the exercise of political rights were being transplanted from one country into another.

She agreed with the United Kingdom representative that if social welfare activities were intensified women's family duties would be lightened and they would find more time to perform their duties as citizens.

Mrs. SEN (India) pointed out that the document prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.6/168) was especially interesting to India, where a large number of men and women had only recently acquired the right to vote. Until less than two years previously, men and women in India had enjoyed the right to vote, but that right had been subject to certain property and educational qualifications, whereas under the new Constitution all adult men and women, many of whom were still illiterate, had become electors. In those circumstances, India could profit greatly by a guide or manual presented in a form which would be of assistance to such electors; for that purpose, it should be presented in a somewhat simpler form than that of the Secretariat draft, so that it might prove politically useful to women's organizations working in that field.

She had learned with the greatest satisfaction that UNESCO would co-operate with the Commission on the question of the political education of women.

/Mrs. GOLDMAN

Mrs. GOLDMAN (United States of America) had listened with great interest to the comments on the Secretariat document (E/CN.6/168) and the valuable suggestions that had been made on that subject. Further to the Indian representative's remark on the value of a simplified manual to illiterate electors, she thought that such a manual, drawn up in accordance with the principles of visual education, might be annexed to the text prepared by the Secretariat. The United States of America had used that method most successfully in other connexions. Such a manual should prove useful in all countries, for all of them had a greater or lesser number of illiterates among their electors.

Mrs. DEMBINSKA (Poland) thought that the suggestion to draw up a manual which might be accompanied by illustrations was interesting, but doubted whether such a publication would solve the whole problem of the political education of women and whether it could be used profitably by illiterate women. The Commission should not forget that women throughout the world expected it to take concrete and effective measures to ensure the full exercise of their rights and potentialities for complete development. To satisfy such aspirations, the Commission could not confine itself to drawing up a manual of that kind, however useful it might be as a supplementary measure, but should ensure in the first place that political rights were granted to women in countries where such rights were still withheld, and especially in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, where the status of women was particularly inferior.

It seemed from remarks made during the discussion that even those Governments that were trying to bring about the more active participation of women in the political life of their country were often unrealistic in the measures they adopted to that end. With regard to the problem of illiteracy among electors, for example, Poland had proved that it was possible to eliminate such illiteracy within a very short time. There had been many illiterates in Poland at the end of the war. To remedy that state of affairs, the Polish Government had in the preceding year allocated large sums to a programme to combat illiteracy and had mobilized all the teaching staff in Poland for its execution. These realistic methods had yielded excellent results.

/Such measures

Such measures were obviously impossible in countries which allocated a very small part of their budget to education or left it to the local authorities to provide the necessary sums and devoted the greater part of their resources to armaments. It was obvious that the right of women to education was very closely connected with their opportunities of receiving a political training, and the exercise of that right depended upon the general conditions prevailing in the country. Governments should allocate adequate sums in their budgets to provide women with an education that would enable them to develop all their faculties to the full.

The problem of the political training of women, which certain representatives proposed to solve by means of an educational manual, could in fact be solved only if women were given a real opportunity to take part in the political life of their country. That was a fundamental principle to which the Commission should draw the attention of governments. Such participation by women in political life depended on the improvement of their living conditions and, on social and other measures to ease the domestic burden.

The conditions under which women might acquire the necessary political training should therefore be studied in great detail. Various remarks and suggestions had been made in that connexion during the discussion. It had been pointed out, in particular, that even when women enjoyed political rights they often showed indifference and were not active in the political field. The reply to that argument was that women who were unaware of the part which they might play and who had no specific purpose in view obviously had no incentive to take an active part in political life. The position was quite different when they were aware that they constituted a political force.

The participation of women in political life was greatly influenced by economic factors. Obviously in countries where there were periods of unemployment during which women could not find work, owing to the fact that priority was given to men for the available jobs, they were economically dependent on the men, and their political activities were hampered accordingly; that was clearly the case among the masses of the American people. Once the economic independence of women was ensured, they were able to acquire the political training needed for full participation in the life of their country.

/It was

It was a fact of general and fundamental importance that women would enjoy their political rights only if peace was preserved. War put an end to the free exercise of those rights where they already existed and hindered their development where they had not yet been completely won. The question of the political rights of women was closely connected with that of the defence of peace. She intended to submit a draft resolution on that subject.

In conclusion, she pointed out, with reference to the remarks of the United States representative, who had complained that the available information on the position of women in Poland was inadequate, that the Polish Government had replied to all the questions that had been put to it and that the international press had reported the remarkable progress achieved in Poland with regard to the political rights of women.

Miss ZUNG (China) agreed with the representative of Poland that it was essential to educate women politically and that governments should allocate funds for that purpose; she wondered, however, if, in the eyes of the Polish representative, education for women would consist of encouraging them to exercise their right to vote in the sense desired by the Government, or of really giving them the power to use their vote with discernment.

Mrs. SEN (India), in connexion with the Polish representative's comment concerning the need to eradicate illiteracy, said that her Government had devoted much thought to that question and had recognized ^{the} primary importance of fundamental and adult education. She herself had referred to illiteracy in her speech, because it was evident that a vast number of the women who would be taking part in the next elections to be held in India would be illiterate. As she had already had occasion to explain, the right to vote on the basis of adult franchise had been granted to women only very recently, and the next elections were to take place in November 1951; it would be impossible to eradicate illiteracy completely in so short a time.

/Mrs. POPOVA

Mrs. ROPOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) had no intention of replying to the United States representative's comments on the participation of women in political life in the USSR, which merely showed the speaker's lack of information.

The matter with which the Commission was at present concerned and which was the subject of the document prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.6/168) was only one aspect of the more general problem of the political rights of women, and not perhaps one of the most important.

In any event, the draft prepared by the Secretariat was certainly not without interest, but it was quite obvious that the preparation of the document was only a first step on the road which would eventually lead to the preparation of a complete report that would give, on behalf of the United Nations, a clear and precise definition of the question of the political rights of women. It therefore seemed premature to engage at once in a critical analysis of the draft, which was still only tentative.

The revised version of the document should reflect the various suggestions put forward during the discussion, including the fundamental idea that the question of the political education of women and that of the general political rights of women were indissolubly linked to the question of the maintenance of peace, since war not only limited the rights of women in the economic, social and cultural fields and reduced their opportunities of effectively enjoying their rights, but also threatened their existence and that of their children.

As proof, it was enough to recall the 32 million victims of the Second World War, among whom were a vast number of women and children, for modern war struck at those behind the lines even more than those at the front. The USSR, which had borne the chief attack of the fascist armies, had lost 17 million dead and had suffered vast material damage. Nevertheless, although the world had not yet recovered from the last conflict, preparations were being made for another and yet more terrible war, as was clearly shown by the enormous sums earmarked for military expenditure in the budgets of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, and other countries. Obviously such vast military expenditure forced the States in question to impose very high taxes on the working classes, which meant a decline in their standard of living.

/She agreed

She agreed with the representative of Cuba that it was important to avoid referring in the pamphlet to rivalry between men and women and to emphasize friendship and comradeship instead.

Mrs. GOLDMAN (United States of America), speaking on a point of order, observed that the remarks of the USSR representative were irrelevant as the Commission was at present discussing document E/CN.6/168.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to rule 43 of the rules of procedure, asked the Commission to vote on whether it wished to ask representatives to keep strictly to the topic of discussion, i.e. the examination of document E/CN.6/168.

It was decided to ask representatives to keep strictly to the examination of document E/CN.6/168.

Mrs. DEMBINSKA (Poland), speaking on a point of order, said that the remarks of the USSR representative were related directly to the subject under discussion, since the question of the political rights of women and women's political education was closely linked with the question of peace.

Mrs. POPOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that her intention had been to list the various topics which the document should cover in order truly to reflect the desires and aspirations of women.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the document under discussion dealt only with the political education of women and not with women's political rights in general. In the opinion of the Commission, general considerations on the defence of peace should not be included in the document.

Mrs. POPOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought that the document prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.6/168) could not be published as it stood, since it omitted certain basic ideas which ought to be included. She felt therefore, like the United Kingdom representative, that it should be supplemented by means of the information received from various countries. Moreover, the time

/had not

had not yet come to discuss the title of the document, since it was not yet known what its contents would be. Lastly, it might perhaps not be altogether useless to insert certain illustrations in the document, although they could not be a substitute for the text itself. The Commission was certainly in agreement that, in its final form, the document published on behalf of the United Nations would have to deal with the matter as fully as possible and contain no gaps. The Commission would probably be called upon to return to that point at its next session.

The CHAIRMAN said the representative of the Netherlands had made an extremely important observation, which, without being directly concerned with the pamphlet itself, applied to the general field of the political rights of women; it seemed to her to be necessary to emphasize that observation, which the Resolutions Committee might bear in mind in framing the text which was to serve as an introduction to the convention on the political rights of women.

The Netherlands representative had referred to the position of women to whom equality in political rights was granted in principle but not in fact. It was true that in certain countries the constitution in force granted women extensive political rights, but did not make the necessary provision for the exercise of those rights. In some instances, the government was free to take the necessary steps, but occasionally its task was complicated by the existence of a legislative assembly, in which case it might find itself faced with two conflicting duties: the respect due to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the obligation to conform to the will of the elected assembly. As representative of France, she herself felt that the second obligation was binding only when the elected assembly was genuinely representative of the electoral body. She emphasized the necessity of guaranteeing women the free exercise of their political rights not only in theory but also in practice.

/Mrs. TENISON-WOODS

Mrs. TENISON-WOODS (Secretariat) said that she had followed the discussion on the draft pamphlet with great interest and that she would gladly make the explanations for which some members had asked. She observed, however, that the Commission seemed to have been so much interested in the contents of the pamphlet that it had devoted little attention to the introductory paragraphs although the contents of those paragraphs might have helped to dissipate certain of the doubts which had arisen.

The United Kingdom representative had referred to the detailed documentation communicated by her Government from the time when the Commission had first undertaken its study of the question of the political education of women, which, she said, had not been published. The documentation published in the annex was merely supplementary documentation containing only the additional information received by the Secretary-General since the publication of his report (E/CN.6/141).

One important question needed to be settled before the Commission took any final decision: some members had rightly pointed out that the pamphlet could not help to educate completely illiterate women or those who were entirely unaware of their civic responsibilities; the Secretariat, however, had never sought to prepare a text designed to be placed directly in the hands of newly enfranchised women. According to the instructions received from the Economic and Social Council, it had been instructed to draw up a pamphlet which would serve as a guide to organizations working for the political education of women in countries where women had recently acquired the right to vote or were beginning to participate in public affairs (E/1712, paragraph 30). The pamphlet was not therefore designed to be made available to voters but to the international women's organizations in the various countries.

She quoted paragraphs 5 et seq. of the introduction, which showed that the Secretariat had borne in mind the divergency of social, economic or political conditions to which women were subject in the various countries -- a divergency which some members had already stressed -- before concluding that the most effective method of educating such women would be to establish programmes adapted to the need of each community, within a given country or area. It would appear that national or collective groups could play a part in that field and she paid a tribute to the activity of various women's organizations which

/had already

had already tried to put into effect programmes of civic education for newly enfranchised women; she hoped that the Commission would bear that idea in mind when it decided on the final contents of the pamphlet.

She also pointed out that if the Commission decided to prepare a pamphlet for the use of women voters and if the preparation of such a work seemed to it to fall within the competence and terms of reference of the United Nations, it would seem that instead of trying to revise the existing Secretariat draft, which was designed for entirely different ends, the Commission should invite the Secretariat to prepare a second pamphlet, taking into account the comments which had been made during the meeting. In any event, the Secretariat would keep strictly in mind all the suggestions which had been put forward; nevertheless she pointed out that it did not seem necessary to address a new appeal to Governments for relevant information on the question, as one member had suggested, in view of the fact that the Secretary-General had already made an unofficial request in that sense and had received a considerable quantity of documents.

Two or three members had suggested inserting in the body of the pamphlet a paragraph or chapter concerning the United Nations itself and its activities; the Secretariat would gladly bear that suggestion in mind since the insertion of such paragraphs seemed highly appropriate.

The representative of the Netherlands had asked what the fate of the pamphlet would be. It lay with the Commission itself to settle that question. The Acting Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. Steinig, had stated at the opening meeting of the Commission that the Secretary-General would do all in his power to help the Commission in its work. She reiterated that statement and added that if the Commission decided that the pamphlet was to be published in printed form, it would only have to make the request in a draft resolution which would probably be adopted by the Council at its next session.

The representative of the Dominican Republic had raised the question of the distribution of the handbook; if it was published in the form of a United Nations document, it would be distributed in a large number of countries and be available to all. Personally, she felt that very general terms should be used in the resolution concerning the circulation of the pamphlet and that any mention of the under-developed countries should be avoided, since some countries might naturally be averse to being placed in that arbitrary category. In conclusion, she assured the members of the Commission that all the suggestions made would be taken into consideration by the Secretariat.

Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) was surprised that the representative of the Secretariat should have used the word "arbitrary" in connexion with the distribution of the pamphlet. If she herself had suggested sending the pamphlet to organizations in the under-developed countries, Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, she had done it in all good faith, in the belief that women in those territories needed the information which would be contained in it more than any others. It seemed to her all the more justified in view of the fact that the Secretary-General had observed in the introduction to the pamphlet that in certain States in which women had recently acquired political rights, they had already long benefited from the same educational opportunities as men. Therefore, if women in such countries already had an adequate level of political instruction, it would seem natural to address the pamphlet to other women, i.e. those in the so-called under-developed countries. She did not think that that idea was at all "arbitrary".

Mrs. TENISON-WOODS (Secretariat) explained that her comment was concerned only with the terms which would be used in presenting the pamphlet and did not apply to its actual circulation.

Miss SUTHERLAND (United Kingdom) wished to explain that she had never meant that the handbook should be for circulation among the mass of women voters. From the outset, she had urged that the publication should serve international women's organizations whose activities were directed to the political education of their members. However, it would seem that if the annex were to give a description of methods used in different countries, organizations in countries in which women had won the right to vote and those who were helping young women and girls to understand their civic responsibilities, would be able to obtain valuable suggestions.

/She did

She did not think it would be necessary to provide for a second pamphlet for women voters. Furthermore, in spite of the diversity of factors in all countries, it would hardly be necessary to establish special programmes in all communities since they could all benefit from the techniques used elsewhere.

Mrs. TSAIDARIS (Greece) thanked Mrs. Tenison-Woods for her explanations; she thought that a pamphlet which recapitulated the broad outlines of the Secretary-General's document would be a valuable guide for women's organizations in Greece.

The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.