

Women of Europe

Brussels, November 1977

n° 00

TOMORROW, EUROPE

October 1977 : for the first time in European press history eight of the biggest magazines for women - one in each country - have invited several million readers to take part in a poll, suggested by the European Commission, on how women see Europe.

"The first European elections are planned for next year : let us hear what you have to say ! " That, in short, is what women in general were asked. The week before the questionnaire was published, each magazine presented Europe as it is today, with its achievements and setbacks as well as its hopes. By this means 25 million people were reached. The replies to the poll collected by each magazine, will be processed by specialists and in the Spring of 1978 the same magazines will publish the results for each member state and for Europe as a whole. A few weeks later, if everything goes according to plan, the women of Europe are due to vote for their representatives in the European Parliament.

Women - all women - must have their say, and for this they must have access to information - to full information. "Women of Europe" is, in its modest way, part of this effort and your encouragement and support have been greatly appreciated. With your help - and information - we hope to become increasingly useful to you.

Fausta Deshormes

Information service for Womens'
Organizations and the Press

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Further information is available from the Commission's press and information offices in the countries listed on page 2.

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AT YOUR SERVICE

It was in response to the particular request of 120 leading women, gathered together at a seminar in Brussels in March 1976, that the European Commission set up the Information Service for Womens' Organizations and the Press within the Directorate-General of Information and under the personal responsibility of Mrs. Fausta Deshormes.

The role of this Service is to maintain close contact with the press and women's organizations so as to keep them informed, to provide them with documentation on the various aspects of European integration, and to help each organization and each country gain from the experience and information of others.

Apart from the Bulletin "Women of Europe", the Information Service for Womens' Organizations and the Press has begun its work by efforts to make women aware of the issues in the coming campaign for direct elections to the European Parliament. It sees itself as a catalyst in each of the countries of the Community, encouraging the womens' organizations themselves to arrange programmes of information on the activities of the European Community and on the participation of women in the coming European elections.

In November 1976 the European Commission also set up a Bureau, within the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and under the responsibility of Miss Jacqueline Nonon, to deal with problems concerning the employment of women.

It is not the task of this Bureau to deal with individual problems but rather to work at the Community level towards equal treatment in general for men and women.

Useful contact : The European Commission
 200, rue de la Loi
 1049 - Brussels Tel. 735.00.40

COUNTRY TO COUNTRY : FACTS AND LAWS

B E L G I U M

The forgotten people of the GNP.

A quarter of the national income never finds its way into the accounts ; this is the value to be put on housework carried out by women. The Kredietbank has made an effort to put this neglected aspect of economic activity into figures. According to their study, some 2.4 million women were housewives. Of these, 1.6 million had no paid outside activity and were thus defined as "not employed". The study found that the average housewife spent 46 hours a week working in her house, whereas those with an outside job put in 30 additional hours at home. Taking the average salary at 150 BF per hour (1975) it was calculated that the housework of women represented FB 572,000 million of unaccounted income.

These surprising conclusions confirm, in financial terms, what several other studies on household activities had brought out. One of these, by the sociologist Claude Javeau ("Les 24 heures du Belge", Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1970), reveals that those who have to work the hardest are women from the working classes. Those who come from or have gained access to a more prosperous social category sometimes employ help or, more often, possess modern household equipment.

Does this "forgotten" work concern women only ? Here are a few revealing figures : the average man spends 36 minutes per day on housework, the "non-employed" woman 5 hours 36 minutes and the working woman 2 hours 42 minutes (these figures were obtained by Claude Javeau).

Useful contact : Kredietbank

Arenbergstraat, 7

1000 - Brussels

Tel. 513.80.50

D E N M A R K

The Folketing, the Danish Parliament, is getting ready to examine, during its current session, two very important draft Bills, one concerned with equal treatment for men and women in matter of employment, training and promotion, and working conditions, and the other with extending the terms of reference of the "Equal Treatment Commission".

These Bills will enable Denmark to comply with the Community Directive, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Community on 9 February 1976, which is designed to give effect to the principle of equal treatment for men and women in the employment field.

The Draft Bill before the Folketing provides that when it is considered essential for certain types of job to be performed by a person of a particular sex, the Minister responsible for the employing company's sector of activity should seek the opinion of, among others, the "Equal Treatment Commission", which will decide how far it is possible to waive the legal provisions guaranteeing equal treatment for men and women.

If it seems advisable to authorize measures according men and women the same opportunities, in particular by correcting what amount to inequalities (e.g. the "female quota") which interfere with access to employment or vocational training, such measures can only be taken after the Minister of Labour has consulted the Equal Treatment Commission.

The Danish women's organizations attach great importance to these provisions, which give the Commission a decisive say in questions of equal treatment. The Draft Bill concerning this Commission states that the National Council of Danish Women will provide three of its eight members. This will give Danish women's organizations a real opportunity to steer Danish society towards full equal rights for men and women.

Useful contact : Ligestillingsrådet

Frederiksgade, 211

DK - 1265 - København K

F R A N C E

The Status of Women upheld in the regions of France.

Mrs. Nicole Pasquier, Delegate for the Status of Women under the Prime Minister, has chosen 25 regional delegates to help her Department work more effectively and keep in closer touch with regional and local realities. Mrs. Pasquier herself has set this trend towards "decentralization" in motion by establishing her own offices at Lyons.

Useful contact : Délégation à la Condition Féminine,
31, rue Mazenod,
69426 - Lyon Cedex 3 Tel. : (78) 62.20.26

Women and politics : what the French think.

73 % of French people would like to see a woman become Mayor of a medium-sized city (about 100,000 inhabitants) and 83 % would find it natural for a woman to wear the Mayor's red, white and blue sash in a small town. These figures emerge from an opinion poll organized at the request of the Delegation for the Status of Women.

The poll also revealed that 69 % of French people considered that not enough women are elected to public office. The traditional arguments against women taking an active part in political responsibilities (lack of availability, experience, authority, and political knowledge etc.) were rejected by a large majority of those surveyed : 83 % felt that women are fully qualified to sit on a municipal council.

These hopes bear little relation to reality. Though women make up 52.8 % of the electoral register, they represented only 8.3 % of those elected at the March 1977 municipal elections. At the District Council level only 2.5 % are women and they form as little as 1.9 % at the Chamber of Deputies.

I R E L A N D

Towards equality at work.

Since 1 July 1977, the Anti-Discrimination (Employment) Act has put a legal stop to sexual and family discrimination in matters of employment. The new law makes discrimination in recruitment, working conditions and promotion illegal. An Equal Employment Agency has been set up to help enforce this new law.

However, though it is now forbidden for firms to dismiss married women before other workers, the Anti-Discrimination (Employment) Act does not oblige employers to accord paid maternity leave to their female employees. The Irish trade unions and womens' organizations are demanding this as a matter of urgency.

In Ireland, only 15 % of married women have a full-time or part-time job.

I T A L Y

Women in Parliament.

Since the last elections 54 women have become members of the Chamber of Deputies, more than double the number (26) in the previous parliament. However, they form only 8.6 % of the elected members even though 51 % of the population are women. The Communist Party fields the largest team with 39 women Deputies. The Christian Democrats have 9 and the Socialist Party 1. 5 other women represent various political groups.

There have never been so many women in the Chamber : 45 were elected in 1948 but their number fell to 18 (2.9 % of the Deputies) after the 1968 elections.

Post-maternity leave.

Both government and privately employed Italian working women can if they so desire, obtain a special leave of absence of up to six months after the compulsory maternity leave has come to an end.

During this period their job has to be kept open and they receive 30 % of their salary as an allowance from the Social Security Fund (Laws of 23 May 1951 and 30 December 1971).

Technical education for women.

The Minister of Education has brought out a series of measures to put boys and girls on an equal footing. One of these, designed to make it easier for girls to take technical courses, makes it compulsory to provide manual work, technical and technological courses at the middle school level.

U N I T E D K I N G D O M

A debate on Social Security.

The recently-published annual report of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, which deals with all the aspects of social security from which the British people can benefit, draws attention to the kinds of discrimination from which women still suffer and describes the efforts being made to reduce them.

Much of the British social security system is still based on the principle that the husband is the family wage-earner. This makes it logical for Social Security benefits to be paid out in the husband's name.

The ongoing debate in the United Kingdom is revolving around three different points of view : should Social Security benefits be paid to the husband and wife separately according, for example, to how much each of them contributes, or should they be paid to the one who is the family actual bread-winner or, again, (and this solution appears to have the strongest support) should the money go to either the husband or wife as they themselves decide ?

The supporters of this idea feel that men and women should not be deadlocked in the roles assigned by tradition and that married couples should be free to reverse this situation if they so desire.

FEMINISTS IN ACTION

E U R O P E

Women and social development.

The European Women's Research Centre on the Evolution of Society (Secretary-General Mrs. Françoise Latour) has given first priority to a survey of the scientific potential of women in the social development sector and of the needs which could be met by women in this field.

Members are asked, before the next meeting of the Centre's Executive Council, planned for the first half of November, to organize enquiries on these two themes in their own countries and sectors by arranging, if need be, for regional and sectoral teams to carry out the necessary surveys. The results of these surveys will, among other factors, form the basis of the Centre's 1978-79 action programme.

Useful contact : (temporary) C.E.F.R.E.S.
c/o Maison des Sciences de l'Homme,
54, Boulevard Raspail,
75006 - Paris.

G E R M A N Y

An unusual symposium at Berlin.

In Berlin, more than 600 women took part in a symposium on organizing women and arousing their political consciousness and on the direct elections to the European Parliament. This, for Germany, was the first time that "traditional" women's organizations had joined forces with "independent" movements. Nor had these independent movements, until now, ever shown interest in problems of European integration.

After many months of preparation with the help of the European Commission, the symposium was organized into fifteen keenly attended working groups, some of whose recommendations were directly addressed either to the European Commission or to leading political figures in Berlin.

Useful contact : Press and Information Office of the European Committees,
1 Berlin 31 - Kurfürstendamm 102 - Tel. : 892.40.28

B E L G I U M

"We all work !".

"Ah la belle travailleuse...." (Oh what a beautiful worker) : this phrase was stamped on the palms of the women who took part in Belgium's annual Women's Day on 11 November. This year the theme was housework, under the title : "We all work !".

At Liège for French-speakers and at Ypres for Flemish-speakers, the organizers set out to put the spotlight on the double day's work of many women, for whom the vital housework comes on top of an ordinary job.

The "housewives salary" was once again the focal point of discussion : some held that it would help housewives achieve financial independence but others felt that it might well strengthen the idea that housework is a job for women.

The United Women's Party based its approach mainly on the reflexions of Italian women set out by the "Salary for housework committee". Clearly, information is beginning to flow in Europe

Useful contact : Maison des Femmes,
79, rue du Méridien,
1030 - Brussels. Tel. : 218.08.34

D E N M A R K

In the spring of 1978 Denmark, like the other countries of the Community, will elect its members of the European Parliament, for the first time by direct universal suffrage. This has led the National Council of Danish Women, as part of its work in the field of information, to discuss the problems raised by this vote.

From every point of view it is very important for the European Parliament to reflect as closely as possible the composition of the European population.

This goes not only for each nation and political party but also, for example, means that there should be an equitable distribution between age-groups and the sexes.

The National Council of Danish Women is particularly insistent on its desire to see men and women equally represented in the European Parliament and is calling on all political parties to work to this end. When the final list of candidates is drawn up the parties should take care to treat women on an equal footing with men both in number and in their position on the list.

Useful contact : Danske Kvinders Nationalraad
Niels Hemmingsengade, 8
1153 - København K.

FRANCE

Shopkeepers' wives.

"Femme de Commerçant" ("The Shopkeeper's Wife") is the title of an easily-consulted handbook which provides information for those concerned on all their rights and how best to claim them. What is the position of a shopkeeper's wife who helps her husband when she has a baby, when she becomes ill, when she wants to take a course of training, or when their business is in difficulties ? How can she improve her unenvied lot, the consequence of legislation which does not recognize her status as a worker ? Arranged alphabetically, "Femme de Commerçant" can be obtained free of charge from Chambers of Commerce and Industry (technical assistance for shopkeepers department and the social office). Publisher : The Study Centre for Trade and Distribution (CECOD).

Useful contact : CECOD
2, Place de la Bourse,
75002 - Paris. Tel. : 233.21.61

Keeping women informed.

Set up in 1972, the Women's Information Centre (CIF) has the twofold aim of responding to requests for information on the part of the general public and of passing on their preoccupations to the public authorities.

As it does not yet possess suitable premises it can only answer enquiries by telephone or in writing.

A team of research assistants and advisers provide information on the various questions concerning family life (divorce, alimony, etc...), professional activities (vocational guidance, retraining for women etc..), recreation and practical problems of daily life (associations, sports clubs, etc..).

A free legal advice service is also available two afternoons a week and, from time to time, information stands are organized at trade fairs or exhibitions.

In 1974, more than 25,000 people contacted the Women's Information Centre, which has opened centres or arranged contacts in several French cities.

Useful contact : CIF

BP 400

75327 Paris - Cedex 07 Tel. : 705.33.60

Frenchwomen in support of Europe.

Frenchwomen are 1) very ill-informed about Europe and 2) eager to learn, provided that their interest is aroused. With this observation in mind, the Women's Committee of the European Movement has embarked on a campaign to inform women from all social backgrounds and in particular those whom information about Europe does not reach.

The Women's Committee of the European Movement (France) was created 17 years ago and now collaborates with other women's organizations unconnected with the European Movement. It is with the help of the latter and through specially arranged meetings both in Paris and the provinces that the information will be passed on.

Various initiatives have already been organized on this theme, particularly with regard to the training of members to answer the wide range of women's questions on the building of Europe and the potential role of women in this enterprise and especially in the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament. Debates have been held at Paris, Bordeaux, Strasbourg and Thionville and results have encouraged the women of the European Movement to pursue these efforts in 1978.

They also plan to organize about ten seminars in Angers, Lyons, Lille, Grenoble, Marseilles, Nice and Orléans, and six others in Paris with well-known French and foreign personalities.

Useful contact : Mme Janine Lansier,
Présidente de la Commission Féminine du
Mouvement Européen,
24, rue Feydau,
75002 - Paris Tel. : 236.14.89

I R E L A N D

A woman chairman of the European Movement.

For the first time, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Council of the European Movement is a woman, Mrs. Miriam O'Brien-Hederman.

Useful contact : Irish Council of the European Movement,
27, Merrion Square
Dublin 2.

The WRC : a letter to Government Ministers.

In a letter addressed to all Ministers of the Irish Government the Women's Representative Committee has demanded that women candidates be put forward for posts of responsibility in the various governmental committees, offices and agencies.

The WRC is itself a governmental committee set up to monitor progress towards equality between men and women in Irish society.

Useful contact : Women's Representative Committee
Congress House,
19, Raglan Road,
Ballsbridge - Dublin 4

Housewives and Europe.

In September the Irish Housewives Association was host to a meeting of the International Alliance of Women in Dublin. The European representatives present decided to concentrate their efforts on helping women to accede to public office at the local and national level as well as in the future directly-elected European Parliament.

The Irish Housewives Association is a member of the Council for the Status of Women which groups together some thirty women's organizations in Ireland (see "Femmes d'Europe" (Women of Europe) N° 0 - page 17).

Useful contact : Irish Housewives Association,
8 Dawson Street,
Dublin 2.

I T A L Y

A seminar on Europe.

About 40 women, all leading regional figures in the Centro Italiano Femminile (CIF) took part in an information seminar concerning the direct elections to the European Parliament, from 9 to 11 December in Rome. There were lectures and discussions on the various aspects of the construction of Europe, and on the ways in which women could contribute.

From time to time other meetings are arranged on this theme for the group leaders of women's associations by the National Council of Italian Women (Consiglio Nazionale delle Donne Italiane) and by the Italian branch of the Women's Committee of the European Movement.

The main aim of the CIF is to encourage Italian women to play an active part in public affairs. It publishes a monthly review "Cronache e Opinioni" (News and Opinions) which regularly prints articles on the future of the European Community.

The CIF is also concerned about the unemployment of young people, particularly in relation to the situation of women. At a recent discussion-meeting, young people drew attention to the difficulties women meet with in trying to find work : agriculture, which used to be a sector with many opportunities, is in a state of crisis because people are leaving the rural areas ; jobs are scarce in industry and, in the tertiary sector, teaching is the only activity which offers women a broad range of possibilities. In any case, the fact that relatively few women have jobs suggests an absurd amount of discrimination.

Useful contact : Centro Italiano Femminile,

Via Carlo Zucchi, 25

00165 - Roma.

Tel. : 622.11.67

A U.D.I. petition.

The Unione Donne Italiane (Union of Italian Women) has defined its central task as the emancipation of Italian women and solidarity with women's and feminist movements in Europe and the rest of the world.

In May 1977 the UDI published a special number of its information bulletin "La Posta della Settimana" (The Weekly Courier) devoted to the function of the European Parliament and its election by universal suffrage in 1978. The UDI also puts out a weekly for its members under the title "Noi Donne" (We Women).

With the abortion issue again coming up for parliamentary discussion, the UDI has organized a petition which will be sent to the Italian Parliament and which calls for speedy approval of the Law.

Useful contact : Unione Donne Italiane

Via Colonna Antonina, 41

Roma.

Tel. : 679.17.58

In future, all information about Italy for Women of Europe will be handled by

Beatrice Rangoni Machiavelli

Via Borgognona, 47

Roma.

Our thanks to her - and to you.

A woman at the Vatican.

Pope Paul VI has invited a woman to join the Papal Commission for Justice and Peace. Mrs. Eleonora Masini, 49 year-old mother of three children, will also introduce the Commission to futurology since she is the Secretary-General of the World Federation for the Study of the Future. As a sociologist, she specializes in mathematical models applied to the social sciences.

N E T H E R L A N D S

A woman for the European Movement.

A woman, Miss Marion Van Emden, has recently become Secretary-General of the Dutch Council of the European Movement (Europese Beweging in Nederland). Formerly head of the Women's Committee of the European Movement in the Netherlands, she was appointed Secretary-General in April.

Useful contact : Europese Beweging in Nederland,
Alexanderstraat, 2
Den Haag.

U N I T E D K I N G D O M

Seminars on Europe.

Three lecture-discussions centred on the European Community have been organized for women's associations, at Leeds and Bristol in October and at Birmingham in December. Arranged in conjunction with the European Commission's Information Office and the Women's National Commission (WNC), they follow up two previous meetings of a similar nature at Newcastle and Chester in April and May 1977, each of which attracted over 200 women, including those in charge of women's organizations in the WNC network as well as members of the political parties. The participants share the WNC's particular interest in the way European institutions operate, in agricultural and regional policy, and in education.

Useful contact : Commission of the European Communities
20, Kensington Palace Gardens,
London W8 4 QQ Tel. : 01.726.8090

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ON THE MOVE.

Women and European Social Fund.

The European Commission has recently put proposals before the Council of Ministers of the Community to enable the European Social Fund to take more vigorous action on behalf of women. Research by the European Commission has drawn attention to the main obstacles women are faced with in matters of employment and training : inadequate vocational guidance, the fact that women are concentrated in a limited number of types of training and employment, and insufficient job opportunities (Reference-document : COM (77) 442).

The European Commission now proposes that the Social Fund should be authorized to help with the training and retraining of women over 25. This training would be preceded by a course to prepare them for working life (refreshing basic knowledge, information on industrial working conditions etc..) and followed by measures to make it easier for women to take on employment in line with their qualifications.

In the European Parliament there was a very lively debate on reforming the Social Fund in favour of women. Though Members felt that this was a "step in the right direction", they also said that it was still a "very small and very timid step". The Council of Ministers of the Community is expected to examine the Commission's proposals before the end of the year.

2,000,000 young people out of work.

The European Community today counts more than 2,000,000 young people without a job. The European Community has already been trying for several years to deal with the unemployment of young persons : the European Social Fund spends a large amount of money each year to encourage vocational training schemas for young people looking for their first job.

Now, however, further measures will have to be taken : after a closer study of the reasons why so many young people are out of work, the European Commission has concluded that it is the training process itself which will have to be rethought since the kind of training young people receive bears little relation to the qualifications required by industry. Moreover, young people want to take on responsibilities which employers are not always ready to give them (Reference -document : COM (77) 476).

A recent meeting of the Council of Minister of the Community which was devoted to social affairs examined the conclusions of the Commission and asked for a complete set of proposals, which will be examined before the end of the year.

Vocational training for women.

The headquarters of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training - Cedefop for short - at 2 Bundesallee, Berlin, was the venue for a recent seminar on the situation of European women with regard to the labour market. During the seminar experts agreed unanimously that women are at a disadvantage from the time they go to school, long before they come up against further discrimination when applying for vocational training or seeking career guidance or retraining.

The accumulated effect of so much prejudice has an all too well-know effect : the number of unemployed women is constantly on the increase in the European Community. This trend can only be reversed by a large scale campaign to educate public opinion, a task to which the Cedefop could make a useful contribution. Action should take two directions : it is not only a question of reforming schools and training institutions and of convincing employers - women must also be given confidence in themselves.

" The underemployment of women is not simply unjust - it is also a waste of intelligence and creativity" was the fitting observation of one woman taking part in the seminar.

A healthier Europe.

After the Europe of doctors it is time for that of nurses. There are some 700,000 nurses in the Community, the great majority of them women, who are concerned with general nursing. In two years time they will be able to move freely throughout the Community and settle where they like. Though freedom of establishment has long been recognized in principle, national laws still create real obstacles. This explains why the European Community has promoted the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications. Above all, it has recently arranged for national provisions governing the work of nurses to be fully coordinated.

All countries of the Community will guarantee a minimum training including ten years of general schooling and three years, or 4 600 hours, of vocational training.

At present a nurse's vocational training varies from two to three and a half years, according to the member state.

To counter the possibility of national legislation diverging further from common practice, the European Community has set up an "Advisory Committee for the Training of Nurses" which will see that such training is in accordance with the criteria common to all countries of the Community (Reference-document : X/428/77).

An example to follow.

For the first time, two of the 155 subjects submitted to the European Commission for research scholarships on European integration concern women. These are "Women and the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage" submitted by Dominique Fougeyrolles of the University of Picardy and "Female unemployment in the Community, its causes and possible remedies" by Eva Anne-Marie Gergelt of Cologne.

It is worth noting that only 25 of the 155 scholarship candidates are women.

STUDIES - MEETINGS - BOOKS

"L'avventurosa storia del Femminismo" (The exciting history of Feminism) by Gabriella Parca, published by Mondadori at Milan : it tells of the long march of women struggling for their emancipation, with all its drama, adventure, imagination and courage - and with many lessons too. Gabriella Parca has followed it through from its beginnings, in the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, in a lively book quite the opposite of a treatise on feminism.

The European family : employment and social allowances.

How can the average European find his way through the ever-growing maze of tax systems and social allowances which, moreover, still vary greatly from one country to another ? Thanks to "Fiches documentaires européennes" it is possible to see where we stand and compare the various systems operating in Community countries (published by the Education and Information Centre of the European Community (CEDICE), 48, rue Lafitte, 75009 - Paris).

"To stand up for our rights, we must know them". This is the epigraph chosen by Emilienne Brunfaut for her book "Instruments internationaux et droits économiques-sociaux-culturels des femmes" (International instruments and the economic, social and cultural rights of women), which reviews the declarations, resolutions, action plans and directives of international organizations (UN, UNESCO, ILO, European Community) which concern women.

Useful contact : Emilienne Brunfaut,
221, Avenue de la Croix de Feu,
1020 - Brussels.

"Face à femmes" (Focus on Women). Such is the title of the first number of a new French magazine "Alternative". Some fifty women, in 142 pages, discuss with great frankness the main subjects of concern to them : work, marriage, love, violence, sexuality, abortion, motherhood, artistic creation and so forth. (Published by Librairies Alternatives et Parallèles, 36, rue des Bourdonnais, 75001 - Paris).

HELP US TO GET TO KNOW YOU

NAME OF YOUR ASSOCIATION (OR OF ITS WOMEN'S SECTION) :
.....
.....

ADDRESS :
.....
.....

TELEPHONE NUMBER :

PRESIDENT :

GENERAL SECRETARY :

DATE OF FOUNDATION :

AIMS OF THE ASSOCIATION :
.....
.....
.....

ACTIVITIES :
.....
.....
.....



HELP US TO GET TO KNOW YOU (continued)

DIFFERENT SECTIONS (INDICATING PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR EACH SECTION) :

.....
.....
.....

LOCAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION :

.....
.....
.....

PERIODICALS, STUDIES, REPORTS PUBLISHED :

.....
.....
.....

IS YOUR ASSOCIATION A MEMBER OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ?

..... IF SO, WHICH ONE ?

OF A EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION ? IF SO, WHICH ONE ?

.....

WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE INFORMATION ON THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ?

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