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PRESIDENT'S MEMORANDUM

REGARDING THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE AND
STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COUNCIL OF WOMEN AT STOCKHOLM,

JUNE 26—JULY 6, 1933,

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF
WOMEN, AND OF ALL NATIONAL COUNCILS OF WOMEN, AND OF
THE I.C.W. STANDING COMMITTEES:—

I feel the responsibility of writing a Memorandum regarding the proceedings of our Executive and Standing Committees at Stockholm to be peculiarly heavy, as I am aware that many of our National Councils depend on this Memorandum for their main information on this occasion.

We had splendid Press publicity at Stockholm. All the leading papers gave daily full reports of our meetings, together with sympathetic articles and illustrations, but unfortunately these reports were of no use to our delegates to send to their own countries, nor for transmitting to National Councils who were not represented, as they were written in the Swedish language.

Therefore, my first pleasant duty is to state that in my long experience the I.C.W. have never had a more happy and successful gathering.

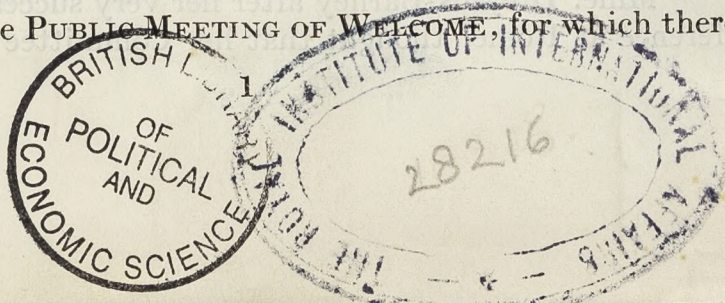
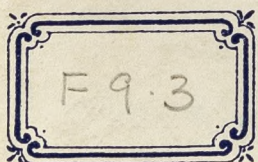
The hospitable and thoughtful arrangements made for us by the Swedish National Council of Women were all that could be desired.

Our meetings were carried on in quiet, comfortable, well ventilated halls and rooms of various sizes, according to requirements; our delegates were regular in their attendance, and showed evidence both of their knowledge and of their interest in the subjects discussed; and the general public in Stockholm received us with so warm a welcome, and followed our proceedings throughout with such unmistakable interest, that this in itself created an atmosphere of friendliness and encouragement which challenged both speakers and audiences to live up to what was expected of them.

Public Meetings.

In illustration of this statement, I will first allude to our Public Meetings which on former occasions have often proved to be a source of anxiety.

Take first the PUBLIC MEETING OF WELCOME, for which there



were so many applications for tickets that the first part of the evening had to be held in the big Academy for Music.

The Crown Princess of Sweden was present, together with Ministers of State, and members of the Diplomatic Circle and their wives, all in full dress, as we were to attend a Reception later on, to meet the Crown Princess.

A picture of this meeting is given in the Special Number of the I.C.W. Bulletin for July which gives a good idea of the scene.

The gracious and able President of the Swedish N.C.W., Senator Fröken Kerstin Hesselgren, took the Chair and welcomed the delegates of the I.C.W., and of the Rural Women's Conference to Sweden in her own charming way, and then followed further welcomes from Fru Marie Michelet, in her capacity of President of the Northern Federation of Housewives; from Herr Bring, the Deputy Governor of Stockholm and Herr Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister.

I had the honour of responding on behalf of both the I.C.W. and the Rural Women's Conference, and then after giving my Presidential Address, I presented the I.C.W. Board of Officers, Mrs. Alfred Watt, Chairman of the Rural Conference, and the Presidents of National Councils or their Proxies, and we had every reason to be proud of the way all these ladies acquitted themselves, giving each a brief greeting from their own country with grace and dignity. And the great audience appeared to maintain their interest throughout.

We then repaired to the Great Hall of the Grand Hotel, for a brilliant Reception and Supper, and during the evening Countess Marianne Mörner, Court Singer, charmed us with her beautiful rendering of a number of Swedish songs and of the Swedish National Anthem.

The SECOND PUBLIC MEETING took the form of a Cinema entertainment at the Röda Kvarn, a beautiful Cinema Theatre, where both our delegates and those of the Rural Conference were entertained to a sumptuous Tea and an Exhibition of Swedish Films, by Herr Berg and the Swedish Film Company.

This gathering had its origin by the suggestion of Madame Dreyfus-Barney, the Convener of our Cinema and Broadcasting Sub-Committee, which is now a full Standing Committee.

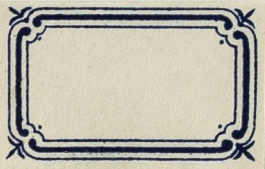
I took the responsibility of proposing that the Executive should authorise the Cinema Sub-Committee to act as a full Standing Committee from now onwards, this action to be endorsed by the Council in Paris.

Mme. Dreyfus-Barney after her very successful Cinema Conference at Rome, thought that her Committee could be of most

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use at Stockholm by submitting memoranda to the principal Standing Committees, indicating how the Cinema could help their work, and then that one of the Public Meetings should take the form of a Cinema Exhibition of special Films.

Mme. Dreyfus-Barney took infinite pains to prepare this memoranda, and it was a very great disappointment to all of us that at the last moment she was prevented from travelling by a violent attack of sciatica. Nevertheless, her memoranda were submitted to the respective Committees, and the ideas contained therein were considered very valuable.

Fröken Gagner, member of the Swedish Board of Film Censors, and representative of the Swedish N.C.W. on the Cinema Committee, took a great deal of interest in the Cinema Exhibition, and obtained the hearty co-operation of the Swedish Film Company. It was indeed a tragedy that only the day before the arrival of our delegates at Stockholm, Fröken Gagner was taken ill and died suddenly.

Very appreciative and touching tributes were paid to her memory at the gathering which she had so largely helped to organise, and which was so greatly enjoyed by the large company which assembled.

Miss van Eeghen gave a short address on behalf of Mme. Dreyfus-Barney, explaining the work of the Cinema Sub-Committee and its Conference at Rome before the performance began.

The THIRD PUBLIC MEETING was held in the great Concert Hall, which was packed by a large audience, a large number of whom had paid for their seats, and who listened to the four Addresses with close attention.

The subject was "UNEMPLOYMENT IN RELATION TO YOUTH" and it is a real grief to me that space does not permit my giving an abstract of the very informative and suggestive addresses given by the four speakers—

MISS M. CÉCILE MATHESON, Convener of the I.C.W. Trades and Professions Standing Committee;
MISS M. WINNIFRED KYDD, M.A., President of the N.C.W. of Canada;
SENATOR FRÖKEN KERSTIN HESSELGREN, President of the N.C.W. of Sweden, and
PRINCESS ALEXANDRINE CANTACUZÈNE, I.C.W. Vice-President and President of the N.C.W. of Roumania.

A very striking tribute to these ladies' power to awaken interest in their audience was the number of letters received by

them after the meeting, commenting on the statements made, asking questions, and thanking them for their addresses.

The Swedish members of the audience, who were unable to follow the speeches given in our English and French languages, were invited to remain after the meeting closed, when Fröken Hesselgren gave them an abstract of the speeches in Swedish—and some hundreds did remain for this purpose.

Business Transacted by the Executive. Now let me turn to the business transacted by the Executive. I need not refer to the work of the Standing Committees, as in the Special Number of the July Bulletin, our Editor has given us a brief but invaluable survey of the proceedings of each Committee; but I would like to mention that the Conveners were impressed with the interest shown by the delegates attending the Committees, and the very satisfactory evidence they gave of their knowledge of the subjects under discussion as affecting their respective countries.

The Executive Committee itself began its sittings on Friday June 30th, and we only just managed to conclude our business on the evening of July 5th, although we had an extra day available for our sittings, owing to the fact that we were able to take advantage of the day which had been reserved for the Revision of the Constitution, and which had to be postponed, owing to the inability of Dr. Alice Salomon to come to Stockholm.

But the fact was that our Agenda was almost doubled by the number of really important urgency resolutions brought forward, and also a number of new resolutions sent up by the Standing Committees, including important Finance matters, which required very full consideration.

National Council of Women of Germany. It will be seen that our first urgency resolution deals with the tragic news of the dissolution of the National Council of Women of Germany, that splendid body of representative women who have been such a source of strength to the I.C.W.

The restraint shown by the members of the Executive in discussing the position and the measured terms of the first Resolution adopted, is a proof of the respect and confidence felt for the decision arrived at by our German fellow workers, and of the desire not to embarrass them, or to make their future position and work more difficult.

All were relieved to know that Dr. Alice Salomon and all the other International Officers are still willing to retain their offices, though unable to attend on this occasion.

Telegrams of greeting and regret were sent to them by the Executive, and we look forward to having them with us in Paris next year.

Meanwhile let me commend to your earnest attention Resolution No. 2. on the List which indicates a practical way of helping Professional and Social workers who are in very grave distress, and whose position challenges us to remember the Golden Rule to which we are pledged.

And indeed the call of the Golden Rule comes home to us very strongly as we consider the other resolutions which have been adopted by the Executive for reference to the National Councils for their immediate consideration and action.

It is impossible to do more than mention them here, but they are all of a character to make strong appeal to our National Councils and to many of the Associations federated with them.

We beg you not to treat them as mere pious expressions of opinion, but as calls to earnest consideration and action.

Suppression of the Narcotic Drug Traffic with all its terrible dangers. The facts revealed to us in the League of Nations Report are of a character to rouse us all to close watchfulness. (Resolution 3.)

Abolition of Slavery throughout the World. The League of Nations calls to us to give our aid in abolishing utterly this crime against humanity, under which there are at least 5 millions of human beings still suffering.

I can supply literature in English on this subject to any National Council desiring copies of same. (Resolution 4.)

Traffic in Women. I need not remind you that constant vigilance is required to maintain the struggle against those ever on the watch for opportunities to renew or extend this traffic. (Resolution 20.)

Nationality of Married Women. Note the importance of each National Council urging its own Government to introduce legislation which will give women, whether married or not, the same right to determine their nationality as men. (Resolution 18.)

Watchfulness in regard to the principle that men and women should have equal right to vote and to be elected on all electoral bodies. Read resolution 19 carefully and be alert.

And that women, married or unmarried, should have the same rights as a man to obtain and to keep paid work.

presentation of women in public affairs and industrial positions.

(Resolutions 28 and 29).

Protection of Children against the dangers resulting from the long unemployment of their Parents, and against their educational facilities being curtailed.

The matters dealt with in these resolutions have a very special interest for women, and should engage their earnest attention.

The League of Nations Committee for the Protection of Children is anxious to obtain evidence as to the effects on children of the long unemployment of their parents, and Mlle. Gourd, who represents women's organisations on that Committee, was most anxious to obtain reports bearing on this subject before the League of Nations Assembly, but it was evident that the time was too short to permit of this, but National Councils are urged to collect statistics on this point, whilst at the same time taking steps to combat these injurious influences by every means in their power, and by protesting against the cutting down or withdrawal of educational advantages on which the future of the children must depend.

Mlle. Gourd reminds us that the League of Nations Committee is also anxious to get information as to the number of blind children in every country and desires to get an international agreement accepted which would remove some of the disabilities of illegitimate children.

(Resolutions 23 and 24).

Personal service in helping to promote clubs for educational and recreation purposes for the Unemployed.

Many National Councils have done splendid work in helping this movement, and are now urged to call upon their members to support it by every means in their power.

(Resolution 25).

Art.

National Councils will be pleased to note the active proposals of the Arts Standing Committee, and are begged to spread information on this subject amongst their members, and particularly about the Exhibition of samples of Popular Arts and the Prizes which are to be offered as described in resolution 33.

(Resolutions 31, 32 and 33).

Cinematograph and Broadcasting.

This is a subject in which all National Councils are concerned, and their members are begged to read carefully through Resolutions 34 to 42, which are the result of much careful thought and discussion, and which should provide much valuable guidance.

Dangers of the Discharge of waste-oil from oil-driven vessels causing pollution of seas, destruction of sea birds and fish and pollution of bathing places.

This matter was considered one of great urgency at our Washington Council Meeting in 1925, and it is again demanding international action, which will insist on oil being discharged at a sufficient distance from the shores, or of purifying processes being used.

Literature giving information on this subject can be obtained on application to myself.

(Resolution 8.)

International traffic in live animals.

The attention of National Councils is urgently drawn to this subject.

There are some sections of the I.C.W. who are not in favour of our concerning ourselves with the humane treatment of animals and birds, urging that this should be dealt with by Associations formed for the purpose, but personally, I think our Golden Rule covers this, and that in the interest of our own characters, and those of our children, consideration for the animal creation with which we are so closely connected, and on whom we largely depend, cannot be overlooked.

(Resolution 11.)

Permanent Peace and Disarmament.

Whilst alluding to the above questions we cannot forget the paramount importance of all that bears on the movement for securing permanent Peace between the Nations, and the removal of the barriers which, in the considered opinion of economic experts, are the cause of so much of the present distress of the world, and so we entreat our National Councils to continue to use their influence in their countries and with their Governments, for the purpose of insisting on a measure of agreement at the Disarmament Conference which will at least lay the foundation for progressive measures which will prove that the renunciation of War as a method of international policy, to which our Nations are all pledged, is a reality.

It will be noticed that amongst the Resolutions accepted for the Paris Council next year, there are some which will forcibly remind us that the pursuit of a world policy securing permanent Peace must always stand first on our programme and calling upon us "to dedicate ourselves afresh to the supreme task of surmounting the barriers of race, creed, caste, and nationality in promoting the spirit of international reconciliation and good-will."

Whilst alluding therefore to the many important questions on our programme, let us prepare ourselves by earnest study and preparation of the means which are within our powers to promote the supreme idea of "PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD-WILL AMONGST MEN" to which our International Council is pledged, and thus make our Paris Council Meeting an occasion of inspiration and renewed power for all who take part in it.

Practical matters of Administration and Finance. Before concluding, there are some matters which affect the very existence of our beloved Council with which I must deal.

Our Treasurer, Lady Trustram Eve, once more pointed out the difficulties under which the financial liabilities of the I.C.W. had been met during the year, at the same time recognising that many of the National Councils had made splendid efforts to meet their obligations in spite of many obstacles.

She also reminded us that the coming year, being a Council year, was bound to bring special expenses, and these warnings have been repeated in the July I.C.W. Bulletin.

You will note that in Resolution 12, the Executive unanimously expressed its gratitude to the National Councils and to friends who have helped, for the efforts made during the past difficult year, and also its confidence that means will be found by those who believe in the potentiality of the I.C.W. for world service to enable us to meet existing liabilities, and to enable us to carry on our work efficiently during the coming year, after which we must re-consider our financial arrangements.

It is understood therefore that, according to our old Constitution, the necessary compulsory annual affiliation fee is still fixed at £4. sterling, and the payment of which is necessary to qualify for membership and voting purposes, and that all further assessments and contributions are on a voluntary basis, though of course, when undertaken, are a matter of honour.

I would again venture to press on your attention the possibility of raising money for the needs and development of your own Councils concurrently with those of the I.C.W. by various means, which must naturally differ according to the customs of each

country. But everywhere there are entertainments or Fêtes, or Sales of some kind, which can be organised by willing workers on a basis which would divide the profits between the National Council and the I.C.W. And very often these entertainments succeed better in smaller centres and even villages, rather than in the big towns. And they serve at the same time as good means for propaganda as to the real purpose and usefulness of our International Sisterhood.

I have to acknowledge myself kind help from comparatively small places who have organised concerts or other entertainments to help me in making up £100 to aid the Stockholm expenses. Such places as Alford, Tarphins, Hawick, contributed as well as Perth, Leicester and Carlisle.

Then again, there is the plan of obtaining individual annual contributions from friends, either men or women, who appreciate our work and are willing to help in this way. This has been found to work excellently in Great Britain, and has enabled the assessment to be paid, without infringing on the actual funds of the National Council, except in occasional times of need.

The same principle has been adopted by Mlle. van Eeghen when organising the circle of "Friends of the I.C.W." at Geneva, whose annual contributions go far to meet the expenses of our Office at Geneva during the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Then again, let me remind you that contributions can be made by those who wish to testify to their belief in the I.C.W., by inscribing their names in our Book of Appreciation and offering a gift of £100, and this method can also be employed by organising a group of persons who will collectively raise the £100 and inscribe their names.

Finally, there is the method of making bequests to the I.C.W.

If all our friends would remember the I.C.W. in their Wills, and leave us legacies of even a few pounds, this would be a most effectual form of assistance, and one which would commend our very grateful remembrance.

We should also love to add further names to our small List of International Patrons who contribute £40 to our funds, and secure thereby the life-long right to a special seat at our International Meetings, and certain other individual privileges.

I am glad to announce that Mrs. Aina Thomas, who entertained the members of the Executive at her lovely home at Stevenge, and who made us such a true Golden Rule speech on the occasion, has become an International Patron, thus adding another permanent gain through our visit to Sweden.

International Fête at Paris. During the coming year, it has been decided to organise an International Fête at Paris in connection with our Council Meeting next summer, and which we hope will have the same success as that organised at The Hague by Mlle. Louise van Eeghen in 1927, and the proceeds of which tided us over an anxious period.

National Councils will receive before long communications indicating how they can best promote the success of this combined effort, and we are confident that we can depend on the active support of all our friends.

Paris Office. Please note that, having consideration to our financial position, and to the very favourable terms under which we occupy the Paris Office, owing to the special terms secured for us by Madame Avril de Sainte-Croix, and by her own generous yearly contribution of £50 while we stay in Paris, the Executive thought it would be best serving the interests of the I.C.W., to authorise Madame Avril to sign a contract for a further three years' lease of 49, Rue St. Georges, from January 1934.

It is the custom in Paris to let their suites of apartments for not less than three years, and six months' notice has to be given of the intention to renew the lease, so a decision had to be taken by July 1st, 1933.

The balance of rent to be paid by the I.C.W. last year was only £68, and although this amount must necessarily fluctuate according to international financial arrangements it was felt that we could not hope to secure such favourable terms anywhere else.

Before I leave the subject of Finance, I must express the grateful thanks of the I.C.W. to the N.C.W. of Sweden for so managing the financial arrangements of the visit of Executive that they were able to hand over to our Treasurer 2,000 Kronor, which is equivalent to £100.

We know that the Swedish Council would wish me to add that this happy result is mainly due to the financial ability and foresight of the Conference Treasurer—Fröken Anna Åbergsson.

I.C.W. Bulletin. Closely allied to the subject of Finance comes the question of the I.C.W. Bulletin and its maintenance.

Unanimous tributes to the high standard of excellence attained by the Bulletin were paid to our Editor, Miss G. M. Günther, and it was also unanimously agreed that as it is our only medium of publicity and propaganda, it is of the utmost importance to maintain its three editions.

It is really necessary for all active workers connected with National Councils to have a copy, if they are to keep in touch with our international work. But this is very far from being the case, and the cost of maintaining the Bulletin is one of our great anxieties.

The Executive earnestly entreat National Councils to make a great effort to increase the number of their subscriptions to the Bulletin, and to make sure that all their Officers and members of Committees have copies, either by individual subscription, or by the Council's arrangement.

If this could be done, the Bulletin would probably be self-supporting.

The Editor is sending out a letter giving information and suggestions for which we beg your earnest and immediate attention.

Any suggestions for further improvements will receive careful attention.

Will each National Council consider the possibility of appointing either one person, or a small Committee, to attend to the circulation of the Bulletin, and to the endeavour to obtain advertisements, and to supply our Editor with interesting news items?

To do this will be rendering a great service to our international work.

I should also like to draw attention to a provision made in the Constitution of the newly formed National Council of Australia, whereby I.C.W. business is always taken first on the Agenda. As a general rule, the I.C.W. business is taken last on National Council Agendas, and so very often gets overlooked or slurred over, because time is short and Committee members are anxious to leave.

Many National Councils have been successful in interesting their local Press in news given by the Bulletin, and we would like to ask all Councils to attempt to do this through their Press Committee, or otherwise, as we must depend on our National Councils as our chief medium of publicity.

Members of National Councils who are visiting other countries can also help a great deal in this matter of publicity.

Roll of Honour. This is a matter regarding which I feel considerable delicacy in alluding to, seeing the signal honour paid me by the Executive which I profoundly value (See Resolution 7.)

But will National Councils consider their nominations for the Roll of Honour with the utmost care?

I wish myself to propose to the next Executive the inclusion of the names of the group of women who founded the I.C.W. in 1888. (See the Report of "The Genesis of the I.C.W." by Dr. Alice Salomon's Committee included in the 1920 Quinquennial Transactions, pp. 108-110, 169), and all who have been elected Hon. Vice-Presidents.

Prospects for closer co-operation submitted by the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. These proposals referring to Office, Official Organ, Joint Meetings, etc., have been referred to a special Sub-Committee composed of members of both International organisations, the results of whose deliberations will be reported later.

Appointment of Women as Members of National Delegations to League of Nations Meetings and to Appointments under the League. National Councils are reminded that it is their duty in each country to invite the representatives of other Societies to meet with them, to consider the nomination of women for positions in connection with the League of Nations, seeing that it was originally at the instance of the I.C.W. that the Clause was added to the Covenant giving women equal positions and opportunities under the League.

Notice of Resignation of the Conveners of the Peace, Press and Education Committees after the Paris Council. Mrs. George Cadbury, Mrs. Wynaendts Francken-Dyserinck, and Professor Marian Whitney, gave notice of their desire to retire from their Convenerships after Paris. They were begged to re-consider their decision, in view of their valuable services, but if they persist in their decision, it will be remembered that according to our Bye-Laws, their Vice-Conveners will automatically take their places till the present electoral period closes in 1936.

Dr. Thimm's Attendance at Stockholm as a Visitor. The newly organised FRAUENFRONT sent a telegram of greeting to the Executive, and sent Dr. Thimm, of Berlin, to attend the meetings. It was decided by the Board of Officers to receive Dr. Thimm as a Visitor, and in this capacity she attended many of our meetings, and expressed great interest in the work of the I.C.W.

Appeal of Ann Margret Holm - Appeal in this Memorandum, on behalf of the Hon. Memorial Fund of that great international hero and leader, Fridtjof Nansen, and I very willingly do so:—

Association on behalf of the Nansen Memorial Fund for Refugees. "I venture to suggest that the I.C.W. decide upon an intimation to all its Sections, with the Unions attached to them to collect (eventually by the addition to the yearly fee) the sum of about one penny per member, and send this in to the Nansen Memory Fund, Nansen International Office for Refugees, Geneva.

By this means the I.C.W., thanks to the Will, the Heart and the Work of the women, could carry out a great achievement of Peace and Unity, in aid of destitute Refugees, who could be saved by the influx of money and means to the Nansen International Office, for their transport or return to their native soil.

By thus completing the work of Fridtjof Nansen, honour would be done to the Memory of the Great Hero in the strife for Peace, he who gave ten years of his life in the most self-sacrificing work for the victims of the War."

(sgd.) ANN MARGRET HOLMGREN.

Rural Women's Conference. A separate report will be given of the proceedings of this Conference, whose official delegates and visitors unite with us in agreeing that we never could experience more congenial surroundings for our work, nor a more kindly and thoughtful welcome and reception.

The Rural Conference proved to be a great success and the I.C.W. is indeed glad to think that the invitation they extended to Associations of Countrywomen to meet in Conference, which was first accepted in connection with the London Executive of 1929, and then at Vienna and Stockholm, have brought into being an international organisation of such far-reaching influence.

This organisation in future will be known as "The Associated Countrywomen of the World" and they plan to meet in Conference triennially.

We hope that the friendly informal alliance between them and ourselves will always continue for the mutual benefit of both organisations, and we most heartily congratulate Mrs. Alfred Watt and her colleagues and Miss Elsie Zimmern on their success, and on the happy relations which have attended their ever developing work of the last four years.

Visit of I.C.W. delegates to Denmark en route to Stockholm and to Norway afterwards. The National Council of Women of Denmark sent a very hospitable invitation to all I.C.W. delegates and visitors going to Stockholm to pay Denmark a visit en route. A company of about a hundred availed themselves of the invitation and spent two delightful days visiting places of historic interest and seeing the practical plans adopted in Denmark for the education of her people and their industrial training and for the development and management of her industries. May I, on behalf of the I.C.W., cordially thank the National Council of Women of Denmark and all kind hosts who combined to make this visit so enjoyable and so instructive. And then, after the Conference, Fru Betsy Kjelsberg organised a trip to Norway for those able to spare time for the trip, and I have received enthusiastic letters regarding the experiences of those who formed part of this excursion. So we beg to thank Fru Kjelsberg and those who helped her to organise this expedition, and we all wish we could have joined the parties both to Denmark and Norway.

Grateful acknowledgments for the Reception accorded to the I.C.W. in Sweden. It only remains for me again to express the gratitude felt by all our Officers, Members of Executive, Delegates and Visitors, for the great kindness shown to us all by everyone at Stockholm and especially by—

- H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Sweden;
- The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of Sweden;
- The Governor and Municipality of Stockholm;
- The Lieutenant Governor of the County of Stockholm;
- The Foreign Ministers and Legations;
- The President and National Council of Women of Sweden;
- The Conference Reception Committee;
- The Authorities and the officials of the Borgarskola;
- The Swedish Press;

Our many kind Hosts and Hostesses who entertained our delegates and visitors at luncheons, teas and dinners and some with individual hospitality.

We wish it were possible to mention the names of all those who gave their time and thought to providing for our comfort and pleasure, but we beg them each individually to accept both our collective and personal expressions of gratitude.

THE EXCURSION MANAGEMENT. We must, however, mention in particular the many delightful excursions which were arranged under the guidance of Fröken Anna Lindhagen. I heard nothing but praise and delight expressed on all sides for the excursion arrangements and I hope some of our delegates will write descriptions of these trips. I wish I could have taken part in them.

THE MUNICIPAL RECEPTION in the wonderful Town Hall, which is one of the glories of Stockholm, and the welcome accorded us there in such eloquent terms on behalf of the Municipality of Stockholm by Fru Gustafson, one of the nine Women Town Councillors, are amongst the unforgettable memories of our visit. About one thousand persons were present and hospitably entertained on this occasion.

THE RECEPTIONS OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF STOCKHOLM AND FRU BRING AND OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND FRU EDÉN.

THE DINNER PARTIES given by Fru Roosval and by Mrs. Aina Thomas in their beautiful homes.

THE LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE ÅRSTRA CLUB. The special hospitality given by **THE LYCEUM CLUB.**

THE DELIGHTFUL AND FRIENDLY FAREWELL DINNER attended by over 600 persons given by the President and National Council of Women of Sweden at which a distinguished quartette of musicians led the singing of both the I.C.W. song dedicated by the N.C.W. of Sweden to the I.C.W. in 1911, and also "Auld Lang Syne."

THE WILLING AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE OF OUR CHARMING PAGES.

TO ALL KIND FRIENDS AND WELL WISHERS IN SWEDEN, including the men and women in the streets, the shops and the taxi-cab drivers who joined in making our Stockholm visit such a delight, I wish to say personally on behalf of myself and all members of the I.C.W.

"ETT VARMT TACK FÖR ALL VÄNLIGHET OCH SYMPATHIE."

Yours always,

ISHBEL ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR,

President of the I.C.W.

(The translation of the above Swedish words in English is "Warmest thanks for all friendliness and sympathy.")

Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the Executive Committee held in Stockholm from June 26th to July 6th, 1933.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

1. I.C.W. and the National Council of Women of Germany.

That the Executive Committee of the International Council of Women desire to express their deep and heartfelt sorrow at the severing of the ties between the I.C.W. and the National Council of Women of Germany which for nearly 40 years has so splendidly upheld the ideals for which the I.C.W. was formed in bringing together women of all races, classes and religions, for the promotion of the highest welfare of the family and the commonwealth, and for the best good of humanity, at the same time keeping in view that the international ideals shall conform with their sense of patriotism and the interests of their own country.

The I.C.W. earnestly hope that means may be devised in the near future whereby their German fellow-workers with their wide experience may be enabled to co-operate as in the past with the activities of women in Germany and that the accustomed interchange and collaboration in this international body between the women of Germany and those of other countries may be again renewed.

2. International Committee for securing employment for refugee, professional workers.

The International Council of Women, having learnt with satisfaction that an International Committee for securing employment for refugee, professional workers, has been formed in Geneva for the purpose of assisting emigrants of the intellectual class who have been deprived of their means of livelihood, recommends the National Councils of Women to unite their efforts within the limits of possibility with those of the National Committees already existing in their respective countries.

3. League of Nations Report on Narcotic Drugs.

That the attention of National Councils of Women be drawn to the importance of the Report to the League of Nations Council of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium with the view of urging their respective Governments to carry out the terms of the Convention which has now been ratified by 39 States members and non-members of the League, and is in force since July 1933.

4. Convention for the Abolition of Slavery.

That the National Councils be urged to follow very closely the proceedings of the Commission which was set up by the 13th Assembly of the League of Nations in 1932 in order to supervise the carrying out of the convention for the abolition of Slavery throughout the world, signed by 49 nations, and to render the Commission every aid in their power.

5. Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality.

The Executive Committee of the International Council of Women express its opinion that the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality shall continue, and that its sole object is that of nationality as expressed in its title.

6. Closer co-operation with the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.

That a Sub-Committee be formed to discuss with the Sub-Committee of the Alliance the question of closer co-operation; it is to be dissolved when the discussion is over.

7. Roll of Honour.

(a) Considering the necessity to widen the resolution with regard to the Roll of Honour adopted at Vienna, the Executive Committee expresses the wish that not only the names of women who have collaborated with the I.C.W. shall be inserted in the Roll of Honour, but also those of women who in all fields of work have rendered great services to society and the progress of humanity.

(b) That the name of the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair be inserted first in the Roll of Honour.

(c) That the name of Miss Henni Forchhammer be placed on the Roll of Honour.

8. Dangers of Waste Oil and Pollution of Seas for Birds and Fish.

With reference to the resolution adopted at the Washington Council Meeting in 1925 the International Council of Women hereby urges the universal adoption of measures which will prevent the destruction of sea birds, and of fish and spawning grounds, by oil discharged from ships, and urges more especially the use of oil separators on oil-driven and oil-carrying vessels.

9. Beauty Competitions for Young Persons and Children.

That the International Council of Women do everything in its power to combat the evil of beauty-competitions for young persons and children.

10. Protection of Animals.

The International Council of Women asks the National Councils to give attention to the protection of animals.

11. International Diplomatic Conference for the purpose of concluding a Convention regarding the international traffic in live animals.

That the Executive Committee of the International Council of Women have noted with satisfaction the decision of the Assembly of the League of Nations to convene, during the present year, an International Diplomatic Conference for the purpose of concluding a convention regarding the international traffic in live animals and on the initiative of the Austrian representatives, to insert therein the most appropriate means of ensuring to animals during transport good sanitary conditions and effective protection against cruelty.

They accordingly urge National Councils to press their Governments to endeavour to obtain the inclusion of all those measures which experience has shewn to be necessary to this end, as set forth in Sir George Cockrell's draft Convention (printed in the Report of the Proceedings of the XVIth Plenary Congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies).

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

12. Assessments and Methods of Subscription.

That we recognize with gratitude the great efforts that have been made by the majority of the National Councils in order to meet wholly or to the best of their power the obligation they undertook in Vienna and that while we regret that we are something like £300 short of having a balance in favour we have every confidence that these £300 may be found before our meeting in Paris, where we should ask that the whole position of the assessments and methods of subscription be reconsidered.

13. Triennial Contributors.

That Triennial Contributors be invited to pay £1 before the Paris meetings.

14. Transactions.

That the Transactions of the Council Meetings in Paris be reduced in size.

15. Headquarters Office in Paris.

The Executive Committee recommends that the Headquarters Office continues in Paris and the contract be renewed for 3 years.

16. Fête in connection with Paris Council Meeting in 1934.

a. That in order to raise money for the International Council of Women the National Councils shall unite their efforts in organising a fête to be held in Paris on the occasion of the Council Meetings of a character to attract the general public, and that a part of the proceeds be given to the French Council.

b. That an International Committee under the presidency of Lady Aberdeen be formed composed of one member appointed by each of the National Councils; and that these National Councils pledge themselves to give effective assistance to the fête.

The organisation of this plan is put in the hands of the National Council of Women of France.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

17. Economic Recovery.

The International Council of Women having considered the extreme gravity of the financial and economic situation throughout the world;

Being convinced that economic recovery can only be promoted on the basis of prompt and courageous international co-operation;

Sharing the view expressed by the preparatory Committee of Experts for the World Economic Conference that the failure of this Conference to draft a treaty of Economic peace will threaten a world-wide adoption of ideas of national self-sufficiency which would involve destruction of the present social system;

Urges the representatives of the Governments assembled in Conference in London to use their utmost efforts towards the removal of restrictions on international trade and intercourse, recognising that the necessary programme of economic disarmament involves the drastic modification of national economic policies.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

18. Nationality of Women.

The International Council of Women urges the National Councils before 1936 when the Hague Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws, if put into force, can be revised, to press forward legislation in their own countries to give to women, married or not, the same rights of determining their nationality as is given to men, and thus to prepare the way for an International Convention based on this principle of equality.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUFFRAGE.

19. Collaboration of men and women in legislative and administrative bodies.

The International Council of Women notes with satisfaction the good results obtained by the collaboration of men and women in legislative and administrative bodies.

The Council re-affirms that men and women should

have the same right to vote and to be elected on all electoral bodies and recommends all National Councils to work energetically to this end in order that the influence of women in public affairs may correspond with the responsibilities for which they are liable to the same extent as men.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EQUAL MORAL STANDARD AND AGAINST THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

20. Draft Protocol from the Advisory Commission on Traffic in Women of the League of Nations.

That the draft Protocol from the Advisory Commission on the traffic in women of the League of Nations marks an advance in as much as for the first time internationally it makes the traffic in women of whatever age and even with her consent, a punishable offence, but the Executive Committee urge that the interpretation should read that traffickers will also be liable to punishment in cases where the victims are transferred from a mother country to her colonies, protectorates and mandated areas.

STANDING COMMITTEES ON LAWS AND EQUAL MORAL STANDARD.

21. Investigation regarding women's prisons, houses of detention and police stations.

That the International Council of Women by means of its Law and Equal Moral Standard Committees make an all-round investigation, regarding women's prisons, houses of detention, police-stations, and the way in which women, who are charged with an offence or a crime, are treated in the various countries.

STANDING COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE.

22. Joint Meetings of Standing Committees.

That questions which concern two or even three Standing Committees shall be studied at special Joint Meetings to which the members of the respective Committees shall be convened regularly and of which the Agenda shall be drawn up by the Conveners in co-operation with each other.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

23. Protection of Children from dangers resulting from long unemployment of parents.

Whereas in every country the long-continued unemployment of the parents is resulting in physical, moral and spiritual injury to the children:

Be it resolved that the International Council of Women urges all its affiliated National Councils to further and sustain all provisions for the care of infants and little children, for adequate feeding and medical care for all school children and for older children greatly increased facilities under wise guidance for recreation, both in and out of doors, for classes, clubs and handicrafts. The economic distress of the parents must not be allowed to imperil the future of the nations by breaking the forces of the rising generation.

24. Protest against curtailment of educational facilities.

Whereas almost all National Councils report far-reaching economies in expenditure for schools and other educational institutions due to the economic situation, and whereas thorough mental, moral and physical training is especially necessary for the young in times of economic depression and must form the only firm foundation for the permanent prosperity of the nations:

The International Council of Women calls upon each National Council to urge upon its government the importance of preventing the economic distress of the present from resulting in the curtailment of its educational institutions and so in permanent injury to its people. The school budget should be the last, not the first, to be cut down.

25. Personal service in helping to promote Clubs for educational recreation purposes for the Unemployed.

Whereas the long-continued lack of employment can hardly fail to result in those untrained to a wise use of leisure in a certain deterioration, physical, mental and moral which will render them less capable of good work in the future and will react unfavourably on the economic and spiritual life of every nation:

The International Council of Women urges all its affiliated National Councils to encourage or to supply

in their own countries such opportunities for classes, lectures, libraries, clubs, healthful and stimulating recreation both in and out of doors and work of public value as will enable the adult unemployed of both sexes to make this time of enforced leisure one of improvement in health, education and training for the future calling.

STANDING COMMITTEES ON LAWS AND MIGRATION.

26. International Convention regarding Maintenance Orders.

The International Council of Women urges the League of Nations to continue to work for the adoption of an international convention to secure that maintenance orders and judgments made in one country shall be enforceable in others.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

27. Washington Convention and Night Work of Women.

That the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation should place on the Agenda of the Conference the revision of the Washington Convention with a view of permitting the employment at night of women engaged in posts of supervision or management, and of such other women as are not ordinarily engaged in manual work.

28. Equal conditions of work between men and women.

The International Council of Women affirms the principle that a woman, married or unmarried, shall have the same right as a man to keep or obtain paid work and is resolved to promote equal conditions of work between men and women.

29. Unemployment and limitation of work of married women.

The International Council of Women reminding the National Councils of its resolution adopted at Washington in 1925 concerning the employment of married women and realising the danger which the present great volume of unemployment means to women's work urges the National Councils to do all in their power to suppress any tendency to limiting the work of married women.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE.

30. Investigation regarding children's prisons, reformatory houses and penitentiary institutions.

That the International Council of Women make by means of its Child Welfare Committee an all-round investigation regarding children's prisons, reformatory houses of detention, state penitentiary institutions and police stations and the way in which children, who are charged with an offence or a crime, are treated in the various countries.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ARTS.

31. Exhibition of samples of Popular Art in Paris, 1934.

The Arts Committee proposes to organise for the next Conference an exhibition of samples of popular art and that each National Council should send 15 to 20 very characteristic small objects.

32. Development of artistic education of Youth.

The Executive Committee recommends the National Councils to do all they can to develop the artistic education of the youth of their country and that through the Bulletin the artistic movements of other countries should be made better known.

33. Prize instituted by the Arts Committee.

The Arts Committee of the International Council of Women institutes a prize for artistic solidarity. The Princess Cantacuzène (Roumania) offers to this end a prize of 1000 Fr. fcs. which will be offered at the next Conference to a woman artist who will be chosen by the Swedish National Council. In following years this same prize will be decided by lot for one of the women whose names will be chosen by the Arts Committee of the different National Councils.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CINEMATOGRAPH AND BROADCASTING.

34. Vote of thanks to the International Institute for Educational Cinematography in Rome.

The International Council of Women first of all thanks the Institute of International Educational Cinematography, and especially its distinguished

Director, Dr. Luciano de Feo, for the most valuable help they have given to the organization of the Conference on Cinematography and Broadcasting in Rome, and congratulates them on the results that they have attained.

The International Council of Women, deploring the character of cinematograph performances—frequently trivial, inartistic or demoralising—but realizing on the other hand the increasingly important part played by the Cinema in the Education of Youth and the formation of a public conscience decides to work upon the recommendations which have been adopted.

35. Non-inflammable and incombustible films.

The International Council of Women approves the decisions taken by certain governments relating to non-inflammable and incombustible films, and appeals to the manufacturers of these films to continue further to perfect them.

It asks the National Councils to help to propagate the use of these films as quickly and as widely as possible; to see that numerous wide exits are provided, to allow halls to be emptied rapidly; to see that the minimum of cubic air-space is observed; that worn films are rejected, that children are not admitted to the front rows near the screen (these being particularly injurious to their eye-sight); and that the lighting is sufficient for the proper supervision of children during the performances.

It asks the intervention of National Councils to regulate at the earliest opportunity the employment of children and young persons in the studios and to see that the life and health of the actors are not unnecessarily endangered.

36. National Film Libraries.

The International Council of Women urges that national film libraries be formed in every country to facilitate the circulation of films in each country, and also the exchange of films from country to country; and that all governments be requested to send as speedily as possible the lists of films of an educational character to the Institute in Rome, so that the catalogue may be kept up to date.

It strongly urges that a standard size be fixed for reduced films.

It recommends that courses of lectures on the working and use of the Cinematograph and Broadcasting as aids in education should be instituted in schools which train future teachers.

37. The Cinematograph as valuable means of acquainting different nations with the noblest and highest aspects of creative art.

The International Council of Women welcomes the resolution taken by the Standing Committee of the League of Nations on Arts and Letters, July 9th, 1931, which expresses the principles already adopted by the International Council of Women, and reads as follows:

“The Committee

Convinced that the cinematograph is a valuable means of acquainting the different nations with the noblest and highest aspects of creative art in all its forms;

Requests the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw the attention of the International Institute of Educational Cinematograph to the desirability of bringing about by appropriate means, the inclusion of an education film in each cinematograph programme.”

Having regard to the important place which the cinema occupies to-day, it is essential to take all necessary steps to help in the diffusion of educational films, which would encourage film producing companies to their greater production; to establish a close co-operation between producers, scholars, and teachers for the making of instructional films or films to broaden ideas on hygiene, science, art, etc.

On the other hand, the International Council of Women, looking at the matter from an educational point of view, hopes that historical truth will be respected.

38. Freedom from custom duties for films of an educational character.

The International Council of Women approves the efforts made by the Institute of International Educational Cinematography of the League of Nations, to obtain from the various governments freedom from custom duties for films of an educational character, as well as its enquiries with a view to obtaining the suppression

of taxes on the admission fees on certain cinematographical representations of an educational character, and hopes that it will speedily reach International agreement on the definition to be given to the word “educational” and on the classification of this type of film.

The International Council of Women insists that there be instituted by a competent body an enquiry into the mode of film distribution and the measures to be taken to overcome the difficulties of “blind-booking” and “block-booking.”

39. Censorship and Boards of Censors.

Seeing that most countries have found it necessary to establish a Censorship of two kinds, it would be desirable to see all countries adopting the same, or the application of an effective governmental control during the process of film production.

The International Council of Women urges that qualified and competent women be included on the Boards of censors;

that the Censorship deal also with posters, titles, and the variety entertainments included in the programmes;

that official supervision be effectively exercised over obscene films and that persons taking part in their production, distribution and exportation be liable to punishment after trial in court;

also that an international committee examine the systems of censorship actually in force in the different countries and seek to draw up a code which could be adopted by the majority of states and so establish a Convention on censorship, which would facilitate the exchange of films in their original forms between the different countries;

On the other hand it is desirable that the artistic character of the films be respected and that no unnecessary cutting prejudicial to the author’s original conception be made.

40. Influence of the Cinema on individuals.

Having regard to the fact that the cinema exercises a considerable influence on individuals, and especially on children the conference recognises with satisfaction that most governments are showing an increasing

interest in the important questions of the cinema as it helps to form public opinion and by repercussion affects the life of the individual, of the family and of the society.

The International Council of Women insists that an effort should be made throughout the world to prohibit the representation of all subjects and police scenes, inciting people to cruelty, crime or immorality, as well as anything which could lower the standard of civilisation or injure the good feeling between nations, and appeals to editors, producers and exhibitors to present films of a high standard.

It reiterates the proposal formulated at the Paris Cinema Conference in 1926, and adopted by the International Council of Women:—

“that when arranging programmes the organisations for popular education through the cinema see that each programme be of the length necessary for one performance and sufficiently varied, so that the worker may at the same time be amused and educated.”

It recommends consulting the workers so as to know their views on the subject.

41. Programmes of films of various types promoting international understanding.

The International Council of Women asks that films which may provoke and develop antagonism between different races and peoples be rigorously excluded from the programmes; that very special encouragement be given to producers in every country to assist the development of films that make known the individual characteristics of their own nations and that these same producers having consideration for the ways and customs of other countries lay stress on the collective benefit of international co-operation and the work accomplished by the League of Nations.

The International Council of Women expresses the wish that in order to help in the wider distribution of films worthy of cinematographic art and thus form and elevate public taste, the Institute of International Educational Cinematography prepare periodically programmes of films of various types and place these at the disposal of all countries.

42. Development of Broadcasting.

The International Council of Women, recognising the continuous development of Broadcasting and its use as a means of information, instruction and amusement, hope that it will assist in raising the moral level and in the bringing together of peoples.

It congratulates itself on the fact that at the last session of the Assembly of the League of Nations the study of the effects of Broadcasting was entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and adopts the following recommendations:—

The International Council of Women asks that qualified and competent women in each country be appointed on the Committees created to deal with broadcasting; that authorities agree to the creation of a specialists' Committee for the handling of women's problems.

The International Council of Women being of the opinion that it is of the highest cultural and social importance that there should be preserved in each country media for the public dissemination of art and information which, by the independent character of their control, retain at all times the confidence and respect of the public;

being favourably impressed with the results already obtained in a number of countries where broadcasting is exploited as a form of public service;

appeals to the Governments and to the interested State Administrations so to regulate the broadcasting conditions in their respective countries that there may be an adequate number of transmitting stations able to operate effectively without the necessity for giving programmes, the main object of which is not cultural but the furtherance of third-party interests.

RESOLUTIONS ACCEPTED FOR THE AGENDA FOR THE COUNCIL MEETING IN PARIS, 1934.

1. New Standing Committee on Cinematograph and Broadcasting.

That the Cinematograph and Broadcasting Subcommittee be constituted a Standing Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

2. Visitors to Council Meetings.

All visitors to the Council Meetings, except those belonging to the country in which the meetings are held, pay £1.

3. Individual Membership of the International Council of Women.

In order to obtain individual membership of the International Council of Women, candidates must make application for approval of the National Council of Women of their country, and pay a minimum subscription of £1 per annum. In order to secure all the privileges offered at International Conferences, members will be expected to be subscribers for three years whether the Conference occurs in Triennial, Quadrennial, or Quinquennial periods.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

4. Moral Disarmament.

In this critical time when the mentality of the young generation is influenced by difficult conditions of life and by the serious conflicts between and within the nations, it is of the greatest importance that the intellectual and physical training (education) of young people in the home and institutes of education be conducted in a spirit of understanding between races, nations and classes. The International Council of Women, therefore, emphasizes the duty of women to support the efforts in this direction as recommended by the International Council of Women since 1909 and which have been outlined by the Committee on Moral Disarmament appointed by the Disarmament Conference.

5. Poison Gas.

The forty millions of women in 42 countries which form the membership of the International Council of Women are watching with great anxiety the ever growing development and spread of technical and mechanical means of warfare, and in particular those which serve the purposes of chemical war.

The very nature of this weapon makes it affect not only combatants and armies, but also in an ever increas-

ing degree the hinterland, the defenceless civil population who, highly exposed to the poison gas and incendiary bombs thrown from aeroplanes, becomes the aim and victim of its attacks.

As things have developed, a continuous race is going on between the invention of ever new and ever more deadly chemicals, and the means of protection that are being devised in order to counteract their effects. Experience has shown, however, that none of these preventive means are able to protect larger groups of people from the devastating effects of poison gas in particular, effects by which millions of people are killed after a few hours' of horrible suffering or the effects of which make them invalids for life.

We women unanimously claim from our Governments the adoption of a convention with binding force for all nations alike, a convention by which the application of all methods of chemical warfare, especially poison gas is prohibited and by which also all measures necessary for or suitable to the manufacture and use of these weapons are prohibited.

6. International Traffic in Arms.

The International Council of Women urgently demands that the international traffic in arms should be condemned as is the traffic in drugs.

7. International Reconciliation and Good-Will.

Believing that the welfare of Nations and classes depends on the building up of a new international order, we desire to dedicate ourselves afresh to the supreme task of surmounting the barriers of race, creed, caste and nationality and promoting the spirit of international reconciliation and good-will.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

8. Knowledge of the problems of sex and sex hygiene.

Whereas it is generally agreed that all young people should have some knowledge of the problems of sex and sex hygiene and that this knowledge should come from persons with real understanding of its importance for the life of the individual and of the race, and whereas many parents and older people do not know how to meet the natural questions of children on these subjects with simplicity and frankness.

Resolved:

1. That the International Council of Women urges each National Council to be ready to supply to all its organizations a brief printed list of books in the language of the country, which will help parents to discuss this subject with their children.

2. That all institutions for the training of teachers should prepare their students to understand this subject and to be able at least to answer such questions as may be addressed to them by their pupils.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

9. Women Factory Inspectors.

That the factory inspectorate in every country should include a sufficient number of women inspectors in each grade, including the higher administrative posts, who should have the same authority, salaries, and chances of promotion as men, provided that they have the same or corresponding training. To this end it is desirable that conditions of entry and promotion be the same for men and women.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE.

10. Conflicting laws concerning children and laws in conflict with the principle of the Children's Charter.

The Executive Committee is of opinion that it might be useful to enquire into the conflicting methods of treatment that may possibly arise between the various laws concerning children in one and the same country and also to consider which laws are in conflict with the principle of the Children's Charter as it is hoped that such an investigation may open the way to the unification of an international code for children.

11. Non-Admission of Children and Adolescents into bars and public houses.

The International Council of Women recommends the National Councils to urge upon their respective government's legislation to forbid the entry of children or adolescents into bars or public houses, where alcoholic drinks are sold, even if accompanied by their parents, or to purchase alcoholic drinks.