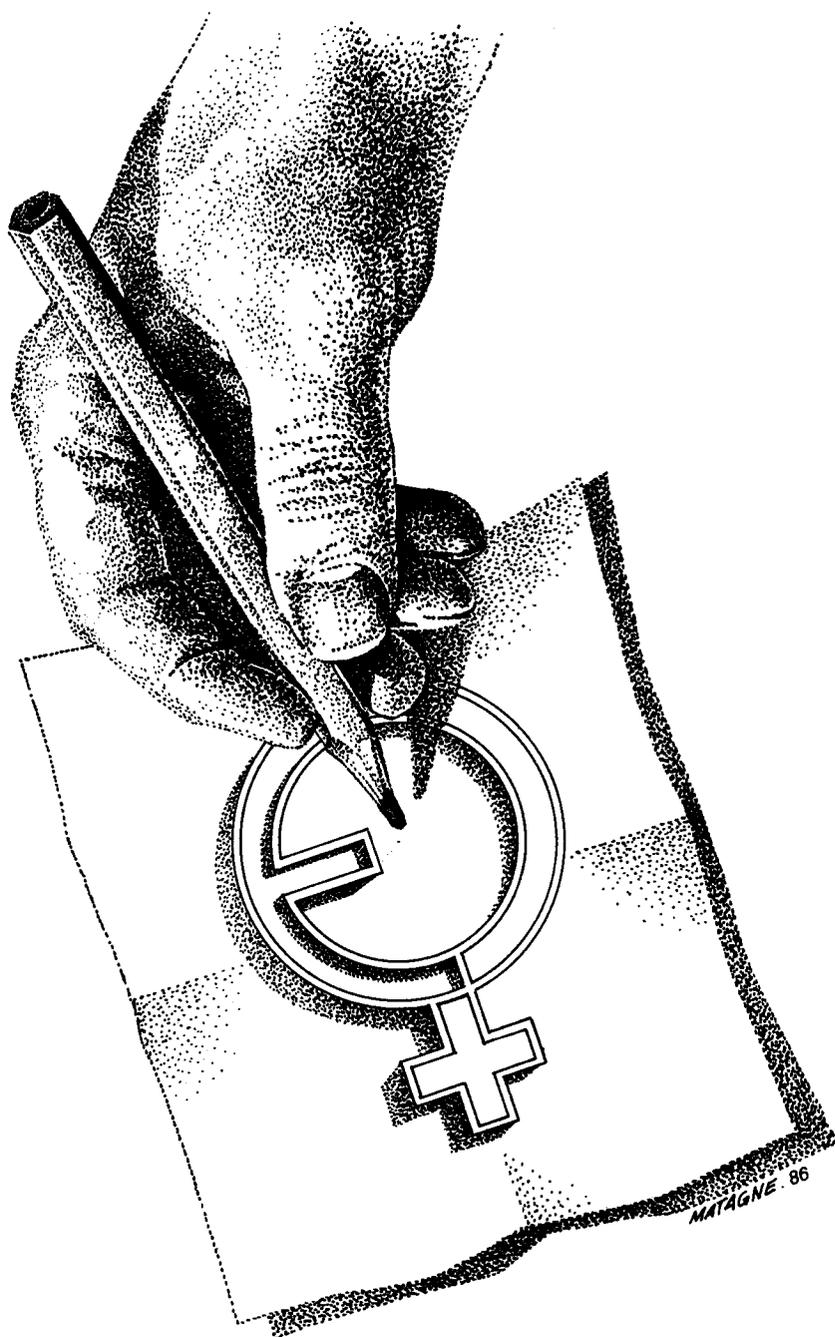


Women of Europe

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THE CHANGING
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Social Affairs Council disappointing results for women

The meeting of the Social Affairs Council in Luxembourg on 5 June chaired by Jan de Koning had plenty of work on its agenda: the directive on equal treatment for men and women in occupational social security schemes, equal treatment for the self-employed, prohibiting the use of certain carcinogens to protect workers and jobs for the disabled.

The results have not met expectations, although the directive on equal treatment in occupational social security schemes has been adopted and is to be implemented by the Member States by 1993 at the latest. Much against the Commission's wishes, the Social Affairs Council decided that actuarial computing methods (which differ for men and women) could still be taken into account. The Commission could do no more than minute its doubts as to whether the procedure conformed to the principle of equal treatment.

The Council passed the Resolution accompanying the second action programme for equal opportunities for women. Reliable media sources reported that Germany had successfully called for a proviso that positive actions should be undertaken only if the Commission has suitable resources available.

The recommendation regarding the disabled was also adopted, but without specifying how many disabled people firms should employ (Parliament had set a target of 5%).

The Council could not reach agreement on the directive on equal treatment for self-employed men and women, including farmers. Initial discussions apparently revolved around the question of granting official recognition to working spouses. Ireland and the United Kingdom were opposed to restrictive guidelines and the Chairman finally proposed suitably vague wording - "Member States will take appropriate action" - which was accepted. The second key question was the protection of maternity, which was unanimously resolved as follows: "Member States undertake to examine whether, and under what conditions...". At this point in the meeting, Ireland and the United Kingdom tried to persuade the Council to apply this even vaguer formula to the question of recognizing the work of spouses - this is what is generally known by the Committee on Women's Rights as "a last ditch stand by two Member States". Then it was the turn of Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands to oppose the wording because it was too vague and could hardly be called a directive. Commission Vice-President Manuel Marin chipped in to voice his disappointment at the text adopted.

The European Commission's information campaign on its second action programme for equal opportunities.

Information sessions attended by numerous women journalists were held in London, Edinburgh, Belfast, Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Paris and Bonn this spring. They were arranged by the Commission's Women's Information Service, with the help of European Parliament.

Women's associations took up the initiative with great enthusiasm and wrote hundreds of letters to the Presidents of the European Commission and the Council of Ministers, asking them to adopt the all-important directives - and you already know the end to that story.

Education Council: a "yes but" for ERASMUS

Agreement in principle but no decision on budget allocations was the outcome of the Education Ministers' discussion of the ERASMUS programme on 9 June.

All the Member States were in favour of setting up a "European University Network" based on existing arrangements, to encourage student exchanges throughout Europe without tying up the system with red tape. It proved more difficult to find common ground when discussing figures: the European Commission had suggested that a total of 175 million ECU should be allocated to the scheme over three years, but most Member States felt that this sum should be cut to 85 mn ECU. Germany, which had other reservations about ERASMUS, was not in a position to pass comment on the financial resources that should be made available, whereas Greece would have been quite happy to see the scheme receive even more than the suggested 175 mn ECU. In the circumstances, the ministers decided to postpone further discussion until their December meeting, when they will have had more time to think about it.

It was the German minister again who insisted on reducing the budget for the COMETT programme, whose aim is to give a "European dimension" to cooperation between universities (or higher education institutions) and firms in matters regarding training in innovation and the development and application of new technology. The budget initially proposed by the Commission was 81.4 million ECU over four years; the Council reduced the figure to 65 million ECU at its December meeting, and finally agreed upon 45 million ECU in June this year. Following requests by Greece, Spain and Italy, the Council has decided to reconsider the budget allocation by the end of 1988.

Issue 44 of "Women of Europe" mentioned the ERASMUS and COMETT programmes as well as the "Yes to Europe" programme encouraging youth exchanges within the Community. The European Youth Forum has called on the Council of Ministers for Youth to reach a formal decision on the "Yes to Europe" scheme, and has said that the allocation of 30 mn ECU proposed by the European Commission should be raised to 50 mn ECU over two years.

An "Altiero Spinelli Action Committee for European Union" to continue the work of a great European

Altiero Spinelli - MEP. former member of the European Commission and a dedicated European - died in Rome in May this year at the age of 78. The road he travelled was hard: from the 1941 Manifesto of Ventotene, the island where this opponent of fascism spent two years under house arrest, to his membership of the European Commission (1970-76) and the first European Parliament, elected in 1979. Altiero Spinelli, visionary, motivator and man of action, was always inspired by the same ambition: to create true European union, a People's Europe. It was this ambition that spurred him, as a member of European Parliament, to start the treaty reform procedure which led to the Luxembourg summit and a "single act", which only partially fulfilled his vision.

Disappointed by what had been achieved under the reforms, Spinelli was determined to continue his struggle to create the Europe of his dreams. A few days before he died, he wrote to leading figures in the world of politics, finance and culture, stressing the need for concerted action to speed up the unification process and make more effective use of the commitment of national, democratically elected bodies. On Spinelli's death, the co-signatories of this letter (European Commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana, Maihofer, Gazzo, Victor-Louis and Jacqu ) decided immediately to set up an Altiero Spinelli Action Committee for European Union to continue his work.

In a press release published after the funeral, Altiero Spinelli's wife and companion of 40 years, Ursula Hirschmann, and his daughters confirmed their belief in the urgent need to pursue his work.

"Women of Europe" will keep you informed of any developments. and may be appealing to you for contributions.

The funeral was held in Rome and was attended by Presidents of the European institutions, many members of the Italian Government and large numbers of federalists and young people. The first to speak was Altiero Spinelli's closest collaborator, Virgilio Dastoli, who fought beside him in the battle for reform of the European treaties. Evoking the image of "the old man and the sea" often quoted by Spinelli, he said that the struggle would continue even though the old fisherman had hauled in his nets for the last time. "Let us brave the high seas and achieve European Union by democratic means; then Altiero Spinelli will live forever".

Youth unemployment: nearly every Member State has honoured its commitment to offer young people basic training or work experience

This was the encouraging conclusion of the European Commission's report to Council on the implementation of the 1983 Council resolution on vocational training policies for the 1980s.

The Commission, however, pointed out some shortcomings and asked a few questions:

How did or would current and future policies cater for the specific needs of young women?

Do the policies answer the requirements of the jobs market in a period of rapid technological progress?

Has sufficient account been taken of the needs of underprivileged groups?

The quality of training is obviously the prime consideration. "Top of the class" as regards implementation of the resolution are Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Denmark, followed by the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland and Luxembourg. Too little information is available on implementation in Greece and Italy to judge how much progress has been made.

Unemployment amongst young graduates was the theme of a conference held in Florence by RECAM (R seau Europ en des Cit s des Arts et M tiers), with the cooperation of the European Commission. The first course under RECAM's retraining scheme for young graduates is to be held in Etruria, Tuscany.

RECAM has suggested that private career guidance agencies linked to a "jobs observatory" be set up to encourage retraining.

Mothers' milk

A European Commission memorandum to Council on toxic substances in mothers' milk states that breast-feeding, the benefits of which are universally recognized, should still be encouraged despite the detection of certain potentially dangerous chemicals in mothers' milk.

MEPs question the European Commission:

on equality between men and women in social security matters.

Belgian Socialist Raymonde Dury asked about certain aspects of Belgian law on special rights which discriminate against women. The Commission replied that the vague wording of the law makes it impossible to say whether it complies with the directive on the progressive application of the principle of equality in this area. The Commission did, however, say that it might take action if Belgian law proved to be incompatible with the directive.

on the legal obligation of foreign wives resident in Belgium to use their maiden names.

British Conservative Margaret Daly noted the practical problems involved in having a passport in one name and a car licence in another (the law requires foreign wives to register their cars in their maiden names). The Commission replied that the Belgian authorities were aware of the problem and were going to change the regulations.

"Women and Music"

Supplement 22 to "Women of Europe", entitled "Women and Music" and devoted to women's place in the world of music, has proved a great success.

That success is undoubtedly due in great measure to the sudden awareness it has aroused in its readers, as witnessed by the many letters of congratulation we have received.

European music schools, academies, conservatories and universities are to include the report in their 1986/87 curricula.

Another reason for the supplement's resounding success lay in the extensive bibliography (of over 600 works) drawn up by authors Yves Bessières and Patricia Niedzwiecki. The biographical notes including lists of women composers' works revealed for the first time just how great a role women have played in the world of music, and is of particular interest to music lovers.

The aim of women's studies and research is to discover social realities by debunking myths and doing away with preconceptions and stereotyped ideas.

The authors are now preparing a further two reports on women in the plastic arts and women in the theatre.

Useful address: Patricia Niedzwiecki, 50 rue de Roumaine, 1060 Brussels.

E U R O P E A N P A R L I A M E N T

June Session

European Parliament discussed several matters of interest to women. It accepted the demands set out in the report by French Socialist Colette Gadioux on the outcome of and follow-up to the Nairobi Conference, which brought the UN Decade for Women to a close. Parliament called for a series of actions, ranging from the promotion of a fairer sharing of work and family obligations between men and women to specific measures for underprivileged groups of women such as the poor, the elderly, eomrn on their own and immigrants. It also demanded official recognition of the concept of "positive actions" and closer cooperation between European institutions. A meeting along the lines of the Nairobi Conference should be held before the year 2000 and the Community should give more thought to the organization of international meetings; it was suggested that MEPs, especially members of the Committee on Women's Rights, be given more say in the organization of international conferences.

Parliament also adopted the report by German Christian Democrat Renate Rabethge on development and cooperation. The rapporteur said that women were missing out and that the European Commission should join forces with non-governmental organizations to remedy this.

The main debate of the June Session centred on the report by Dutch Socialist Hedy d'Ancona on violence against women. Most MEPs voted in support of the rapporteur: 197 for and 66 against, with 50 abstentions. The European Right, while condemning violence against women, voted against. Martine Lehideux said that it was wrong to suggest that violence against women was a social problem; in her opinion, it was a direct result of "declining moral standards". French Liberal Simone Veil and many others voted for the resolution, despite misgivings about the report, which tried to cover too much ground.

The resolution, as adopted by the majority, distinguished the various forms of violence and suggested appropriate action:

- Assault and battery, sometimes resulting in death;
- Sexual abuse of minors: children must be able to protect themselves against parents who abuse them;
- Sexual harassment: the report suggests that complaints centres be set up, but the rapporteur said that a person openly accused of sexual harassment will often claim that he is being slandered;
- Violence against women from ethnic minorities: these women must be properly informed and protected, and attention devoted to the problems of second generation immigrants;
- Political violence: women victims of torture must be given political refugee status within the European Community;
- Trafficking in women and "sexual tourism";
- Prostitution: the health and safety of prostitutes must be protected, and prostitution decriminalized;
- Pornography: the resolution called for a conference on the influence of violent pornography.

Several amendments were added to these recommendations:

- Thorough training in matters concerning sexual violence for members of the legal profession (British Socialist Carole Tongue);
- Condemnation of the attitude of judges who treat rape victims as if they were the offenders (Eileen Lemass, Ireland, European Democratic Alliance);

- Night taxi services for women, along the lines of the German scheme (Brigitte Heinrich, Germany, Rainbow Group);
- Measures to prevent prostitution and help prostitutes return to a normal working and social life (Spanish Socialist Dolores Renau I Manen).

There will have to be changes in public attitudes as well as the law. Speaking for the European Commission. Vice-President Manuel Marin was sceptical about the effectiveness of a directive on violence against women.

Parliament said no to chemical weapons, which adopted motions tabled by the Socialists, Communists and Rainbow Group stating that the use of chemical weapons was unacceptable to the people of Europe.

A joint declaration against racism and xenophobia was signed in Strasbourg by the Presidents of European Parliament, Commission and Council. Just before the ceremony, Parliament voted in favour of Italian Christian Democrat Roberto Formigoni's resolution on the same subject by 317 to 22, with 22 abstentions. Some MEPs abstained because they objected to the amendment from German "Green" Frank Schwalba-Hoth, calling for the elimination of obstacles to immigrants' participation in the political, social and cultural life of their adopted country.

May Session Parliament adopted the recommendations set out in the report by French Socialist Marie-Claude Vayssade on the second Community action programme on equal opportunities. The rapporteur welcomed the new format of the programme, which allows for a more far-reaching policy for women by abandoning the old system of specifying separate actions, but she also noted several gaps in the programme and made various suggestions, which were included in the resolution. Whilst being fully aware of the current employment crisis, Marie-Claude Vayssade said that steps must be taken to improve women's situation on the jobs market and at work: firms awarded public contracts should undertake to abide by the principle of equal opportunities, and schemes applying for grants should be properly vetted to ensure that they respect the principle of equality and will lead to positive action in favour of women. She regretted that the Community was planning only two directives (on social security and on shifting the burden of proof) as there was an evident need for directives on positive actions, sanctions, pregnancy and maternity and many other issues. The rapporteur was also concerned that the Council of Ministers had failed to adopt a single new directive in favour of women since 1978. She accused Council of using "delaying tactics" and called for immediate action.

Parliament also passed several resolutions directly affecting the individual:

1. Cancer prevention: Parliament approved the Commission's action programme but called for further preventive measures and funding;
2. The old: Parliament suggested that a "Charter for the Elderly" be drawn up to guarantee respect for the status of the 50 million Europeans who are over 65. Proposed measures cover income, safety, housing, leisure activities and health;
3. Children in hospital: It was suggested that a charter be drawn up to ensure that hospital treatment for children was as non-traumatic as possible and that parents be allowed to stay with their children if this is likely to help the child.

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The ACP-EEC Joint Parliamentary Assembly discussed women's role in development at its May meeting. Rose Waruhiu presented her report on the subject and the responses to the questionnaire she had sent to all the Member States. The responses were unfortunately far from complete, but everyone present agreed that there was a need to stress the importance of population problems and women's role in development.

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Following the Parliamentary debate on violence against women, with the backing of the European Commission Socialists Yvette FUILLET (France) and Heinke SALISCH (Germany) arranged a meeting of lawyers, judges and trades unionists on sexual blackmail in the workplace. Although laws on the issue exist in the Member States, they need to be extended and properly enforced. The meeting called on the European Commission to issue a directive establishing effective Community-wide legislation against sexual blackmail.

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NORWAY SCORES A FIRST

A WOMAN PRIME MINISTER AND SEVEN WOMEN MINISTERS

The new minority Labour Government in Norway is headed by a woman, Dr Gro Harlem Bruntland, who led the Government briefly in 1981. The ministers of justice, agriculture, social affairs, education and church affairs, cooperation, consumer affairs, the civil service and the environment are also women.

Emanuele GAZZO, who said that this was "a turning point in history, a clear reflection of the dramatic changes taking place in modern society", wrote in an "Agence Europe" editorial:

"This unprecedented event marks a fundamental change in approach: women have finally achieved social equality and are about to take their rightful place alongside men in running public affairs. The only conditions with which women politicians will have to comply also apply to men: moral integrity and skill, a capacity for work, intellectual courage and a creative imagination. It was ridiculous for women's organizations to demand that the European Commission include at least one or two "token" women; equality is equality, there can be no "quotas", although a reasonable balance between men and women is desirable. It is not a question of advocating matriarchy: history teaches us that many women have exerted a great deal of influence over public affairs, albeit behind the scenes, bringing pressure to bear on men. All that is over now: the time has come for women to wield power openly, for the good of society as a whole."

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Chaired by German Christian Democrat Marlene Lenz, the Committee on Women's Rights discussed the proceedings of the 5 June meeting of the Social Affairs Council and expressed its disappointment with the outcome.

The Committee felt that the Social Affairs Ministers had lost the positive momentum that led them to adopt directives on sexual equality in 1975, 1976 and 1979. The three directives had paved the way towards a People's Europe by obliging Member States to adapt their respective laws to guarantee men and women the right to be equal.

Members of the Parliamentary Committee admitted that the Social Affairs Council had made some headway with the directive on social security occupational schemes, but the achievement was somewhat limited. It noted the Council's fear that when different factors are taken into account in calculating the incomes of men and women for the purpose of income-related allowances, this might contravene the principle of equal treatment. It asked the European Commission to ensure that this regulation did not aggravate the situation in some Member States. The Commission, it said, should take maximum advantages of the opportunities introduced by the directive.

The Committee had looked forward to the adoption of the draft directive on application of the principle of equal treatment for self-employed men and women, as well as the directives on the protection of maternity. Its hopes, however, had been dashed because of the stand taken by two Member States at the last moment.

If, as the European Commission stated, there had been progress with negotiations, the issue must be pursued further. The Committee decided to ask the British Presidency of the Council for further discussion of the directive during the second half of the year and for a decision during the December meeting of the Social Affairs Council.

As regards the draft directive on parental leave and leave for family reasons, the Committee on Women's Rights plans to meet representatives of the Member States delaying the directive to determine why those States, where women's organizations are eagerly awaiting its introduction, are opposing a system that is already in operation in the other 10 EEC countries.

Discussing the action programme and resolution passed by the Social Affairs Council, the Committee said it was extremely concerned that Member States' budgetary policy was hindering application of the action programme and there were likely to be severe cutbacks. It called on the European Commission and Parliament to fight for the funds needed to implement the full programme.

The Committee plans to organize, together with the European Commission, a conference with representatives of national parliaments in late 1986; national governments must be urged to work together to achieve the Community's aims.

During its June meeting, the Committee also held an initial debate on the draft report on restructuring the jobs market presented by Heine Salisch (German Socialist), Ursula Braun-Moser (German Christian Democrat) and Lalla Trupia (Italian Communist).

Mrs. Larive-Groenendaal (Dutch liberal) in turn presented a working document to be used in preparing an opinion on a very delicate issue, surrogate motherhood.

Useful address: European Parliament, Centre Européen du Kirchberg.
Luxembourg

AT THE COURT OF JUSTICE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Women have a right to do any job, even if it is dangerous, ruled the European Court of Justice in the case between a woman police officer and the Royal Ulster Constabulary, which had refused to renew the officer's contract when the force was armed. The Constabulary's argument in defence of its decision was that officers now ran "additional risks of being killed".

The Belfast Labour Tribunal referred the case to the European Court, asking if it would be possible to appeal. The Court replied in the affirmative and, invoking the directive on equal treatment in public security matters, said that women could in theory undertake any dangerous occupation. The Court also defined the meaning of "protection of women" and concluded that the directive forbids the exclusion of women from any job simply because "the general public feels that women should have more protection than men against dangers that affect men and women equally". The EEC directive protects "the biological condition of woman and the special relationship between women and their children".

Exclusion of part-time workers from occupational pension schemes: if substantially more women are excluded than men, the employer is contravening the Treaty of Rome

The European Court partially upheld a case brought by plaintiff Ms Weber von Hartz against a chainstore company Bilka, but it pointed out that a firm does have the right to exclude part-time workers of both sexes from company pension schemes if it proves that it employs as few part-time workers as possible.

Married women living with their husbands have the same rights as their husbands to an invalid care allowance

Jacqueline Drake, a married woman living with her husband, who gave up her job to care for her severely handicapped mother, was refused an invalid care allowance by the DHSS, on the grounds that the 1975 Social Security Act. This Act states that married men in such circumstances are eligible for the allowance.

The European Court of Justice ruled that the Act was discriminatory and contrary to the Community directive on the application of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in social security matters.

Useful address: Court of Justice of the European Communities.
Press Office, Centre Européen du Kirchberg.
Luxembourg

COUNTRY TO COUNTRY:

FACTS, INSTITUTIONS AND LAWS

AND MILITANT ACTIVITIES

B E L G I U M

The new economy measures introduced by the Belgian Government, which penalize unemployed women who are married or cohabiting, forced women's organizations into action: after lengthy interviews with the Premier and Secretary of State for Emancipation Miet Smet, they took the unprecedented step of voicing their resentment via the Comité de Liaison des Femmes (women's liaison committee). The Committee launched a "permanent demonstration", condemning the measures as "sexist and reactionary" and calling on all women to take protest action. The women's section of PSC (French-speaking Christian Democratic Party) desisted. The groups represented by Comité de Liaison des Femmes are too numerous to list here, but they include the women's sections of Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens (confederation of Christian trades unions) and the Socialist and Communist Parties, Femmes Prévoyantes socialistes, the women's section of Fédération Générale des Travailleurs Belges (general federation of Belgian workers), Femmes Ecolo (women ecologists), Association Vie Féminine and the Women's University.

Socialist MEPs Anne-Marie Lizin and Marijke Hemeldonck put forward a draft resolution questioning the legality of the measures proposed by the Belgian Government under European law.

Useful address: Mme Peemans-Pouillet, Comité de Liaison des Femmes,
1/A Place Quetelet, 1030 Brussels.

The Women's University (Université des Femmes) found an original way of protesting against the "death" of the Directive on equality for men and women in social security matters following the Government measures: an entry in the obituaries column of "Le Soir".

"Politicians and the press stood in silence at the funeral." it said, and went on to announce that contributions towards this type of advertisement could be paid to account n° 001-1118659-34 in the name of Université des Femmes, 1/A Place Quetelet, 1030 Brussels.

Members of the Brussels branch of the Maison des Femmes expressed their resentment by marching through the streets of the city dressed as brides ("the wives of Martens VI" - Wilfred Martens has recently formed his sixth government).

Taking part in the protests against the Government measures, the group for feminist research and information (GRIF - Groupe de Recherche et d'Information Féministe) said that they cancelled out all the time, money and effort spent in creating a truly modern society. Referring back to "La nouvelle pauvreté" (the new poverty), a book it published in 1985, GRIF said that these measures increased the risk of new poverty by excluding women from the job market and affecting careers in traditional female preserves.

The Women's University (Université des Femmes) and the Women's Liaison Committee (Comité de Liaison des Femmes) have also produced a joint booklet on women and maternity.

Useful addresses: GRIF, Université des Femmes (Mme Soriano)
Comité de Liaison des Femmes (Mme Peemans-Pouillet)
1/A Place Quetelet, 1030 Brussels

In the event of dispute, do you really have to turn to a lawyer, running up what may be unnecessary bills? In "Résoudre un conflit ... sans ou avec les tribunaux" ("solving a dispute - in or out of the courts"), Infor-femmes has made a few good suggestions.

Useful address: Infor-Femmes, rue de Bréderode 19, 1000 Brussels

In June, Belgian Parliament set up a "Women's Status Committee" along the lines of its Committee responsible for European Issues. A standing advisory committee of 13 women MPs who do not hold ministerial office, it is chaired by Social Christian Social Party MP Huberte Hanquet. One of its first aims is to hold a meeting with Marlene Lenz, chairman of European Parliament's Committee on Women's Rights.

The pre-summer newsletter of the French- and Dutch-speaking sections of the Belgian Association of Women Jurists (Association belge des Femmes Juristes/ Belgische Vereniging van Vrouwelijke Juristen) included a report on a conference on race and racism.

Useful address: Suzanne Oschinsky, 134 Avenue Circulaire, 1180 Brussels

The National Council of Belgian Women, Dutch-speaking section (Nationale Vrouwenraad), has launched a campaign to inform girls and young women about "jobs of the future". The first salvo was an information seminar in June. Further events are planned for September in Ghent.

Useful address: Nationale Vrouwenraad, 183 Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels

Meanwhile, the French-speaking section of the Council (Conseil National des Femmes Belges) has introduced a policy of decentralization: information on the new Namur section can be obtained from the Council's headquarters in Brussels.

The Council has also set up an ad hoc group for International Peace Year and a group on "bio-ethical" issues.

Useful address: Conseil National des Femmes Belges, 24 rue de Florence
1050 Brussels

"The Unsubdued" (Les insoumises) is the title of Isabelle Gérard's book (published by Editions Didier Hatier) on the first Belgian feminist, Zoé Gatti de Gamond, who founded a women's community in 1840 and went on to establish a teaching college and an adult education college for women. Her daughter, Isabelle, followed in her footsteps and set up a state school and the feminist publishing house "Cahiers féministes".

Winners:

Marily Dupuis of the Namur catering college (Ecole Hôtelière) has been named the best junior wine-waiter in Belgium in 1986.

Marie-Claude Hanot came top of the 49 candidates in examinations at Jubise police training college (Centre d'entraînement et d'instruction des policiers de Jubise).

Belgian journalist Mia Dornaert has been elected president of the International Federation of Journalists.

As part of the anti-prostitution programmes set up by "Service de la Femme" and "Le Nid", a centre has now been opened for women in trouble.

Telephone number: 770.02.11.

A centre has also been opened for women between the ages of 18 and 30 who are going through a difficult time in their lives and prefer not to live alone.

Useful address: Service de la Jeunesse Féminine, 65 rue Washington
1050 Brussels.

Battered wives wanting legal advice and information about accommodation and financial aid can contact "Info-vrouwenmishandeling", open from 11 to 4 on Mondays and Fridays and from 4 to 7 on Wednesdays.

Useful address: TAMAR v.z.w., Postbus 22, Antwerp - tel, 03-239.30.49

D E N M A R K

The Women's Research Center in Social Science was founded in 1980 to assist women social science researchers. It moved into its own premises a year ago and has recently published its 1985 annual report in English. Among its achievements are the provision of a workplace for women researchers, establishing links with other social science centres by holding seminars and workshops and publishing ten newsletters every year, and setting up research projects on a contractual basis. The Center's current projects include research on the children of battered wives, making more effective use of water supplies in Liberia, and anti-discrimination laws. It is preparing several reports for publication, an activity that it would like to develop further. Plans to increase the number and range of seminars are also afoot.

Useful address: Women's Research center in Social Science,
49 Adelgade, 1304 Copenhagen.

The information bulletin "Lige nu!" published by the Equality Council (Ligestillingsrådet) has recently compared posts held by women in Danish communities between 1981 and 1985.

Useful address: Lige nu!, Ligestillingsrådet,
19-21 Frederiksgade, 1265 Copenhagen.

The cover of "Women in Denmark in the 1980s" (published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) shows the untroubled face of a young woman; on the last page, there is a picture of a smiling, bright-eyed elderly woman with a child in her arms. Sandwiched between these two images are more photos and features on the changing nature of the family, girls at school (apparently they do better than boys), segregation on the jobs market, equal pay, work in country areas. women and power, popular culture, self-help schemes for women (especially in health matters), violence, culture ("seen it, read it, heard it"). women and the media, foreign women in Denmark, and women in the Faroes and Greenland. The whole book is in English.

Useful address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen.

Women and Employment in Denmark is the title of a useful booklet in English brought out by the Ministry of Labour. It analyses the structure of the labour market in Denmark, noting that the public and service sectors employ the largest numbers of women. It also looks at every other aspect of women's work, complete with statistics. Women farmers, women in managerial positions, efforts to guarantee equality on the jobs market, creches, social security, training and the outlook for the future are just some of the topics covered by this fascinating and well-written booklet.

Useful address: Ministry of Labour, Laksegade, 1063 Copenhagen

FRANCE

The Delegation for Women's Status (Délégation à la Condition féminine), mentioned in "Women of Europe " n° 45, moved into its official premises on 30 June: 14 boulevard de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris.

The new Government and women. The French Government recently appointed Laurence Douvin, President of the Association Femmes et Libertés (association for women and freedom) and Deputy Mayor of the 17th "arrondissement" of Paris. to take charge of special projects for Transport Minister Jacques Douffiagues.

Michèle Gendreau-Massaloux was recently appointed Presidential spokesman to replace Michel Vauzelle, who has been elected to Parliament. Former lecturer and rector of the Academy of Orléans-Tours in 1981, the new spokesman had been Deputy Secretary-General at the Elysée since 1984.

There are 34 women MPs, with a fairly young average age of 40.6. Thirteen are civil servants or public sector employees (including 10 teachers), 4 are in the professions, 4 housewives, 3 businesswomen, 3 former full-time party workers, 3 secretaries, 2 manual workers and 1 former air hostess. They have taken up their seats on the following Parliamentary Committees: Financial Affairs (1), Legal and Administrative Affairs (1), Foreign Affairs (4), Production and Trade (4) and Defence (3). The remaining 21 are all members of the Parliamentary Committee for Cultural, Social and Family Affairs, which traditionally includes more women than any other Committee.

Budget Minister Alain Juppé prevented Parliament from voting on an amendment tabled by three National Front Deputies which raised the issue of refunds for abortions. He said that a budgetary debate was not the place to discuss the issue, and that family measures would be discussed by Parliament by the end of the summer.

Rape. Four associations (Mouvement Jeunes Femmes, Maison des Femmes de Paris, Halte-aide aux femmes battues and Planning familial) are jointly running a 24-hour Rape Crisis Line (Viol Femmes Informations) which offers a listening ear and advice to sexually assaulted girls, boys and women. Some 90% of the calls received since the line opened on 10 March have been from girls, mostly between the ages of 14 and 18. Callers can telephone Viol Femmes Informations, 05-05-95-95, free of charge and do not need to give their names.

A survey conducted jointly by Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (national centre for scientific research) and the magazine "Okapi" questioned 10-15 year-olds on their attitudes to science and research. Far more girls than boys completed the questionnaires (62% as against 38%), but the survey showed that children's attitudes to progress and the future were fairly consistent, regardless of sex, although their opinions of matters relating to information and school subjects differed to some extent.

Despite present unemployment problems, the number of women at work is growing. "Ecoflash", the French Institute for Statistics (INSEE - Institut des Statistiques) newsletter reveals that the percentage of women in employment rose faster between 1975 and 1982 than it did from 1955 to 1975, and now stands at 66.5%. The figures have been inflated by the many 25-45 year-olds going back to work now that women are taking fewer and shorter periods off work to bring up children. The number of women employed in part-time jobs rose from 15% in 1975 to 22.5%, and has doubled in the public sector. Useful address: INSEE, 18 boulevard Adolphe Pinard, 75675 Paris, Cedex 14.

The ecumenical mutual aid service for refugees and immigrants (Cimade) has called its experimental training programme for immigrant women "Tannina", after the sparrow-hawk which symbolizes women in Berber culture. After three years, this literacy campaign involving 22 women's groups is to be taken over by the French liaison committee for literacy and advancement (CLAP - Comité de Liaison pour l'Alphabétisation et la Promotion).

Useful address: Cécile Badiche, CLAP, 25 rue Gandon, 750013 Paris.

Women journalists - hopes and realities. The most recent report published by the Association of Women Journalists (AFJ - Association des Femmes Journalistes) is a lively, well documented review of the situation of women in the French press. Numbers are increasing (25% of press cards issued in 1984 were for women, as compared with 15% in 1966) but only very slowly, and women's chances of being given top level jobs are actually getting slimmer. The feminist award goes to the weekly "Le Nouvel Observateur", which employs 28 women and 34 men. Only 4 women (and 90 men) are employed by "Europe n° 1". Many women (42%) are freelances and have fewer rights than staff journalists.

Useful address: AFJ, 7 rue Alexandre Cabanel, 75017 Paris.

Mariette Sineau of Centre d'Etudes de la vie politique française contemporaine (centre for contemporary French political studies) recently published a report on Women in Politics for the women's and feminist research section of the French National Scientific Research Centre. The report is based on about 40 interviews with women involved in national politics, chosen because they are representative of the sociological and political spectrum. The author's answer to her own question of whether a gloomy picture is revealed by her research is both yes and no: now could be the time for women to "go forward to the breach". Their new-found ability to control their own bodies and fertility is a great strength in the revolutionary struggle against male domination.

Useful address: Mariette Sineau, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 54 boulevard Raspail
75007 Paris

At last - a woman in the French naval air force: 26-year-old Christine Clement, who joined the Marines in 1982, has become the naval air force's first woman pilot. There are already a few women air force pilots. It is to be hoped that women will no longer be excluded from combat formation flying.

A chance for women to make themselves heard: the European information radio station Radio Enghien (90.75 MHz. Paris) has broadcast some 60 hour-long programmes for women since it was launched. Director Erika Chauvin hopes that "Europe vous concerne" will become more familiar to women listeners and that the station can launch more women's programmes. It is already planning broadcasts in Greek and Portuguese and is to employ an African correspondent to voice the views of African women.

Useful address: Erika Chauvin, BP 59. 95110 Sannois.

Résistance internationale de femmes à la guerre (women's international movement against war - BP 265, 75960 Paris, Cedex 29) is producing a newsletter to publicize its activities.

GERMANY

Federal Minister for Youth, Family Affairs and Health Rita Süßmuth is now also Germany's first Minister for Women's Affairs, a role she was already performing without official recognition. One of her first tasks will be to fight for the creation of local authority equality committees.

Recent statistics show an encouraging drop in the number of unemployed women, who are filling 58.7% of new jobs. Some people claim that these figures ignore "hidden unemployment" and point out that most of the new jobs being created are part-time.

Useful addresses: Bundesministerium für Jugend, Familie, Frauen und Gesundheit, Pressestelle, 105-107 Kennedyallee, 5300 Bonn
 Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, Abteilung Frauen
 Hans-Böckler Haus, 400 Düsseldorf 1

Germans will be going to the polls on 25 January 1987 to elect a new Federal Parliament, and all the political parties are promising to put forward more women candidates.

President of women Social Democrats Inge Wettig-Danielmeier is calling for the introduction of a quota system, and the SPD is planning a "promotion drive" to raise the number of women MPs to a quarter of the total in 1987 and a third in the 1990s. The Party's draft programme outlining strategy between now and the year 2000 is even more ambitious, claiming that 50% of MPs should be women. "If we want a truly human society, we must put an end to male domination", says the report. Some people have even gone as far as to suggest that every seat be occupied by both a man and a woman.

Useful address: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sozialistischer Frauen
 1 Ollenhauerstrasse, 53 Bonn 1.

Women were not represented on the committee discussing the status of women at the convention held by the German trades union Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB). Despite their protests, the women were rewarded with only one victory (a ban on pregnant women working with VDUs) and some high-flowing words denouncing discrimination, but no practical commitment to new positive measures or penalties for discrimination.

Useful address: DGB, Hans-Böckler Haus, 400 Düsseldorf 1.

In her address to women civil servants, Eva Rümke (who has been manager of the Hamburg equal opportunities bureau for six years) said that the effectiveness of positive actions had to be weighed against the restrictions they imposed. She regretted that the authorities had not seen fit to apply any of the positive actions outlined by the Bureau.

Useful address: Frauen im DBB, Informationsdienst des Deutschen Beamtenbundes
 Bundesfrauenvertretung, 36 Dreizehnmorgenweg, 5300 Bonn 2

An anti-discrimination law

Women members of the Green Party held a meeting in Bonn on an anti-discrimination bill that would introduce 50% quotas for women in employment, training and politics. The changes entailed by the bill would affect many existing laws, including the German Constitution.

Women must play a greater role in science and technology, said Federal Minister for Education and Science Dorothee Wilms, who has undertaken to increase the number of girls taking science and technology options. She is looking into the idea of awarding a special prize for women in science.

Useful address: Bundesministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft,
2 Heinemannstrasse, 5300 Bonn 2

A major conference on "Women and the working world" in Stuttgart at the end of May was attended by Secretary of State Marita Haibach, representatives from all the equality committees for positive actions in the German Länder, and Federal officials. The "Stuttgart Declaration" drawn up by there set out a number of demands, including specific measures for working women, more information in the schools on training and job opportunities, better training for girls in technical and scientific subjects, refresher courses for women after bringing up their children, the appointment of officers responsible for women's affairs at all levels of the federal employment service and the introduction of measures enabling men and women to share family and work responsibilities more fairly.

Marita Haibach said that she herself was in favour of amending labour laws, particularly as regards the introduction of a quota system to encourage firms to employ women.

Useful address: Secretary of State Marita Haibach
1 Gustav-Freytag-Strasse, 6200 Wiesbaden 1

Successful women

The Gustav Heinemann prize for commitment to democracy has for the first time been awarded to women: former Health Minister Käte Ströbel, Karin Schüler for her work in the Third World, and trades unionist Gerda Linde.

Hamburg Christian Democrat Charlotte Fera is Germany's oldest MP. At 80, she is still active in national, European and international politics.

Felicitas Fertig is the first woman to preside at a German Administrative Court.

Irmgard Reichardt is the new President of Landfrauenverband (association of women farmers) and Vice-President of the Radio Hessen council.

Irmgard Blättel and Ilse Brusis have been elected to the executive committee of the German trades union DGB.

Monika Wulf-Mathies has become President of the public services and transport union ÖTV.

Farewell to male society (Abschied von der Männergesellschaft), as opposed to "human society" which includes both men and women, is the title of the latest book by CDU General Secretary Heiner Geissler, published by Ullstein Sachbuch of Berlin and Frankfurt. With a sidelong glance at CDU minister Rita Süßmuth, the author insisted that CDU's programme is "tailor made" for women.

Following the example of Hamburg University, the University of Bochum now has a woman officer responsible for women's problems. One of her tasks is to improve women's situation as regards work and research.

The German Order of Merit (Bundesverdienstkreuz 1. Klasse) has been awarded to former President of Deutscher Frauenrat Dr Helga Thieme for her international activities. In 1982, she organized the first European conference of women's associations, with the help of the European Commission's Women's Information Service.

"Women of Europe" sends its warmest congratulations to this doughty champion of equality.

"Are penalties the only way to create true equality for women on the jobs market?" was the question tackled in Traute Hoffmann's 200-page thesis entitled "Frauenförderpläne sowie Vorschläge und Erfahrungen betreffend Sanktionen und sonstige Massnahmen zur Durchsetzung der Chancengleichheit der Frau auf dem Arbeitsmarkt". Copies are available from Verwaltung des Deutschen Bundestages. Hauptabteilung Wissenschaften-Dienste Material, Bonn.

The housewife has her monument in Britain, and now the postwoman has hers in Germany. The statue in the city of Hamburg is of a determined-looking young postwoman mounting a well-laden bicycle. Other Member States may well take the hint and follow suit.

American artist Judy Chicago organized a European version of her "Dinner for 1,000 women" (already held several times in the US) at the opera house in Frankfurt. The idea is that guests should dress up as women who have played an important role in any period of history in any country. Participants are also asked to find out as much as they can about their chosen heroine.

"Leave me alone" (Fass mich nicht an) is the explicit title of a Berlin exhibition protesting against sexual harassment in the workplace, a problem which is gradually being brought into the open in discussions at national and Community level. The exhibition was set up by the trades union ÖTV, 20 Joachimsthaler Strasse, Berlin 15.

The Berlin Court of Appeal recently confirmed that measures protecting mother and child (parental leave) and the prohibition on sacking pregnant women also apply to women apprentices.

Useful address: Landesarbeitsgericht, 1000 Berlin

A scheme launched by the Council of German Women (Deutsche Frauenrat) aims to help prostitutes in the Third World by promoting female solidarity: information campaigns, joint action with tourist offices to combat "sexual tourism", improved police surveillance and mutual aid groups. The Council has set up a working party to promote the scheme.

Useful address: Deutscher Frauenrat, Südstrasse, 53 Bonn 3

A new association called "Women and business" (Frauenbetriebe) has been formed in Frankfurt to encourage women to opt for financial independence and provide commercial and financial advice and courses in civil, commercial and fiscal law.

Recent statistics show that some progress has been made: 25% of the 318.000 new businesses created in 1985 were set up by women, mainly traditionally female sectors such as textiles, cosmetics and shoes.

Useful address: Frauenbetriebe, 45 Hamburger Allee, 6000 Frankfurt.

Women farmers are broadening their horizons: a wider range of courses are now available under the education scheme run by Landfrauenverband (association of women farmers). Classes cover cultural subjects, political and social issues and the practical problems of farming.

Useful address: Deutscher Landfrauenverband,
142 Godesberger Allee, 53 Bonn 2.

A judge in the family court (Familienrichter) recently ruled that politics and bringing up children were incompatible. Margarete Wolf-Mayer, member of the executive committee of the Green Party, intended to pursue her political career in Bonn and bring up her child at the same time, but the judge felt that she would be unable to reconcile her political and family responsibilities and awarded custody to the child's father. The case will go to appeal.

According to a survey conducted by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, 72% of divorced women have no desire to remarry. Most divorced fathers, on the other hand, would like to marry again as a wife would help to bring up the children and restore her husband's image as a responsible family man, as it is so important for advancement in a career.

Useful address: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft,
Ahrstrasse, 5300 Bonn.

Some 11.6% of applicants for posts as overseers in all types of work (brick-laying, painting, glass-making and baking) are women, 64% of whom intend to go into business on their own account once they have completed their training.

The first woman to realize this ambition was Bettina Merle, the first site forewoman since 1949, when the high demand for building workers and the shortage of men gave women a golden opportunity to take on traditionally male roles.

G R E E C E

Because of disruptions in the Belgian postal service, copy from our Greek correspondent missed the deadline for inclusion in this issue of "Women of Europe".

I R E L A N D

The people of Ireland have rejected by 63% the proposal to include the right to divorce in the Constitution. This reflected the results of the 1983 referendum, when they voted yo include an article prohibiting abortion in the Constitution. This time they expressed their opinion even more strongly: apart from 4 Dublin wards with majorities in favour of divorce, the "no" vote won by nearly 70% in most other areas despite the efforts of Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald. He took a personal interest in the referendum and was at pains to emphasize the moderate nature of the proposed reform: couples whose marriage had broken down would have been allowed to ask for a divorce if, after 5 years, attempts at reconciliation had failed.

The Council for the Status of Women, angry at the tiny amount (Ir£600.000) allocated in 1986 to all the organizations working to protect the interests of women in Ireland, has called on the Government to review its decision as a matter of urgency.

Useful address: The Council for the Status of Women
64 Lower Mount Street, Dublin 2

Speaking at a seminar on "Equal opportunities in the public service - taking up the challenge", Labour Minister Ruari Quinn announced the Government's intention to strengthen its equal opportunities policy. The first measures to be introduced will affect the public sector and will include greater efforts by the working party on equal opportunities set up in 1985 to monitor the results of positive action programmes in the public sector, the creation of special training courses for women who feel a need for greater motivation, and the formation of an Equal Opportunity Steering Committee for the Civil Service.

Useful address: Department of Labour, Mespil Road, Dublin 4. tel. 765.861

Minister of State for Women's Affairs Nuala Fennell has launched a "Women in Business Campaign" to encourage women to enter the business world. During the first six weeks of the campaign, some 50 telephone enquiries were received and over 70 women had counselling sessions of at least an hour with a business adviser. The Minister announced these encouraging results at the prize-giving of the Industrial Development Authority's "Women in Industry Enterprise Scholarship Award" for women on the scheme who have submitted the best commercial or technical projects.

Useful address: Minister of State for Women's Affairs,
Department of the Taoiseach, Dublin 2.

The Irish Bank Officials Association (which has 21.000 members) has complained about discrimination against women in the banking world, both as regards equal opportunities and the facilities made available to them. Just one example of this discrimination is that men have up to 25 years to repay a loan, whereas women have only 10 years. Women bank employees are concentrated in low grades: although 60% of the Bank of Ireland's employees are women, only 5% are in the higher grades. The Association intends to launch a programme of positive actions to remedy the situation.

Useful address: Irish Bank Officials Association,
93 St Stephen Green, Dublin 2.

The Labour Tribunal's latest report reviews the 91 cases brought before it in 1983-85 under the 1977 Employment Equality Act.

Useful address: Government Publications Sales Office,
Molesworth Street, Dublin 2.

The Minister of State for Women's Affairs has arranged for a Women and Health Week to be held in Ireland on 11-19 October. The accent will be on preventive medicine, mental health, the special health problems of women of all ages, and the most common women's ailments.

Speaking at a seminar on women and health, Patricia O'Donovan of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) has called for a proper health policy for women.

Useful addresses: Minister of State for Women's Affairs
Government Buildings, Dublin 2
ICTU, 31 Parnell Square, Dublin 1

A law on the status of children, which aims to end discrimination between legitimate and illegitimate children, has recently been published. Copies can be obtained from Government Publications Sales Office, Molesworth Road, Dublin 2.

An Irish woman who gave birth to a child two years after she had been sterilized was awarded £23,000 damages and interest by a London court (she had the operation in England). The Court found that she had been insufficiently informed of the chance that the operation might not be effective.

It has been decided at a meeting held by the Council for the Status of Women to set up a new organization to help women who used the Dalkon shield, now known to be dangerous.

Useful address: Council for the Status of Women,
64 Lower Mount Street, Dublin 2.

One of Ireland's largest white-collar unions, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), recently published a report drawing people's attention to the potential damage that certain substances used in the workplace might cause to the reproductive systems of both men and women workers.

Useful address: ASTMS National Office, 38 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2.

After what was by all accounts a rather lively discussion, one of Ireland's major yacht clubs, the National Yacht Club of Dun Laoghaire, has finally agreed to admit women as full members. Women are now going to fight for the right to become full members of golf clubs, which still admit them only as "associates".

Useful address: The National Yacht Club, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin

The Irish Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has made 1986 women's year in the engineering profession. A booklet called "Women and Work", calling for the promotion of equality for women, has been published to inform people of the problems facing women engineering workers and to suggest solutions.

Useful address: Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Tass House,
Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin 2.

The three-yearly conference of the Irish Countrywomen's Association, held in Killarney under the auspices of the Ministry for Women's Affairs, formulated a number of demands relating to matters such as sending nutrition specialists to developing countries and involving women's groups in energy programme planning.

Useful address: The Irish Countrywomen's Association,
58 Merrion Road, Dublin 4.

I T A L Y

"The struggle for equality is a struggle for justice and civilization" were the opening words of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's speech at the second conference on women's employment organized by the Ministry of Labour (the first was held 10 years ago). It is now up to the Government to introduce laws that guarantee equality for women. Elena Marinucci, Senator and president of the equality committee set up by the Premier's office, reviewed developments over the last ten years, which she described as "the years of the three nevers": never so many women in employment, never so many women unemployed and never so many women looking for their first job.

The equality committee set up by the Ministry of Labour has drafted a bill to end the discrimination that still exists. The bill states that the civil service, unions and the public sector are entitled to adopt any measure that may promote equal opportunities for women, and that positive actions are eligible for financial support from the Ministry of Labour. Coordinator of the national committee for equal opportunities Marta Ajo said that the aim of the bill was to eliminate or offset the negative effects of the traditional division of labour between men and women.

Labour Minister Gianni De Michelis stressed the value of positive actions and measures such as part-time working, "solidarity contracts" and work-training schemes, which may help to "differentiate" available jobs. This seemed preferable to "fixing the market" and setting employment quotas for women.

Useful address: Comitato per la Parità presso il Ministero del Lavoro,
6 via Flavia, Rome.

The Constitutional Court has delivered an important ruling to the effect that women may no longer be forced to retire five years before men. The grounds stated by the Court for its decision were recent changes in Italian society and reforms that have affected the situation of women.

An article in the magazine "Minerva" draws readers' attention to the very low percentage of women MPs after 40 years, only 62 (6%) of the 952 elected members of the two Chambers are women. In the Lower House, the breakdown of women MPs by party is 32 Communists, 6 Christian Democrats, 3 Socialists, 3 representatives of the independent Left, 2 members of Movimento Sociale Italiano (Italian Social Movement) and 1 Radical; there are no women Liberals, Republicans or Social Democrats. In the Senate, there are 6 women Communists, 6 Christian Democrats, 1 Republican, 1 representative of the independent Left and 1 member of the Movimento Sociale Italiano.

"Minerva" also points out that the Parliamentary Committee for the Security Forces finally has a woman member. Other women occupying important political posts can be counted on the fingers of one hand: the President of the Lower House, a Vice-President of the Senate, and the Minister of Education - the only woman minister.

Useful address: "Minerva", 5 Piazza Ippolito Nievo. 00153 Rome.

The news from the Italian Christian Democrat Party congress is fairly gloomy too: although more than a third of Party members are women, the list of 181 candidates for the Party's national council included only 3 women.

The panel discussion on the position of women entrepreneurs and their relations with society, the family and institutions, part of the 40th anniversary celebrations of Confcommercio (Italian retailers' confederation), was a little more encouraging: it talked of a "new renaissance" and claimed that more and more women were filling managerial posts.

Useful address: Confcommercio, 2 Piazza Belli, 00153 Rome.

Announcing the 1986 working programme of Centro Italiano Femminile (CIF - Italian women's centre), which represents Catholic women's associations, Claudia Zamon Gilmozzi said that the central theme was to be "women and the changing face of cities". Maddalena Avignoni stressed the need to advance beyond "paper equality": progressive legislation is all very well, but women must work to improve their own situation and find their place in society.

Useful address: CIF, 25 Via Carlo Zucchi, 00165 Rome

A woman makes the best spumante. More and more women are emerging at the top in traditionally male preserves. The world of gastronomy is just one area in which women are mounting a take-over bid: France, Belgium and now Italy have been forced to recognize the abilities of women in the wine industry. Anna Pesanti, director of Istituto Spumante Classico Italiano, has been awarded the 1985 Prix Minerva for enterprise. The magazine "Minerva" recently published an interview with her.

Useful address: Minerva, 5 Piazza Ippolito Nievo, 00153 Rome

Women's associations have put forward seven proposals for a better future for Europe in "Giornale dei CAF", the news bulletin published by Consulte Femminili (women's consultative bodies at local, provincial and regional level). The proposals concern:

- * civic education, so that people of different countries will live together in harmony in Europe;
- * equality education;
- * education in health and hygiene;
- * relating the teaching of mathematics to the economy;
- * objective, thorough teaching of history;
- * political education;
- * peace education.

The proposals have been approved by several women's organizations.

Useful address: "Giornale dei CAF", 14 Corso Vinzaglio, 10121 Turin

Inner Wheel is an international association for the wives of Rotarians. The southern district of its Italian section has conducted an interesting project proposed by its leader, Milena Papparopoli: the 23 clubs in the district (comprising 900 members) were invited to tackle the theme "Italian women, the Inner Wheel and Europe". The contributions have been compiled in a book in which members voice their desire to play an active role in creating European union. They have used their creative writing abilities to express their enthusiasm and belief in the need to turn the ideal of a People's Europe into reality.

Useful address: Milena Papparopoli, 16 Piazza A. Gentili, Palermo

The magazine "Nuova DWF" (Donna Woman Femme) had been passing through a difficult period and appearing only irregularly. Yet here it is, reborn, revamped and with a slightly different name - now simply "DWF". It is hoped that from now on 4 issues will be published every year.

Subscribers should write to "DWF", 12 Via San Benedetto in Arenula, 00186 Rome.

The June issue of "COM-Nuovi Tempi" opened the debate on women and the nuclear age. It will be worth following.

Useful address: "COM-Nuovi Tempi", 38 Via Firenze, 00184 Rome.

The Prime Minister has dubbed 25 entrepreneurs "cavalieri del lavoro" (knights of labour). There is only one woman amongst them - Paola Fendi, president of the fashion house that she runs with her sisters.

Women are becoming interested in seamanship: courses run by Lega Navale Italiana (Italian naval league) have more women members than ever before, and it is the women students who are the most hard-working and attentive and produce the most accurate calculations.

Useful address: Lega Navale Italiana. Sezione di Roma,
11 Via XXIV Maggio, Rome.

Doctor and one-time mayor of Palermo Elda Pucci, who fought so courageously against the Palermo mafiosi, has been elected President of the Italian section of Soroptimist International from 1 October 1987 to 30 September 1988.

L U X E M B O U R G

Astrid Lulling, Vice-President of Fédération Nationale des Femmes Luxembourgeoises (national federation of Luxembourg women), spoke on the subject of women in positions of responsibility at the Federation's national assembly. She cited the disappointing findings of a study carried out by a Luxembourg bank.

Useful address: Fédération Nationale des Femmes Luxembourgeoises,
BP 172, 2011 Luxembourg.

The Ministry of Justice has recently opened a women's advice centre to help women solve their legal problems. This will enable women to be better informed of their rights and defend themselves more successfully. The service is provided free of charge.

Useful address: Ministère de la Justice, 16 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

The Luxembourg women's aid organization "Femmes en détresse" offered shelter to hundreds of women in 1985. It has just opened its third centre in the north of the country.

Useful address: Femmes en détresse. 30 Avenue de la Liberté, Luxembourg.

Women and drugs was the topical theme of a conference held by "Maison des Femmes". Discussions centred on the problems of women alcoholics and tranquillizer addicts and those suffering from anorexia nervosa. The conclusion was that the best therapy was to strengthen women's self-confidence and belief in their own abilities.

Useful address: Maison des Femmes, 17 Avenue Monterey, Luxembourg.

During an open day at the technical college (Lycée Technique) of Esch-sur-Alzette, parents and pupils were informed (the initiative was taken by Socialist women) of the new technical careers open to girls. No girl is currently taking the electronics option at the Lycée, but 10% of pupils attending general technical classes are girls.

Useful address: Lycée Technique. rue Hubert Clément, Esch-sur-Alzette.

N E T H E R L A N D S

No change in the number of women (26, or 17.33%) elected to Parliament in the May elections: 9 of 54 Christian Democrats, 9 of 52 Socialists, 5 of 27 Liberals, 1 of 9 representatives of the independent Left, 1 of 2 members of the Ecology Party and a single Pacifist.

The second action programme for equal opportunities (1986-90) was presented in The Hague by Christian Democrat MEP Johanna Maij-Weggen. Statistics show that the Netherlands is lagging behind other EEC countries in promoting equal opportunities, with the lowest number of women university students, very few women technologists and few women head schoolteachers.

The Ministry responsible for equality has accepted the proposal by the Secretary of State for Employment and Social Affairs to consolidate the three existing equality laws (equal pay, equality in the public sector and equal treatment for men and women) in a single piece of legislation.

The Ministry also recently published a booklet called "De juiste vrouw op de juiste plaats" (the right woman in the right place), which discusses a wide range of opportunities for positive action.

Useful address: Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid
Afdeling Externe Betrekkingen, 73 Zeestraat
2518 AA The Hague

What constitutes a "good job" for a woman? For many women, notes the Emancipation Council (Emancipatieraad), it is in the public sector, and yet only 23.2% (or 20.8% if part-timers are taken into account) of civil servants are women, and they also tend to occupy low-grade posts.

In 1985, the Emancipation Council presented Government with a report on women and information science and, lo and behold, a centre for women in information science (Centrum Vrouwen en Informatica) has been set up. The Centre is designed to cater for some 3,500 women students every year. Other related schemes include the creation of clubs in Rotterdam to introduce girls to micro-electronics and other technical subjects.

Useful addresses: Emancipatieraad, 10 Lutherse Burgwal, 2512 CB The Hague
Centrum Vrouwen en Informatica, Postbus 1795
100 BT Amsterdam
Technika 10, 100 Aelbrachtskade, Postbus 62015
3002 JC Rotterdam

Women engineering graduates. The foundation for women in higher technical education (Vrouwen en Hoger Technisch Onderwijs) claims that the number of women opting for degree courses in engineering has risen from 250 in 1984 to 1.400 this year. The foundation also says that the job prospects for these women are excellent: none of them need worry about being unemployed once they have graduated.

Useful address: "Vrouwen aan het werk als HTS-ingenieur" VHTO
Postbus 64, 6700 AB Wageningen

A new organization for women's training, "Landelijk Steunpunt Vormingswerk met Vrouwen", provides information on adult education, organizes meetings and provides back-up for women responsible for women's training at national, provincial and regional level.

Useful address: Landelijk Steunpunt Vormingswerk met Vrouwen
4-D4 Visschersplein. 3511 LX Utrecht

Women and crime is to be the theme of the 1987 conference of Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kriminologie (Dutch criminology association). Topics will include crime involving women as the victims or perpetrators, and associated legislation, precedents and policy, as well as aid and action groups, and trends in such crime. Anyone interested in attending or speaking at the conference should contact G. Kortland, c/o Emancipatieproject Gemeente Rotterdam, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kriminologie - Congres Vrouw en Kriminaliteit, 35 Haagseveer, 3011 AH Rotterdam.

The Ministry for Social Affairs has published a booklet entitled "Hoezo... ongewenst intiem?" (What's that? Sexual harassment?), which contains all sorts of useful information on how to recognize, counter and prevent sexual harassment, a problem which is being more openly discussed today.

Useful address: Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid,
Stafafdeling Externe Betrekkingen, 73 Zeestraat
2518 AA The Hague

Following an amendment to Dutch labour law, women are now entitled to work night shifts in industry, provided that they are part of a team. The law will remain in force for three years, after which its practical effects will be assessed.

The postal service of Arnhem is hoping to take on far more women and make promotion to higher grades easier. It has published an information booklet on courses, creches and career opportunities.

Useful address: PTT Telecommunicatie, 24 Jans Buitensingel, Arnhem.

The Ministry of the Interior is showing an interest in women who take up a military career, and has published a study entitled "Vrouwen en geuniformeerde beroepen: politie en krijgsmacht" (women in the uniformed services: the police and armed forces).

Useful address: Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken
Hoofdafdeling Documentatie en Bibliotheek
200 Schedeldoekshaven. 2500 EA The Hague

Women's involvement in training, including those areas of higher education which have traditionally been a male preserve, is the subject of a report published by the national fund for the emancipation of women (Landelijk Steunpunt Vrouwenemancipatie) under the title "Vademecum studies and research on women: a practical teaching guide" (Vademecum vrouwenstudies: een praktisch handboek voor het onderwijs).

Useful address: Landelijk Steunpunt Vrouwenemancipatie
10 Lutherse Burgwal, The Hague

"Woman is not an eagle" (Ster Vrouw is geen licht) is the title of a report published by the action group "Man/Woman" (Aktiegroep Man/Vrouw), which analyses the unflattering image of women in TV advertising.

Useful address: MVM-Merk. Postbus 384, Hengelo.

P O R T U G A L

Two projects financed by the European Social Fund and coordinated by the Committee for Women's Status are to be launched in Portugal this year. One will be based in the north and will give a group of 24 women training in managerial skills; the other will offer vocational training to 48 under-privileged 18-20 year olds in Lisbon. Occupations for which training is to be given include gardening, car-spraying and electrical engineering.

Useful address: Comissão da Condição Feminina, Presidencia do Conselho de Ministros. 32-2 esq Avenida de Republica. 1093 Lisbon

"Operation Welcome", organized for the women of Spain and Portugal by the European Commission's Women's Information Service in February, has led to major developments in Portugal. The first is the creation of the women's association Intervencao Feminina to encourage women to take a greater part in public affairs. The Association is temporarily housed at 111 Rua Cruz dos Poiais. 1200 Lisbon.

Other organizations formed since "Operation Welcome" are:

Liga dos Direitos das Mulheres (league for women's rights) to monitor trends in modern society. Temporary address: 115A Rua Filipe de Mata. 1600 Lisbon.

Movimento das Mulheres Agricultoras de Portugal (Portuguese women farmers' association) which took part in the Verona seminar on European women farmers in the 1990s. Address: 19 Calçada Ribeiro Santos, Lisbon.

Soroptimist International Association recently founded its first Portuguese branch. This association for professional women organizes activities throughout the world. Address: 57-3 esq Rua dos Açores, 1000 Lisbon.

"Operation Welcome" has also led to a seminar on women farmers planned for January 1987, with the involvement of the European Commission's Information Bureau in Lisbon and the Committee for Women's Status.

A committee on the legal framework for genetic engineering has been set up to study the effects of new genetic engineering technology on men and women. The committee will include a representative of the Committee for Women's Status.

The Philosophy Department of Lisbon University is offering a course in cognitive therapy for 22 recently divorced or separated women. Classes will be held once a week for eight weeks.

The monthly magazine "Mulheres" is celebrating its eighth anniversary; two photos on the cover of the anniversary issue show a baby saying "I've just been born" and a 8-year-old child saying "I'm a little girl".

Useful address: Mulheres, 111-4 Avenida Duque de Loulé, 1000 Lisbon

The newspaper "Diario Popular" celebrated International Women's Day by devoting 22 pages of its 8 March edition to women. Not red hot news, perhaps, but a word of recognition of this nice gesture is in order!

A women's editorial cooperative has been launched in Lisbon: it hopes to open an information library, publish a magazine and hold seminars. Anyone interested should write to Cooperativa Editorial das Mulheres, 115A Rua Filipe de Mata. 1600 Lisbon.

Where no contact is given, further information can be obtained from Comissão de la Condição Feminina, 32-2 esq Avenida de Republica, 1093 Lisbon.

S P A I N

Following the general elections of 22 June, women hold 23 of the 350 seats in the Lower House (6.6%) and 10 of the 208 in the Senate (4.8%). This compares with 22 (6.3%) women MPs in the previous parliament (1982-86).

The party manifestoes released before this year's elections made little mention of specific action for women, with the major exception of the Socialist Party now in power, which is in favour of positive action on employment and education.

The opposition is supporting the struggle to reduce illiteracy, improve vocational training and protect the family, but would like to see the Instituto de la Mujer (Women's Institute) replaced by a Secretary of State for Family Affairs.

The women's study seminar at the Madrid independent University, in conjunction with the Instituto de la Mujer and the European Commission's Women's Information Service, held a two-day seminar in Madrid in May on the measures to be taken to apply the equal opportunities policy recommended by the European Community. The principle that there should be no discrimination on the grounds of sex is embodied in the Spanish Constitution, but in everyday life things are often very different. Carola Bustelo, director of the Instituto de la Mujer, has warned against "State pseudo-feminism" without women really being a part of political life.

Useful address: Instituto de la Mujer, Ministerio de Cultura
36 Almagro, 28010 Madrid

The Ministry of Culture recently published the findings of a survey on the opinions and attitudes of Spaniards to the involvement of women in politics: 3 out of 4 think that women should play a greater role in politics; 58.8% of those questioned thought that women are not sufficiently prepared for a political career; 75.4% disagreed with the statement that "politics is not for women", and 63% felt that a career in politics is compatible with a woman's family responsibilities. The majority thought that political parties prefer male candidates (79.1%) and that women are not forceful enough in demanding a say in politics (65%).

Useful address: Instituto de la Mujer, Ministerio de Cultura
36 Almagro, 28010 Madrid

The second women's film festival in Madrid in May was attended by women directors from all over the world: Chantal Akerman (Belgium), Susan Seidelman (U.S.), Gunnel Lindblom (Sweden), Sally Potter (UK) and Valerie Sarmiento, director of a German film.

The festival included screenings of a dozen films by Spain's seven post-1935 women directors. The organizers hope that a film festival on an international scale can be organized in Madrid next year.

Violence against young women is a commonplace, and the city authorities in Madrid are determined to do something to stop it. They have printed a poster showing the battered face of a young girl with a black eye and bearing the slogan "If life is painful, the community is here to protect you" (Si la vida te colpea, la Comunidad te protege). There is also a telephone helpline: 273.11.12.

An association fighting for the advancement of women: Asociacion Concepcion Arenal organizes conferences, training courses and links with other women's groups. Concepcion Arenal was the first woman to enter a Spanish university in 1840 and went on to become Spain's first woman sociologist and criminologist as well as the first woman to fight for human rights.

Useful address: Asociacion Concepcion Arenal, Velazquez 78. 28001 Madrid

UNITED KINGDOM

The outcome of the 5 June meeting of the Council for Social Affairs was greeted with disappointment and frustration by the Equal Opportunities Commission and women's organizations in Britain. The Commission strongly disagreed with those who tried to claim that the directive on equal treatment for men and women in social security matters was a victory for women, and criticized the Council for not having adopted the directive on parental leave. The EOC claimed to have drafted a very useful report on the cost of parental leave in the United Kingdom, which showed that the real cost to employers would be an increase of less than 0.01% in their wage bills. It should also be stressed that the granting of parental leave would effectively create up to 12,000 jobs a year.

Useful address: Policy Unit, Equal Opportunities Commission,
Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN.

"Women of Europe" readers already know about the case of Jacqueline Drake (see issue n° 44), who appealed to the European Court of Justice to uphold her right to a care allowance for looking after her invalid mother. The Court has ruled in her favour - further details are given on page 12 of this issue. Women Conservatives had called on their Government to review the legislation on care allowances, but in June the Government was still not sure whether it could pay the £85 million that would be claimed by some 100,000 women once Jacqueline Drake had won her case.

Useful address: Judith Oliver, Association of Carers, Medway Homes,
Balfour Road, Rochester, Kent ME4 6QU.

Equal pay for equal work is all very well, but... Julie Hayward, a cook at the Cammell Laird shipyard, has been demanding that her salary be raised to bring it into line with her male colleagues since 1984. The industrial tribunal ruled in her favour, but her employers appealed, claiming that she was entitled to benefits that the men did not receive and that this meant that her salary was in effect the same as theirs. The Employment Appeal Tribunal found in favour of Cammell Laird, invoking Article 119 of the Treaty of Rome, which states that pay means "the ordinary basic or minimum wage or salary and any other consideration, whether in cash or in kind, which the worker receives, directly or indirectly, in respect of his employment from his employer". The Equal Opportunities Commission is extremely angry and is threatening to take the case before the House of Lords.

Training - new solutions. South Glamorgan Women's Workshop in Cardiff offers training in computers and micro-electronics for women who have had inadequate schooling. The scheme receives financial support from the European Social Fund and has been training 55 women a year since 1984, with excellent results: some two-thirds of its trainees have found jobs and 10% have continued their training at a higher level. The Equal Opportunities Commission has published a leaflet describing the programme.

Useful address: South Glamorgan Women's Workshop, Edena House
East Canal Wharf, Cardiff

Many women's organizations are short of funds and the National Council for Voluntary Organizations is trying to act as a go-between with possible donors. It has published a booklet, "Raising Money for Women: A Survivor's Guide" (by Marion Bowman and Michael Norton), which describes some of the problems involved.

Useful address: National Council for Voluntary Organizations
26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU

Britain and Ireland Feminist Book Fortnight in June was a tremendous success. Publicity officer Carole Spedding said that the book fair played an important role in promoting feminist literature.

Useful address: Carole Spedding, 7 London House
Church Street, London NW8 8PX

Girls don't like computers. but the Equal Opportunities Commission and Croydon Local Education Authority are determined to change things. Once they have got over their shyness and fear of "not being as good as the others", girls are perfectly capable of understanding and using a computer.

Useful address: Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House
Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN

EUROPE AND THE WORLD

"Stampa e potere della donna" a conference on the press and women's power arranged in Milan in June by the International Association of Women's and Home Page Journalists provided an opportunity to examine women's role in political, economic and social affairs.

The AIJPF has been in existence since 1964 and has 500 men and women journalists in 27 countries as its members.

Useful address: AIJPF, 1 boulevard Charlemagne, Boîte 54, 1040 Brussels

Sixty women farmers from the twelve EEC Member States attended a seminar in Greetsiel, Germany on the role of women farmers in developing the rural environment. Organised by the women's section of COPA (Committee of Agricul-

tural Organizations in the EEC) with the help of the European Commission's Women's Information Service. The participants acknowledged that European agriculture was in crisis and that women farmers were the worst hit. They were in favour of applying the principle of equality for the self-employed, including farmers, and called for Community measures to give women farmers a more important social and political role in rural environments. One of the concerns expressed during the discussions was the survival of farming as a business and of farming families in rural areas.

Useful address: COPA, 23/25 rue de la Science, Boîte 3, 1040 Brussels.

European Women's Management Network is to hold a conference on "managing the future: organizational challenges and career perspectives" in Hamburg on 5-7 November. It will be in English (with simultaneous translation into German) and there will be workshops and plenary sessions on the future of Europe, the American experience and the outlook for the year 2000. The Network was set up in 1984 and has members in 23 countries.

Useful address: EWDM Congress Office, c/o Dr Helga Stödter, 7 Golfstrasse, 2507 Wentorf, Germany.

European YWCA is organizing an October meeting in Athens to discuss women's role in development and examine post-Nairobi strategy. Preparations for the YWCA World Council meeting in the United States will also be on the agenda. For further information, contact the European Secretariat, YWCA of Belgium, 94 avenue Brugmann, 1060 Brussels.

The report on the first conference of University Women of Europe and Groupe Européen des Femmes Diplômées des Universités (European group of women graduates) is now available from UWE/GEF DU, 71 Waalsdorperweg, 2597 The Hague, Netherlands.

Twelve years after the setting up of a "committee on equality in the law for men and women", the Parliament of San Marino finally introduced legislation on family law in May this year. The new law gives family members full parity in financial and other matters, and provides for separation and divorce.

<p style="text-align: center;">RESEARCH, MEETINGS AND BOOKS</p>
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Social Europe - Ten years of Community policy on equality for men and women is the title of a European Commission publication that takes stock of the Commission's actions to promote equality between 1975 and 1985, and considers the medium-term prospects of the new programme. It focusses on legislation on equality and areas such as information, positive actions, local initiatives, women and Lomé III, and applying the principle of equality within the European Commission.

Useful address: Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Education, 200 rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels.

In 1987 the interdisciplinary journal "Women and the history of European ideas" is to publish a special issue on women. Historian Karen Offen, who will be editing the issue, would be happy to receive articles on European theorists' approach to the question of gender and male-female social relations, and women's contribution to the development of European ideas. For further information, contact Karen Offen, Center for Research on Women, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA.

L'un est l'autre is the title used by Elisabeth Badinter, philosopher, sociology lecturer and author of "L'amour en plus", to state her belief that men and women in modern society are growing alike. She argues that they have stopped trying to dominate each other and are now seeking a fair compromise, even in the long term to be "interchangeable". She brilliantly expounds her controversial theory by dividing her argument into three sections: "L'un et l'autre" (one plus one), "L'un sans l'autre" (one minus one) and finally, the metamorphosis complete, "L'un est l'autre" (one is one).

Useful address: Editions Odile Jacob, 53 rue Saint-André-des-Arts, 75006 Paris.

Consigli di Mamma Manager alla Figlia, a translation of a book by the Harvard Business Review's senior editor Eliza Collins, is the first of the new "Prima Donna Edizioni" collection. This new career woman's bible is in the form of letters written by a working mother to her daughter.

Useful address: Prima Donna Edizioni, 1 via Santa Maria alla Porta, Milan.

The March/April issue of "Equal Opportunities Review" published a series of articles on equality and social security, an equal opportunities course calendar and a clause-by-clause guide to the Sex Discrimination Bill.

Useful address: Equal Opportunities Review, Industrial Relations Service, 67 Maygrove Road, London NW6 2EJ.

Guide pour l'action: comment réaliser l'égalité entre filles et garçons? is the title of a practical guide, published as part of the new Community action programme for equal opportunities in education, which looks at problems and solutions at primary and secondary level and at the transitional stage when youngsters leave full-time education to find jobs. It is published by IFAPLAN, 32 Square Ambiorix, 1040 Brussels.

Articles on women and technology were published in the March issue of "Woman's World" (ISIS-WICCE, CP 2471, 1211 Geneva) and the Tribune's newsletter on women and development, which included true accounts and a list of women working with appropriate technology (Women's International Tribune Centre, 777 UN Plaza, New York NY 10017).

Monuments and Maidens by Marina Warner has won the annual prize awarded by the Fawcett Society, the first British organization concerned with the specific problems of women. This excellent book takes a fresh, critical look at the image of women through history. Marina Warner has also written books on Joan of Arc and the Virgin Mary.

Useful address: The Fawcett Society, 46 Harleford Road, London SE11 5AY.

The University of London Institute of Education is offering new courses at its Centre for Research and Education on Gender, which aims to counteract the isolation that many feel when they undertake anti-sexist and feminist work. The Centre has already hosted an international conference on Feminism and the Law and organized a series of workshops on a wide range of subjects. For further information, contact Diana Leonard or Margaret Littlewood. Centre for Research and Education on Gender, Institute of Education, Bedford Way, London WC1 0AL.

Canterbury English Studies, a women's college founded in 1985, is running English language courses between March and November 1986. Women from all over Europe attended last year's three-week intensive course, which was a huge success. For further information, contact Susan Stanley or Wilma Fraser, Language Courses for Women, Canterbury English Studies, 21 Monastery Street, Canterbury.

The Advertising Handbook on discrimination in advertising, published by the Northern Ireland Equal Opportunities Commission, wittily describes the legal obligations of advertising agencies and newspapers and magazines that print advertisements. The book is available from the Commission, Chamber of Commerce House, 22 Great Victoria Street, Belfast BT2 2BA.

Courses offered by Denman College, an adult education centre set up and run by the National Federation of Women's Institutes, range from art to theatre studies, from the history of music to car mechanics (women should be able to deal with minor mechanical problems when their car breaks down). The Federation's magazine, "Home and Country", lists the courses on offer between July and December this year.

Useful address: Denman College, National Federation of Women's Institutes, Marcham, Abingdon OX13 6NW.

Créer le temps de travail, a booklet published by Centre de Recherche et d'Information pour l'Aménagement du temps de travail (research and information centre on the organization of working time), suggests guidelines for negotiation, useful strategies, and a dozen ways of organizing hours of work.

Useful address: CRIAT, Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles, 500 Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels.

Spanish and Portuguese workers in the European Community

"Convertirse en ciudadano de Europa. Los trabajadores españoles y portugueses en la Comunidad Europea" is the title of a leaflet that examines workers' rights and their enforcement and plans for bringing the legal rights of immigrants from Community countries into line with the rights of nationals. The leaflet is available from the EEC Information Office, 41 Calle de Serrano, 5A Planta, Madrid 28001. The Portuguese version (Converter-se em Cidadão da Europa. Os trabalhadores espanhóis e portugueses na Comunidade Europeia) is available from the EEC Information Office, 35 rua Sacramento a Lapa, 1200 Lisbon.

The International Federation for Family Planning has devoted a whole issue of its magazine to men's changing role in society. It cites as an example Korean men who, under the Government's population control programme, are playing a more important role in family planning.

Useful address: International Federation for Family Planning. 18-20 Lower Regent Street. London SW1Y 4PW.

Giochi di equilibrio fra lavoro e famiglia: le donne della cooperazione nel modello emiliano takes a non-theoretical approach to its in-depth study of the experience of women working in cooperatives in Reggio Emilia and their attempts to reconcile work and family responsibilities. It is published by Franco Angeli, 106 viale Monza, 20127 Milan.

The Equal Opportunities Commission for Northern Ireland provides information on new laws on equal pay, discrimination in advertising (offering good and bad examples), and sexual harassment.

Useful address: Equal Opportunities Commission for Northern Ireland, Chamber of Commerce House, 22 Great Victoria Street. Belfast BT2 2BA.

The June issue of "Service d'Informations", newsletter of Fondation Nationale pour la Santé (national health foundation), contained articles on contraception (including contraception for adolescents), pregnancy and other related subjects. Useful address: Bureau d'Information pour la Belgique. IHF (International Health Foundation), 43 rue de Namur, 1050 Brussels.

An American publication, "Women's Work, Men's Work: Sex Segregation on the Job", analyses the problem of sex segregation at work and its cultural and social origins, and suggests some possible solutions. It is published by National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington DC 20418.

A few publications on women throughout the world:

1. The neglected resource: women in the developing world is the title of a special issue of the Boston daily "The Christian Science Monitor". Boston, Massachusetts.
2. The magazine "Women of China" (50 Deng Shi Kou, Beijing, China) publishes articles on Chinese writers, primary school education for girls, women and peace. Chinese women and fashion, and ecology.
3. Japanese Women, Yesterday and Today has been published by the Foreign Press Center (Nippon Press Center Building, 2-2-1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100) as part of its "About Japan" series. A list of women's organizations is given at the back of the book.
4. A research paper by Jeanne Dey on women's role in rice-growing describes the author's experiences in Africa and Asia. Available in English, French and Spanish from FAO, via delle Terme de Caracalla, 00100 Rome.
5. "Development Review", published twice a year by the UN Development Fund for Women, pays tribute to African women farmers. Useful address: UNIFEM, United Nations, 2 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017.
6. The January issue of "Femmes du monde entier" included articles on people's right to peace and the rights of women and children, and a "solidarity" column (anti-apartheid, pro-Chilean women's struggle). The magazine is published quarterly by the International Democratic Women's Federation, which consists of 136 organizations in 118 countries. Useful address: 13 Unter den Linden, 1080 Berlin, GDR.

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Commission of the European Communities

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1200 Lisboa
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