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AND ARCHIVES OF
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P43/14/4



AUSTRALIAN WOMAN'S
CHARTER

Which comprises the Resolutions
adopted by the

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

for Victory in War and Victory
in Peace

61 Market Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
MA 7537

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AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Mrs. JESSIE STREET, B.A.

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Miss EVE WILEY.

Mrs. ALICE DICKSON.

Mrs. G. USHERWOOD WILSON.

Mrs. EILEEN FURLEY.

HISTORY AND OBJECTIVE.

The suggestion of calling a Commonwealth-wide Conference of Women was first adopted at a Conference of women's organisations called by the United Associations of Women in August, 1942, to consider "Problems Concerning Women Under War Conditions." This resolution was again adopted on August 27th, 1942, at a public meeting held to celebrate the anniversary of the gaining of the franchise by the women of New South Wales.

In March, 1943, the societies represented at these meetings were invited to set up a Preparations Committee to call a National, and, if possible, an International, Conference. The Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, was approached with the suggestion that visitors be invited from Great Britain, U.S.A., the Soviet Union, China, and India, to attend a Women's Conference. The Prime Minister replied that owing to the restrictions on travel arising out of wartime conditions, it would not be possible to invite international visitors. The Preparations Committee then proceeded with its plans to call a National Conference. A comprehensive list of women's organisations, and organisations with women members throughout Australia was compiled and circularised with an invitation to submit resolutions and send representatives to the Conference.

It was also suggested that the organisations in other States should set up Preparations Committees to assist in the preparation of the Agenda and Resolutions to be submitted to the National Conference. A further suggestion was made that the Resolutions submitted to Conference should be drafted so that when put together they would form a Woman's Charter. Experts in the various subjects to be discussed were selected to address the Conference.

A draft of the resolutions received was circularised to all organisations, with a programme of the Conference and amendments invited.

Ninety organisations were represented at the Conference, including women's organisations which work for the improvement of the status and opportunity of women, philanthropic and patriotic bodies, church societies, trade unions and political parties. The resolutions adopted comprise the Woman's Charter, and cover every aspect of women's interests.

The members of the Conference believe that the framing and launching of the Woman's Charter at the present time will focus the attention of the public on the reforms for which women are striving, and will encourage and stimulate women to renew their age-long struggle for these reforms. At the outbreak of war women diverted all their time, thought and energies to war work. While continuing with this, women must prepare for the post-war period. The reforms incorporated in the Woman's Charter will benefit not only women, but every man and child. The clauses of the Charter seek to give a practical form to some aspects of the ideals of liberty, justice and democracy.

The Australian Women's Conference wished to provide that the Charter should be a living document, capable of presenting continually the contemporary aspirations of all who work for the improvement of the status and opportunity of women, and that the Charter should be capable of incorporating new needs as they arise out of changing conditions. With this object in view, provision is made for the annual consideration of amendments and additions which will strengthen and broaden the Charter.

All women's organisations and organisations with women members are invited to sign the Australian Woman's Charter, 1943, in full or in part. If they so desire, they may send amendments for consideration in respect of future editions of the Charter. Donations are solicited by the Woman's Charter Committee to carry on the work of publicising the Charter.

CONFERENCE DIRECTION TO CHARTER COMMITTEES.

This Australian Women's Conference

- (a) declares that the Resolutions adopted by Conference in November, 1943, be known as the WOMAN'S CHARTER OF AUSTRALIA, 1943.
- (b) invites all women's organisations, all organisations which have women as members, and individual women to become signatories to the Woman's Charter as a whole or in part (stating clauses);
- (c) provides that this Charter may be amended at a future Australian Women's Conference or by a majority of signatory organisations adopting amendments which have been previously circulated;
- (d) instructs the Conference Committee to present the Australian Woman's Charter as adopted by the Conference to the Prime Minister as soon after the opening of Parliament as possible, to discuss with the appropriate Ministers the various clauses of the Charter; and to send a copy of the Charter to all Federal Members of Parliament;
- (e) constitutes the delegates and members appointed from each State to attend the Australian Women's Conference as Australian Women's Conference Provisional Committees in their respective States, with power to add to their numbers;
- (f) instructs the Provisional Committees to bring the ~~the~~ Woman's Charter before all women's organisations and organisations with women members in their States for the purpose of obtaining signatories to the Charter, and to send copies of the Charter to all State Members of Parliament;
- (g) authorises the Conference Committee and the State Provisional Committees to take whatever action they consider advisable to achieve the aims of the Charter.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Believing that this Australian Women's Conference has helped to formulate valuable ideas for winning the peace within our own borders.

We resolve to forward our resolutions to leading women's organisations in Australia and other countries with the suggestion that an International Conference be called.

AUSTRALIAN WOMAN'S CHARTER — 1943 —

(1) WOMAN IN WAR AND PEACE.

This Australian Women's Conference, representing every State and 90 organisations in the Commonwealth, called after four years of war, affirms its unshakeable belief that the hopes of all women for a world in which justice and liberty and equality will exist depends entirely upon winning the war and eradicating Fascism in any form in every country.

Therefore this Conference calls upon every woman to take her full share in the war effort by either enlisting in the defence forces, undertaking work on the land or in industry, or enrolling as a voluntary worker, and by subscribing to war loans.

This Conference further affirms its belief that if we are to win the peace it is necessary to plan for peace while carrying on the war, and while noting with satisfaction the action of the Government in creating a Ministry of Reconstruction, exhorts the Government to make fuller use of the vision, enthusiasm, practical wisdom and capabilities of women in the planning of reconstruction.

(2) WOMAN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

The Australian Women's Conference affirms its belief that women have a special contribution to make in public life, as citizens of a democratic community, and in order that their capabilities may be developed and utilised for the national good.

We recommend that

- (a) every encouragement should be given to women to stand as candidates for all elected legislative bodies;
- (b) women be appointed in adequate numbers to national and international conferences, diplomatic posts, to administrative positions of authority and responsibility, and on boards, commissions, etc.

(3) WOMEN AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Whereas in every country women have taken a full share in their country's struggle to win the war, and in all the war centres shared the dangers and privations of

war and have shown courage, resource and endurance;

This Australian Women's Conference affirms its belief that women have earned the right and proven themselves capable to take an active and comprehensive part in every aspect of the making of peace and the subsequent planning and control which will be necessary to win lasting peace.

We declare that qualified Australian women with full status as delegates should be included in sufficient numbers to participate effectively in the delegation attending the peace settlement as representatives of the Australian people.

(4) EQUAL STATUS, OPPORTUNITY, RESPONSIBILITY AND REWARD.

Whereas the indispensable contribution that women make to all phases of human life is at present inadequately recognised; and

Whereas they are not accorded the same status, opportunities, responsibilities and rewards as are accorded to men in the community; and

Whereas they are submitted to many discriminations and limitations imposed on account of their sex; and

Whereas it has been found to be essential to develop the capabilities of women and to utilise the resources of woman power in order to achieve victory in war; and

Whereas it will be equally necessary to continue the development and utilise the potential capacity of women in the post-war period in order to achieve victory in peace;

Therefore, this Australian Women's Conference affirms the need for the immediate application of the principle of equality as between men and women in all laws and regulations.

(5) EQUAL RIGHTS LEGISLATION.

Whereas past history and contemporary conditions demonstrate that many laws, regulations and statements purporting to confer rights, status and opportunity on all people are, in fact, only applied to male persons;

We request the Commonwealth Government to introduce a Blanket Bill, designed to abolish sex discrimination and to establish and maintain equality for all citizens

without distinctions based on sex, and to provide that any sex discriminations embodied in any laws or regulations be invalid;

We further request the Commonwealth Government that when the Referendum is held for the amendment to the Constitution an amendment shall be submitted to provide that women shall be entitled to equal rights, status and opportunity with men, and to provide that any sex discrimination embodied in any laws or regulations be invalid.

(6) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY.

We believe that a progressive and democratic society should guarantee economic security by providing employment, education, health services, and adequate maintenance during illness and old age for all its members.

We therefore request the Commonwealth Government to survey the needs, resources and labour power of the community, to develop and implement a plan to provide employment, educational and health services for all, and to care for all persons in old age, ill-health and unemployment.

We further believe that it is vital to the interests of the community as a whole that we should achieve demobilisation without unemployment.

We therefore request the Commonwealth Government

- (a) to plan training and employment with the object of absorbing the men and women in the Services and in the war industries into useful occupations;
- (b) to pay a wage to persons, irrespective of sex, awaiting employment, on a scale which will enable them and their dependents to maintain a reasonable standard of living;
- (c) to pay particular attention to the 200,000 women newly employed in industry in response to the war emergency situation who may need or wish to continue in paid employment.

(7) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, WAGE EARNERS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.

We believe that the standard of living of the whole community is threatened, and animosity between men and women wage-earners is engendered by cheap female labour within the community.

We believe that experience has shown that whenever women have been given the opportunity to do work previously performed by men in the professions, in the Public Service, in industry, etc., they have proved themselves capable of measuring up to the established standards.

We recommend that

- (a) there should be no sex discrimination limiting the opportunities for women, and that they should be given equal pay, equal status, equal opportunity and equal responsibility with men in all appointments and spheres of employment;
- (b) all restrictions be abolished on the right of women to work (a) at night, (b) in any specific occupation, (c) at any particular period, and (d) when they marry;
- (c) in all laws and awards, adult female labour should be classified with adult labour instead of being classified with the labour of young persons;
- (d) all sex discrimination in the Public Service be eliminated and the principle established throughout the Public Service of equal pay and equal opportunity for men and women;
- (e) the Government eliminate in its plans for training for post-war employment the sex discrimination introduced by fixing lower rates of sustenance allowance for women than men, and give to men and women the same rates of sustenance allowance;
- (f) canteen services be provided in all industrial establishments where the number of employees is in excess of 250;
- (g) provision be made for domestic workers in private homes to obtain an award governing their wages and conditions.

(8) WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BOARD AND AMENDMENT TO COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

We record our appreciation of the action of the Commonwealth Government in appointing the Women's Employment Board to assess the value and standard of women's work as compared with the work of men, thus for the first time affording women the opportunity to justify their claim for equal pay.

We urge the Commonwealth Government to pass the necessary legislation or regulation to direct the Women's Employment Board to proceed immediately with the complete elimination of sex differentiation in all wage rates for women coming within its jurisdiction.

We believe that the evidence given before the Board has shown that women have earned the right to equal pay and equal opportunity; and

We request the Commonwealth Government to implement the policy of equal pay by amending the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-32, to provide that the basic wage for females shall be the same as the basic wage for males.

(9) TRAINED NURSES.

In view of the long and arduous period of training which must be undertaken by nurses, and in view of their indispensable services to the community,

We recommend,

- (a) that the status of nurses be raised by granting them higher rates of pay, a shorter working day with consecutive hours on duty, and better living conditions;
- (b) that the status of qualified trained nurses be protected by enacting legislation to prohibit the use of the title of "nurse" by other than registered nurses;
- (c) that the nurse's veil be registered as the official uniform of a registered nurse and that none other than registered nurses be permitted to wear the nurse's veil;
- (d) that the nursing staff in public hospitals be represented on the Board of their hospital by a representative or representatives nominated and elected by the nurses;
- (e) that nurses when off duty be permitted the same independence and freedom of movement as are accorded to other workers.

(10) TRADE UNIONS AND WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.

We record our recognition of the vital part played by the Trade Unions in moulding and controlling the conditions of employment in the community.

We congratulate those Trade Unions which have granted women members equal rights with men members in the organisation and administration of the Union.

We record our appreciation of the pressure brought to bear by the Trade Unions for the maintenance of the Women's Employment Board and of the consistent advocacy by the Unions of higher wages and better working conditions for women.

We request the Trade Unions to press for the immediate implementation of the policy of equal pay for men and women in all occupations.

We recommend that all women's organisations working for the improvement of the status of women workers co-operate with the Trade Unions in all campaigns for the betterment of the conditions and wages of women workers.

(11) SERVICEWOMEN.

As special provision is made for the wives, children and other dependents of Servicemen,

We recommend that

- (a) Servicewomen, including the Nursing Service, be granted the same status, pay, dependents' allowances and other benefits and opportunities afforded to Servicemen of equivalent rank;
- (b) Servicewomen under 21 years of age be granted the same pay and status as servicemen under 21 years of age.

(12) VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

As the spirit of fellowship and co-operation which is so essential to progress is fostered by the common interest and common effort of persons working together,

We recommend that

- (a) provision be made to give ample scope to the initiative and energies of voluntary workers to take a full part in the great work of reconstruction that must follow the war;
- (b) opportunities be made available for women who wish to continue giving voluntary services to assist in welfare work in association with other voluntary workers, but not in competition with paid employment, in order that they should not undermine the conditions of paid workers.

(13) WOMAN AS MOTHER AND/OR HOME-MAKER.

We believe the indispensable service rendered to the community by mothers, accompanied as it is by inevitable and specific handicaps, and responsibilities, demands special consideration and provision;

We further believe that economic independence strengthens character and develops a greater sense of responsibility, whereas dependent economic status denies liberty and opportunity and justice to the individual.

In order to alleviate these disabilities, we recommend that

- (a) the mother and/or home-maker be remunerated for her work in the home by a personal endowment of a minimum of 30/- a week, operated on the same principle as Child Endowment.
- (b) the existing system of Child Endowment apply to all dependent children in a family and be increased to an adequate sum.

(14) HEALTH.

As it is to the advantage of the community as a whole that the health of every man, woman and child should be developed and maintained at the maximum standard, and as many factors are responsible for undermining the health of the community,

We recommend to the Commonwealth Government that

- (a) a comprehensive health programme be adopted that will take into consideration the part that economic security, satisfactory occupation, proper housing, nutrition and education standards play in the maintenance of the health of the community;
- (b) a nationally-planned comprehensive system of free health services, including medical, dental and hospital treatment and provision of free medical examinations, be developed;
- (c) an adequate system of free pre-natal and baby clinics and maternity hospitals and nursing services be developed;
- (d) such preventive health measures as child welfare, general hygiene, industrial hygiene and immunisation services be extended;

- (e) regular medical and psychological supervision and advice be provided for all children during their pre-school and school life, so that variations can be observed and dealt with as early as possible;
- (f) hospital construction and equipment be extended, especially for maternity cases, for sufferers from tuberculosis and mental diseases, and for the chronically ill and infirm;
- (g) an adequate number of institutions and special schools, including handicraft centres and farm colonies, be provided for mentally retarded and mentally defective adults and children;
- (h) special sanatoria be provided for the treatment of incipient nervous cases of women;
- (i) at least one-third of the members of the Board of any hospital or health institution or committee be women.
- (j) an intensive government campaign be developed and maintained for the education of the public in all matters pertaining to health;
- (k) the public be educated in the early signs of disease, especially tuberculosis, cancer and venereal disease, and that additional diagnostic clinics, X-ray units and pathological laboratories be established wherever required;
- (l) the exchange of medical certificates by persons about to marry be made compulsory, provided that there shall be no interference with the existing rights of any persons to marry;
- (m) medical students and nurses be given the most up-to-date gynaecological training.

(15) EDUCATION.

As it is of paramount importance for the future development of Australia that the potential capacities of every man, woman and child should be developed to the maximum,

We recommend that

- (a) nation-wide plans on an adequate scale be developed by the Federal Government to provide free schools, technical and cultural colleges and Universities, sports and recreational facilities for all children, youths and adults;

- (b) academic and technical training be designed to fit the students to meet the expanding needs of modern community life;
- (c) schools of all grades include in their curricula the teaching of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, the causes of war and the foundations of peace;
- (d) nature study, elementary biology, anatomy, hygiene, nutrition and physical development be introduced into the curricula of all schools;
- (e) a widespread public campaign of health, recreation and culture be organised by the educational authorities by means of films, radio, press, posters, leaflets and lectures;
- (f) Governments provide on a much more generous scale than at present teachers, buildings and equipment in schools;
- (g) the Commonwealth Government set up and endow generously a committee on the lines of the British Council for the Encouragement of National Art to carry out a nation-wide cultural education campaign and to provide libraries, national theatres, film libraries and facilities for artistic and cultural appreciation and achievement;
- (h) the Commonwealth Government set up a body for research into educational problems and for publicising new ideas and developments in educational principles and practices;
- (i) more holiday homes and holiday camps be established by the Government for the purpose of providing country vacations for city children;
- (j) full provision be made for regional sharing of control and responsibility in the above matters in order to develop the maximum local interest and pride in cultural achievement.

(16) HOUSING.

We believe that the moral and physical well-being of the community is adversely affected by bad housing conditions.

We recommend that

- (a) adequate national housing and slum-clearance plans, as part of national town-planning schemes, be formulated by the Commonwealth authorities, and that the building of homes be commenced immediately;

- (b) Federal and State authorities co-operate with local regional boards in the execution of the national plan;
- (c) the Government fix a reasonable minimum standard of home for town and country in regard to size, area and equipment and that no building below this standard be permitted;
- (d) the services of women be fully employed in official capacities in planning, developing and administering housing schemes;
- (e) the Commonwealth Government make funds available from the Commonwealth Bank for (a) building homes at low rental for those who do not desire to purchase them; (b) providing loans at a service rate of interest for the purchase of homes; (c) assisting genuine co-operative building societies;
- (f) fares be zoned in order to encourage home-building in the outer suburbs of cities;
- (g) industry be decentralised and linked up with local housing and town-planning schemes;
- (h) homes for aged married people be built so that they may live together instead of being sent to separate institutions.

(17) COMMUNITY CENTRES.

As education is a continuous, living process essential to the adult as well as the child; and

As art, culture, leisure and recreation will train the citizen in constructive self-expression and social responsibility;

We recommend that the Federal and State Governments establish as part of their post-war reconstruction programme, Community Centres, wherever needed, equipped with public libraries, auditoria, playgrounds, nursery schools, community kitchens, meetings rooms and other facilities, and provide that the Education Departments, the local Councils and elected citizen bodies in each State co-operate on a regional basis in the administration of such Centres in order to develop local interest to the maximum.

(18) CHILD CARE.

As experience has shown that the mental and physical well-being of children is developed, and delinquency

prevented by the existence of day nursery and nursery schools and supervised playground facilities,

We recommend the Commonwealth Government to

- (a) establish a National Children's Bureau with Headquarters at Canberra, under the aegis of either the Department of Reconstruction, of Health, or of Social Services to
 - (i) formulate a National Programme for promoting the welfare of children;
 - (ii) assemble information from scientific sources;
 - (iii) interpret this information for the public;
 - (iv) disseminate this information throughout the Commonwealth;
 - (v) educate systematically public opinion in the best standards of child care;
- (b) subsidise a national scheme for the establishment of a network of child centres wherever needed and provide that Education Departments, local Councils and elected citizens' bodies in each State co-operate in the development and administration of these Centres in order to develop local interest and effort to the maximum.

(19) BIRTHRATE.

This Conference is of the opinion that an increase in the birthrate is of vital importance to Australia, and that the low birthrate is largely attributable to lack of economic security, of adequate housing, and of facilities for the care of babies and children to relieve the mother of the continuous care and strain of a young family;

We recommend

- (a) the removal of obstacles to early marriage;
- (b) the guaranteeing of economic security (as outlined in Resolutions on "Employment and Economic Security" and "Woman as Mother and/or Home-maker");
- (c) the provision of suitable family homes;
- (d) adequate child endowment;
- (e) provision of day nurseries, nursery schools and supervised playgrounds in all residential areas;
- (f) safeguarding maternal health;
- (g) the development of a baby nurses' scheme through baby clinics which would make casual nursing service available to parents of families.

(20) ALCOHOL.

We believe that the abuse of alcohol is an important contributing cause of poverty, disease, immorality and crime;

We recommend that

- (a) every community shall have the democratic right restored to them to vote whether alcoholic liquor shall, or shall not, be sold in their district;
- (b) direct or indirect advertising of alcoholic beverages be prohibited;
- (c) an educational publicity campaign be directed against the evils of indulgence in alcohol, through the schools, Press, radio and other agencies.

(21) MORAL STANDARDS.

Whereas the experiences of many countries over the last 100 years has demonstrated that the regulation of prostitution encourages vice, stimulates the white slave traffic, creates a false sense of security from venereal infection, and imposes cruel injustice and humiliation upon the women concerned while allowing men to go free; and

Whereas the economic inequality of women tends to lower their dignity and status;

Therefore we declare our unswerving opposition to the licensing of vice by the registration of prostitution, registration of brothels, or any other form of regulation, including the compulsory examination and detention of women on suspicion, and

We recommend

- (a) an equal moral standard for men and women;
- (b) a widespread publicity campaign on (i) the need for early treatment of sufferers from venereal disease; (ii) the causes of venereal disease such as promiscuous sex relations, ignorance about sex matters, bad housing, economic insecurity, the existence of undesirable places of amusement, abuse of the use and sale of alcohol, etc.;
- (c) that sufferers from venereal disease be under the supervision of officers of the Health Department, assisted by social workers and almoners, instead of the Police Department;
- (d) the provision of adequate facilities for the free and secret treatment of venereal disease;

(25) LEGAL REFORMS.

We believe that nationality, domicile, legitimation, parental right and guardianship of children and property of children should be the concern of the Commonwealth, and that legislation thereon should contain no discrimination between men and women;

We recommend that

- (a) the Commonwealth Government submit an amendment vesting in the Commonwealth such of these powers as it does not already possess when the Referendum is taken;
- (b) the Commonwealth pass legislation to ensure to a married woman the same rights in regard to nationality as a man or a single woman;
- (c) the Commonwealth pass legislation to ensure to a married woman the same rights in regard to domicile as a man or single woman.

We further recommend that the competent authority pass legislation

- (a) to provide that a child shall be automatically legitimated by the marriage of its parents;
- (b) to provide that the mother and father should have the same right in regard to the guardianship of children and the property of children;
- (c) to provide that all investments or savings made by or placed in the name of a married woman should be regarded as her undisputed property;
- (d) to declare joint ownership of property used by married persons as their home or business jointly conducted or property acquired after marriage by either party, other than by inheritance.

(26) DIVORCE.

Whereas at the present time marriage and divorce laws are controlled by the State Parliament, and

Whereas the various provisions of these laws differ in their grounds for divorce,

We recommend

- (a) that the marriage and divorce laws of the individual States be amended to provide that the grounds for divorce in the laws of each State shall be common to all States, and that when this has been achieved the Commonwealth Parliament shall take over the control of marriage and divorce;

(b) that Courts of Conciliation to arbitrate in matrimonial disputes be set up throughout the Commonwealth and that petitions for divorce or separation be heard only after the parties have submitted their case to this Court;

(c) that women should be included on the Bench of the Conciliation Courts.

(27) WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Whereas at the present time the male basic wage is computed to maintain a family at the minimum standard, and

Whereas a widow's pension is reduced if she earns more than 12/6 per week,

We recommend that widows with dependents shall be eligible to supplement their pensions to a sum equivalent to the male basic wage.

(28) CENSUS.

We request that when the census is taken fuller particulars of the status, responsibilities, etc., of women be required, so that data will be available in respect of women wage-earners, breadwinners, grade of occupation, rate of wages, age, conjugal conditions, number of persons wholly or partly supported and relationship to breadwinner.

FINIS.

Special Resolution passed at Australian Women's Conference:—

RACIAL PERSECUTION.

Realising that the Jewish people were the first victims of Hitler's barbarism; that already over 4,000,000 Jewish men, women and children have been massacred; and that the Jewish people alone have been selected by the Nazis for complete annihilation,

We Australian women, in conference assembled, urge that in accordance with uprooted European Jewry's desperate need, relief and rehabilitation be provided, and equal status restored to them by the United Nations at the earliest moment possible;

Further, we urge, in the name of justice and mercy, that those who can escape shall be provided with opportunity for migration and settlement in Palestine and elsewhere, and that the Australian Government be asked to approach the authorities concerned to further these purposes.

**ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
SYDNEY—NOVEMBER, 1943.**

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Austral India League.
 Australian Institute of Sociology.
 Australian Railways' Union — Women's
 Auxiliary.
 Australian Labor Party (Official).
 Australian Labor Party (State).
 Australian Labor Party (Concord West
 Branch).
 Australian Federation of Women Voters
 (N.S.W. Committee).
 Australian Association of Scientific Work-
 ers (N.S.W. Division).
 Australian Women's Party.
 Amalgamated Hospital Employees' Asso-
 ciation.
 Amalgamated Engineering Union.
 Board of Social Studies.
 Balmain Council—Alderman Gallimore.
 Bankstown Women's Committee.
 Communist Party.
 Care of the Child in Wartime Committee.
 Commonwealth Temporary Clerks' Asso-
 ciation.
 Council for Women in War Work.
 Christian Social Order Movement.
 Domestic Employees' Union.
 Eureka Youth League.
 Federated Clerks' Union.
 Fellowship of Australian Writers.
 Friendship with Russia League.
 Federation of Infants' School Clubs.
 Friday Club.
 Girls' Friendly Society.
 Glebe Council—Alderman Pitt.
 Greenwich Women's Committee.
 Guildford Comforts Fund.
 Granville Mothers' Club.
 Hairdressers' Union.
 Hotel Club and Restaurant Employees'
 Union.
 Humane Movement.
 Ironworkers' Union.
 Municipal and Shire Council Employees'
 Union.
 National Council of Jewish Women.
 New Education Fellowship.
 Our New Order.
 Presbyterian Women's Federation.
 Printing Industries' Union.
 Roseville Group, United Associations of
 Women.
 Recreation and Leadership Movement.
 Seamen's Union, Women's Auxiliary.
 Sheet Metal Workers' Union.
 Sydney Women's Co-operative Guild.
 Teachers' Federation.
 Textile Workers' Union.
 Travellers' Aid Society.

United Associations of Women.
 Women's Christian Temperance Union.
 Watson Labor Women's Auxiliary.
 Widows of the A.I.F. Association.
 Women for Canberra.
 Y.M.C.A.

COUNTRY.

Newcastle Housewives' Association.
 Newcastle Social Hygiene Committee.
 Women's Auxiliary, Coal and Shale Em-
 ployees' Federation, Newcastle.
 Crippled Children's Society, Newcastle.
 Newcastle Trades Hall Council.
 Katoomba P. & C. and Mothers' Clubs.
 Katoomba Crippled Children's Society.
 Katoomba R.S.S.I.L.A., Women's Auxiliary.
 Katoomba Congregational Church,
 Women's Guild.
 Lithgow Child Care Committee.
 Democratic Housewives' Association,
 Wollongong.
 Goulburn A.R.U. Women's Auxiliary.
 West Maitland Branch, United Associa-
 tions of Women.

QUEENSLAND.

National Council of Women.
 Y.W.C.A.
 Women's Auxiliary, Townsville Trades
 and Labor Council.
 Women's Auxiliary, Maryborough Trades
 and Labor Council.
 Federated Clerks' Union.
 Storemen and Packers' Union.
 Town and Country Women's Association.

VICTORIA.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.
 Council for Women in War Work.
 Communist Party.
 Munition Workers' Union.

TASMANIA.

Housewives' Association.
 R.S.S.I.L.A. Guild of Remembrance.
 National Council of Women.
 Council for the Mother and Child.
 Women's International League.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide Jewish Women's Guild.
 Jewish Red Cross Society.
 Women's Christian Temperance Union.
 League for the Protection of Aboriginal
 Women.
 Communist Party.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

Hotel, Club, Caterers Employees' Indust.
 Union.
 Women's Aux. Ccnf. of Churches of
 Christ.
 Metrop. Branch W.A. Housewives' Assn.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Papers Read By:

Miss MOLLIE BAYNE, M.A., Dip.Ed., Hon. Secretary, Council for Women in
 War Work, Victoria.
 Mrs. NOELLE BRENNAN, Women's Australian National Services and Girl
 Guides' Association, N.S.W.
 Miss ADA BROMHAM, Secretary, Women's Christian Temperance Union,
 South Australia.
 Dr. HILDA BULL, Assistant Medical Officer, Melbourne.
 Mrs. G. L. BYTH, President, National Council of Women, Queensland.
 Madame FABIAN CHOW, Representative of the People's Foreign Relations
 Society of China.
 Miss NERIDA COHEN, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Council for Women in War
 Work, N.S.W.
 Mr. J. G. CRAWFORD, Officer of Ministry of Reconstruction, Canberra.
 Mrs. PHYLLIS DUGUID, South Australia.
 The Honourable CLIVE EVATT, K.C., M.L.A., Minister for Education, N.S.W.
 Mrs. H. V. EVATT, New South Wales.
 Miss CHRISTINE HEINIG, Ph.E., M.A., Association for the Development of the
 Pre-School Child, Victoria.
 Dr. MARGOT HENTZE, Research Worker under a grant administered by the
 Ministry of Reconstruction.
 Mrs. H. C. HERBERT, President, League for Protection of Aboriginal Women,
 South Australia.
 Miss M. JAMES, Organiser, Munition Workers' Union, Victoria.
 Miss B. LAHIFF, Federated Ironworkers' Union, N.S.W.
 Sister PATRICIA LLOYD, Member of the Nursing Profession.
 Miss I. McCORKINDALE, National Director of Education, Women's Christian
 Temperance Union.
 Miss JEAN McKENZIE, Official Secretary to High Commissioner for New Zealand,
 Canberra.
 Miss R. PAYNE SCOTT, B.Sc., Association of Scientific Workers, N.S.W.
 KATHERINE SUSANNAH PRICHARD, Author, West Australia.
 Miss MONA RAVENSCROFT, M.A., Hon. Secretary, Care of the Child in War-
 time Committee, N.S.W.
 Dr. FANNY READING, President, National Council of Jewish Women, N.S.W.
 Mrs. M. M. RYAN, Member of Commonwealth Housing Commission.
 Miss C. SHELLEY, Secretary, Hotel, Club and Caterers' Union, West Australia.
 Mrs. E. A. WATERWORTH, Tasmanian State Council for the Mother and Child.
 Miss LUCY WOODCOCK, B.A., B.Ec., Vice-President, N.S.W. Teachers'
 Federation.
 Y.W.C.A. (Paper read for Miss Jean Scott).

Chairmen:

Mrs. W. E. DICKSON. Miss RUBY RICH.
 Mrs. M. McINTYRE. Mrs. USHERWOOD WILSON.
 Mrs. L. MIDDLETON. Mrs. JESSIE STREET, B.A.
 Mrs. A. MONSBOURGH.