

# THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S NEWS

## JUS SUFFRAGII

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#### PALESTINE.

The British authorities promulgated in 1921 a Local Council Ordinance based on the old Turkish Municipality Law, giving a certain measure of local autonomy to townships, villages and certain quarters of towns (Jewish Quarter, Christian Quarter, etc.). The local Councils had the right to adopt rules and measures including regulations regarding the right to vote, subject to ratification by the High Commissioner. This is the law to-day.

Under this procedure women obtained the municipal vote, active and passive, in Jewish townships, villages and settlements, not however without a long and valiant fight against prejudice and orthodox reaction. All women living in these townships and villages shared in this right without distinction of race or creed, under the same conditions as the Jewish women. In Tel-Aviv at the last municipal elections more than 30 Arab women, Moslems or Christians, had the right to vote—the first time that Arab women in the Orient had this right.

The municipal vote so valiantly fought for was exercised by Jewish women with great success; it became part of the daily life of the communities and made the woman a citizen in the full sense of the word, and women were elected to responsible posts. In Tel Aviv, for instance, a township of over 50,000 inhabitants, a woman, Mrs. Persitz, was duly elected, and acts to-day as Vice-Mayor.

Now the British Government is about to publish a new Municipal Ordinance, of which the draft was sent at the end of last year to Municipalities and local Councils for their opinion. The Secretary of our

Palestine Jewish Women's Equal Rights Association writes: "There is no more regressive a piece of legislative work than this Ordinance." The municipal vote is given to men only. The right of women to vote is left to the sole discretion of the High Commissioner. This means that even in purely Jewish townships or settlements where women have had the right to vote and be elected for years (ratified by the High Commissioner) they will be deprived of this right, depending on the High Commissioner to give it back or to deny it—and he need give no reasons and there is no appeal from his decision.

Small wonder that this new Ordinance has filled Jewish women with indignation and bitterness, shared by the men as all the Jewish Local Councils have expressed their desire that men and women should vote and be elected on equal terms. Our Association called a public meeting in January attended by women from all over the country. The proposed Ordinance was fully discussed and the following resolution was passed:

"We women members of the Palestine Jewish Women's Equal Rights Association and women belonging to many other societies here present, object most emphatically to the paragraph of the new Municipal Ordinance which robs women of their right to vote in Municipalities and Local Councils and gives this right into the hands of the High Commissioner to give or withhold it from them at his discretion.

The Jewish woman who has for years had the right to vote in Jewish municipalities and Local Councils will never consent to be robbed of her rights as a citizen. She demands that the Government main-



tain the right of women to vote in *all* Municipalities and Local Councils where it has been granted to her up to now, and that it pass at once legislation to that effect."

It seems impossible that the Palestine Government should not accede to this just demand and persist in denying to the advanced and progressive Jewish woman the right to vote which she has honourably and successfully exercised for years. Still there are rumours to that effect and we have to fight on. This would be the first case in history where a right to vote once granted to women has been withdrawn from them.

ROSA WELT STRAUS,

President of the Palestine Jewish Women's Equal Rights Association.

#### OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to announce that at the moment of going to press we have learnt of the very sudden death of Madame Gourd, the Mother of our Honorary Secretary, Emilie Gourd. Madame Gourd was herself an Associate Member of the Alliance and through her daughter she followed its affairs, sympathised with its difficulties and rejoiced in its victories, with an intimate personal interest. Mlle. Gourd has thus with dreadful suddenness been deprived of one who was not only truly the centre of a charming home and family life, but who was a wise and indefatigable helper and adviser in all her many interests. No one who was privileged to visit that delightful little house at Crêts de Pregny, perched on the height above Geneva, but will feel a sense of personal loss in the passing of a noble personality. With the shock of this news, there has come irresistibly to the writer's mind that it has fallen to her to write of the death of three of the elder women with whom work for the Alliance has brought her into personal contact: Mme. Schlumberger, Mrs. Corbett and Madame Gourd. They were different in every way but one: each of them moved in an atmosphere of moral dignity, which forbade any thought of meanness or compromise where duty or the things of permanent import were concerned.

Every one of our readers will feel sympathy with Mlle. Gourd and her sister in their great loss, and will join with us in our expression of it, inadequate though it must be.

K.B.

We regret to announce the death of the Dowager Duchess d'Uzès, who was such a kind patron and hostess at the Alliance Congress in Paris in 1926. The Duchess was within a few days of her 86th birthday at the time of her death, and only a day or two before had been riding as usual. She was indeed a woman of marvellous vitality and of very varied activities. She was at one time a prominent supporter of the Monarchist cause in France, was a talented sculptor and a great hunter. She was the master of the Bonnelles pack of hounds, and kept up much of the picturesque ancient ceremonies of the Hunt, including the blessing of the hounds at the beginning of the hunting season.

She was a Great Lady and Frenchwomen have reason to remember her with gratitude for her constant support of women's emancipation, a support not too widely found in the women of the nobility. Many tributes have been paid to her in the foreign press, and it is fitting that our little paper should add that of the international women's movement.

We have also to announce the death of three well-known American women, Miss Kate Gleason, Mrs. Oliver P. Belmont and Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle. Mrs. Belmont was connected with the advanced feminist movement in America for many years, and was at the time of her death President of the National Woman's

Party. Much of her great energy and immense fortune was devoted to this and other causes, child welfare, hospitals and better conditions for working women. She was a woman of strong character and a good fighter, as well as a generous giver.

Mrs. Van Winkle was well known as the champion of women police. She held that women were a necessity in the police force as social workers, and it was from that point of view that she worked and fought with complete devotion. At one time she endeavoured to start an International Policewomen's Association but it did not attain any very wide success.

Miss Gleason's name was perhaps hardly known at all outside her own country, and we have no record that she took special interest in any women's questions. Yet she was herself a living example of sex equality in practice, because she showed that a woman with a moderate chance can, if she has the grit and the capacity, "make herself" just as well as a self-made man. From small beginnings in her father's machine shop, she not only became a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, but a millionaire by her building enterprises and was elected President of the National Bank of East Rochester.

#### GERMANY.

For several years there has been a wish that the different women's organisations in Berlin could create a common centre for themselves and their members. This wish is coming nearer to fulfilment by the formation of a Company "Haus der Frau e.G.m.b.H." with Dr. Else Wex as Chairman and many well-known women on the Board. They are in negotiations for the lease of very suitable premises in the Kurfürstenstrasse, where it is hoped that the Headquarters of the German National Council of Women, the Federation of University Women, the German Women Citizens' Association, the Women Doctors' Association, etc., may shortly be set up. There will be rooms available for committees and meetings, and facilities for meals, entertainment of guests, Rest Rooms, Changing Rooms, etc. Foreign visitors will find comfortable accommodation and the means directly at hand for getting into touch with Berlin's women's organisations.

Individuals may purchase a £1 share which gives them the right to a three year's membership. It is hoped that there will be rooms available for country members who have to come to Berlin.

Mitteilungen des ADF.

#### INDIA.

All those of our readers who have met Mrs. Cousins on her visits to England or the Continent will feel distressed to learn of her arrest and imprisonment in India for contravening the Special Ordinances. Mrs. Cousins was one of the founders of the Women's Indian Association, and has for many years been an ardent supporter of Home Rule for India. Our paper is bound to stand aside from any question of national politics, but must always be free to express sympathy and admiration for any woman who carries out what she believes to be right and is prepared to suffer for her principles.

The January issue of *Stri Dharma* gives several glimpses of the valuable social work women are doing; an account of the Avvai Orphanage for Girls in Madras, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi's successful efforts to get a grant for the building of a Children's Hospital in Madras, an intensive campaign against untouchability; support for the Hindu Marriages Dissolution Bill. In all these matters Indian women show their power of facing the difficulties of modern life free from the influence of bad traditions, while at the same time, no one more than they uphold all that is good in Indian culture.

## INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP. CONFERENCE AT MARSEILLES.

MARCH 18—22, 1933.

The seat of the Secretariat, of the Meetings of the Board and Official Sitzings of the Conference will be the Splendide-Hôtel, Bd. Dugommier.

#### PROGRAMME.

Names of speakers are given subject to confirmation and possible alterations, as it has not been possible in all cases to obtain definite acceptance of our invitation at the time of going to press.

- Saturday, March 18th.**
- 10 a.m. Board Meeting.  
1 p.m. Lunch in common of Board Members and Presidents of affiliated societies.  
2-30-4-30 Official Reception by the Mayor of the City of Marseilles at the Musée de Longchamps. Speeches of welcome by the Mayor, and by Mme. Brunshvieg on behalf of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, Mme. Maria Vérone, Avocate à la Cour on behalf of the Ligue Française pour le Droit des Femmes. Greetings by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the Alliance, and by representatives of the Continents of:  
Africa: Mme. Hoda Charaoui Pacha (Egypt).  
Asia: Mme. Seniha Rauf (Turkey); Mrs. J. Vakil (India).  
Australasia: Miss Ruby Rich (Australia).  
North America: Mrs. Pitman Potter (U.S.A.).  
South America: Dr. Paulina Luisi (Uruguay).  
5-7 p.m. Simultaneous Meetings of (a) Board, (b) Presidents  
8-30 p.m. Reception at the Splendide Hôtel given by the President and Board of the Alliance to Delegates and representatives of the Local Organisation Committee and of the Press. The President's Speech of welcome will be followed by brief speeches on the work of the Alliance.
- Sunday, March 19th.**  
**OFFICIAL SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.**  
9-30-10. President's Opening Speech.  
10-10-30. Report presented by Mlle. Gourd on replies received from Auxiliaries dealing with the Alliance Programme, exclusive of the question of co-operation with other international organisations.  
10-30-12-30 Fifteen minute speeches, each followed by fifteen minutes for discussion, on the need for Alliance work on:  
Suffrage: Mlle. Atanatskovitch.  
Equal Moral Standard: Miss Alison Neilans.  
Economic Equality: Miss Ingeborg Walin.  
Civil Rights, including Nationality: Mme. Suzanne Grinberg.  
12-30 Luncheon organised by the Local Organisation Committee at the Splendide Hôtel, price 35 francs.  
2-30-3-30 Similar speeches and discussion on:  
Peace and Disarmament: Miss Rosa Manus.  
Work with the League of Nations: Mlle. Gourd.  
3-30-4-30 General discussion on the complete programme of the Alliance.  
5 p.m. **PUBLIC MEETING ON SUFFRAGE. Salle de la Mutualité, Rue François Moisson.**  
Chairman: Mrs. Corbett Ashby.  
Speakers: Mrs. Laughton Mathews (Great Britain).  
Miss E. H. Piepers (Holland).  
The Princess Cantacuzene (Roumania).  
Mrs. Marie Hjelmer, M.P. (Denmark).  
Mme. Vera Urbanova (Czechoslovakia).  
Mrs. Rama Rau (India).  
8 p.m. Simultaneous meetings of the International Committees for (a) Equal Moral Standard (Chairman, Dr. Paulina Luisi) (b) Like Conditions of Work (Chairman, Miss Ingeborg Walin); Committee members or proxies only.
- Monday, March 20th.**  
**OFFICIAL SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.**  
9-30-10-30 Explanation of the financial policy of the Alliance, followed by Report on financial proposals made by the Auxiliaries: Miss Sterling.  
10-30-12-30 Discussion on methods of financing the Alliance.  
2-30-4-30 Discussion on international co-operation between women's organisations, introduced by Report presented by Frau von Velsen on replies received from Auxiliaries.
- Tuesday, March 21st.**  
9-30-12-30 Simultaneous Meetings of (a) Board, (b) Presidents  
**OFFICIAL SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.**  
2-4-30 Final discussion on Programme and Budget of the Alliance and vote for formal adoption.  
5 p.m. **Semi-Public Conference on Women's Right to Work. Salle de la Mutualité, Rue François Moisson.**  
Chairman: Mme. Brunshvieg (France).  
Speakers: Miss Ingeborg Walin (Sweden).  
Mlle. Marcelle Renson, Avocate à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles.  
Discussion.  
8-30 p.m. Meeting of the International Peace Committee (Secretary: Miss Rosa Manus). Committee members or proxies only.
- Wednesday, March 22nd.**  
**OFFICIAL SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.**  
9-30-12. Conclusion of business.  
12 noon. Luncheon on the Invitation of the International Peace Committee at the Splendide Hôtel.  
Chairman: Miss Rosa Manus (Holland).  
Speakers: Mlle. Gourd (Switzerland) "The Social Work of League of Nations."  
Dr. Gertrud Bäumer (Germany) "Rapprochement Franco-Allemand."  
Mme. L. Puech (France) on the same subject.  
Mme. E. F. Masclé, representing the Local Organisation Committee.  
Mme. de Reuss Jancoulescu (Roumania).  
3 p.m. Meeting of the Statutory International Committee of the Alliance (Board and Presidents sitting together).  
8-45 p.m. **PUBLIC MEETING ON PEACE AND DISARMAMENT. Salle de la Mutualité, Rue François Moisson.**  
Chairman: Mlle. L. Angles, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur (France).  
Speakers: Frau Adele Schreiber (Germany) "The Economic Basis of the New World."  
Professor Langevin (France) "Chemical Warfare."  
Mrs. Corbett Ashby (Gt. Britain) "Prospects and Achievements of the Disarmament Conference."  
"Invocation à la Paix" sung by the Youth Group.
- Thursday, March 23rd.**  
9-30-12 Board Meeting if required.  
Reception and Visit to the Port on the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce.



ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE SUFFRAGE ET L'ACTION CIVIQUE  
ET POLITIQUE DES FEMMES.  
CONFERENCE DE MARSEILLE.

DU 18 AU 22 MARS 1933.

Le Secrétariat de la Conférence sera installé à l'Hôtel Splendide, Boulevard Dugommier, Marseille, où auront lieu également les réunions du Comité, celles des Commissions, ainsi que les séances officielles de la Conférence.

PROGRAMME.

N.B.—Les noms des oratrices ne sont donnés que sous réserve de modifications en dernière heure, toutes les réponses ne nous étant pas parvenues définitivement au moment où nous mettons sous presse.

Samedi 18 Mars.

- 10h. Réunion du Comité Exécutif (Board).  
13h. Lunch en commun des membres du Board et des Présidentes des Sociétés affiliées.  
14h. 30 à 16h. 30 Réception officielle par le Maire de Marseille au Musée de Longchamp.  
Discours de bienvenue du Maire, de Mme. Brunschvicg au nom de l'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, de Mme. Maria Vérone, Avocate à la Cour au nom de la Ligue Française pour le Droit des Femmes.  
Messages de Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Présidente de l'Alliance, et d'une représentante de chacun des différents continents:  
Afrique: Mme. Hoda Charaoui Pacha (Egypte)  
Amérique du Nord: Mrs. Pitman Potter (Etats-Unis).  
Amérique du Sud: Dr. Paulina Luisi (Uruguay).  
Asie: Mme. Seniha Rauf (Turquie); Mme. J. Vakil (Indes).  
Australasie: Miss Ruby Rich (Australie).  
17 à 19 h. Réunions simultanées (a) du Board, (b) des Présidentes des Sociétés affiliées.  
20h. 30 Réception offerte par la Présidente et le Board de l'Alliance aux déléguées, membres du Comité Local d'organisation, et à la Presse (Hôtel Splendide). Discours de bienvenue de la Présidente suivi de brefs exposés du travail de l'Alliance.

Dimanche 19 Mars.

SEANCE OFFICIELLE DE LA CONFERENCE.

- 9 h. 30 Discours d'ouverture de la Présidente.  
10 h. Rapport introductif par Mlle. Gourd sur les réponses faites par les Sociétés affiliées au questionnaire concernant le programme de l'Alliance, sauf sur la question de la co-opération entre organisations internationales.  
10h. 30 à 12h. 30 Exposés d'un quart d'heure chacun, suivi d'un quart d'heure de discussion, sur la place tenue dans le programme de l'Alliance par:  
Le Suffrage: Mlle. Atanatskovitch.  
L'Unité de la Morale: Miss Alison Neilans.  
L'Egalité économique: Mlle. Ingeborg Walin.  
L'Egalité civile, y compris la nationalité: Mme. Suzanne Grinberg.  
12 h. 30 Banquet organisé par le Comité local d'Organisation à l'Hôtel Splendide: prix 35 frs.  
14h. 30 à 15 h. 30 Suite de ces exposés et de la discussion à leur égard:  
La Paix et le Désarmement: Mlle. Rosa Manus.  
La Collaboration avec la S.d.N.: Mlle. Gourd.  
15h. 30 à 16h. 30 Discussion générale sur le programme de l'Alliance.  
17 h. MEETING PUBLIC SUR LE SUFFRAGE  
Salle de la Mutualité, Rue François Moisson  
Sous la présidence de Mrs. Corbett Ashby.  
Oratrices:  
Mrs. Laughton Mathews (Gde. Bretagne).  
Mme. E. H. Piepers (Hollande).  
Mme. la Princesse Cantacuzène (Roumanie).  
Mme. Hjelmer, députée (Danemark).  
Mme. Vera Urbanova (Tchécoslovaquie).  
Mme. Rama Rau (Indes).

- 20h. Réunions privées simultanées de deux Commissions Internationales, soit (a) Commission d'Unité de la Morale (Présidente Dr. Luisi), (b) Commission d'Egalité des Conditions du Travail (Présidente, Mlle. Walin).

Lundi, 20 Mars.

SEANCE OFFICIELLE DE LA CONFERENCE.

- 9 h. 30 Exposé sur la situation financière de l'Alliance, suivie d'un rapport sur les propositions d'ordre financier faites par les Sociétés affiliées: Miss Sterling.  
10h. 30 à 12h. 30 Discussion sur l'organisation financière à donner à l'Alliance.  
14h. 30 à 16h. 30 Discussion sur des méthodes et des possibilités de co-opération entre organisations internationales, après un rapport introductif par Frau von Velsen sur les réponses faites par les Sociétés affiliées.  
17 h. Conférence semi-publique sur l'Unité de la Morale. Salle de la Mutualité, Rue François Moisson.  
Sous la présidence de Dr. Paulina Luisi.  
Oratrices de divers pays.  
20 h. 45 MEETING PUBLIC CONTRE LA TRAITÉ DES FEMMES. Salle de la Mutualité, Rue François Moisson.  
Sous la présidence de  
Oratrices:  
Dr. Paulina Luisi (Uruguay).  
Mme. Halina Siemienska (Pologne).  
Mme. Martinez Sierra (Espagne).  
Mme. Maria Vérone, Avocate à la Cour d'Appel de Paris.  
Miss Neilans (Gd. Bretagne).

Mardi 21 Mars.

- 9h. 30 à 12h. 30 Séances simultanées (a) du Board, (b) des Présidentes des Sociétés affiliées.  
14h. à 16h. 30 SEANCE OFFICIELLE DE LA CONFERENCE.  
Discussion et vote du programme et du budget de l'Alliance.  
17 h. Conférence semi-publique sur le Droit de la Femme au Travail. Salle de la Mutualité, Rue François Moisson.  
Sous la présidence de Mme. Brunschvicg (France).  
Oratrices:  
Mlle. Ingeborg Walin (Suède)  
Mlle. Marcelle Renson, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles.  
Discussion.  
20 h. 30 Réunion privée de la Commission Internationale de la Paix (Secrétaire: Mlle. Rosa Manus).

Mercredi 22 Mars.

- 9h. 30 à 12 SEANCE OFFICIELLE DE LA CONFERENCE.  
Décisions définitives.  
Midi Lunch offert par la Commission de la Paix (Hôtel Splendide).  
Sous la présidence de Mlle. Rosa Manus (Hollande).  
Oratrices:  
Mlle. Gourd (Suisse). "L'Oeuvre sociale de la Société des Nations"  
Dr. Gertrud-Bäumer (Allemagne).  
"Rapprochement Franco-Allemand."  
Mme. L. Puech (France), Id.  
Mme. E. F. Masclé représentante du Comité local d'Organisation.  
Mme. de Reuss Jancoulescu (Roumanie).

- 15 h. à 17. h. 30 Réunion statutaire du Comité International (Séance commune du Board et des Présidentes).

MEETING PUBLIC SUR LA PAIX.  
Salle de la Mutualité, Rue François Moisson.

Sous la Présidence de Mlle. L. Angles, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur (France).  
Oratrices:  
Frau Adele Schreiber (Allemagne) "Les Bases économiques du Monde futur."  
M. le Professor Langevin (France) "Guerre chimique—Guerre des Gaz."  
Mrs. Corbett Ashby (Gde. Bretagne) "Perspectives et résultats de la Conférence du Désarmement."  
Invocation à la Paix "chantée par les Groupe des Jeunes."

Jeudi 23 Mars.

- 9h. 30 à midi Séance du Board en cas de nécessité.  
Réception offerte par la Chambre de Commerce, suivie d'une visite au Port.

VISITS TO OTHER TOWNS.

We give below the programmes of the visits planned by the local suffrage groups to various towns either before or after the actual Conference in Marseille. Although this number of the paper will reach people rather late we are glad to show how actively and enthusiastically these groups are preparing to take advantage of the presence of international suffragists in their country, and we think that all those who are coming to Marseille will certainly make a special effort to extend their stay in France when they see what is being done to allow them to make the fullest possible use of their time.

Mercredi, le 15 Mars, Montpellier (Présidente de l'Union Française pour le Suffrage, Mme. Martin-Gros, 30, Avenue d'Assas).

- 18 h. Réception par la Municipalité.  
19 h. Banquet.  
21 h. Meeting.

N.B.—Visite de la ville ou de la région dans la journée pour les déléguées qui voudraient bien aviser Mme. Martin-Gros de l'heure de leur arrivée à Montpellier.

Jeudi, 16 Mars, Nîmes (Présidente de la Ligue française pour le Droit des Femmes, Mme. J. Jacques, 10, Rue Saint-Laurent).

- 9 h. ½ Réunion à la Chambre de Commerce, Bd. Gambetta.  
10 h. ½ Réception à l'Hôtel de Ville: Vin d'honneur.  
11 h. ½ Visite du Musée du Vieux Nîmes sous la conduite de M. Beauquier, Membre de l'Académie.  
12 h. ½ Banquet au Restaurant Castanet; 30 frs.  
15 h. Visite de la Ville, des monuments romains, sous la conduite de M. le Commandant Espérandieu, Membre de l'Institut.  
Visite du Jardin de la Fontaine, de la Maison Carée, des Arènes, etc. Réception du Syndicat d'Initiative.  
20 h. ½ Au Théâtre, Grand Meeting, sous la présidence de M. George Brugnier, Sénateur.

Vendredi, 17 Mars, Avignon (Présidente de l'U.F.S.F., Mme. Fages, 5, Rue du Pont Trouca).

- 10 h. ½ Réunion à la Mairie (Salle des Pas perdus) pour la visite du Palais des Papes qui aura lieu de 11 à 12 h.  
Déjeuner libre.  
12 h. 3 excursions: (1) Les Baux, (2) Le Pont du Gard, (3) Fontaine de Vaucluse (18 et 19 frs.)  
Retour à 16 h.  
17 h. Vin d'honneur offert par la municipalité.  
18 h. ½ Banquet (prix 25 ou 30 fr. suivant le nombre fixé huit jours avant).  
20 h. ½ Meeting au Grand Théâtre ou dans la Salle des Fêtes de la Mairie.

Jeudi, 23 Mars, Toulon (Présidente de la L.F.D.F., Mlle. Juliette Jolly, 24 Rue Anatole France).

- 17 h. Arrivée à Toulon.  
17 h. ½ Meeting à l'Opéra sous la présidence de M. le Maire.  
19 h. ½ Réception par la Municipalité au Foyer de l'Opéra, et soirée au Théâtre.

Vendredi, 24 Mars.

- 8 h. ½ ou 9 h. Visite de Toulon et sa Rade.  
10 h. 45 Départ du Port pour Hyères par la Côte.  
11 h. 45 Arrivée à Hyères: Réception par M. le Maire au Casino.  
Midi ½ Banquet: 30 frs. Départ pour Nice.  
Vendredi, 24 Mars, Nice (Présidente de l'U.F.S.F., Mme. Déplats, Villa les Roses, Avenue Jeanne Marlin).  
19 h. Arrivée des Déléguées.  
Représentation théâtrale au Choix.

Samedi, 25 Mars: 12 h. ½. Grand banquet.

- Après-midi. Visite de la Ville.  
16 h. Réception à la Ville Masséna par la Municipalité.  
21 h. Grand meeting sur la Paix.

Dimanche, 26 Mars. Excursions en auto-car (Vence, Grasse, Mougins, Cannes, Antibes.)

- 21 h. Grand Meeting sur le Suffrage et les Droits des Femmes.

Lundi, 27 Mars, Excursions à Sospel (par le Col de Braus), La Turbie, Menton (Réception) Monaco, Monte-Carlo, Beausoleil et la Moyenne Corniche.  
(Les excursions seront offertes par le Groupe de Nice).

SPAIN.

As a result of recent examinations for entrance to the Diplomatic Service, twenty-seven candidates were successful out of a total of 270, and the fifteenth on the list is a woman, Margarita Sallaverria. We congratulate her and the women of Spain in general on the opening to them of this branch of public service. We hope that Senorita Sallaverria will have a very successful career and that in due course she will become an Ambassadors.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS TO THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE. GENEVA, FEBRUARY 6TH 1933.

The anniversary of the presentation of petitions to the Disarmament Conference on February 6th 1932 was commemorated in Geneva by a luncheon at which Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Disarmament Conference was the guest of honour. The luncheon, which was attended by over 200 persons, was organised by the Consultative Group of International Organisations, of which the Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations is a member. Mr. Malcolm Davis, Chairman of the Group, presented a joint statement in the name of the organisations concerned, which concluded with the demand to agree with all speed upon the terms of a convention which will provide:

- for substantial immediate reduction evident to all the world, of existing man-power and material.
- for an effective limitation with supervision which together will provide a solid basis for universal application.

In reply, Mr. Henderson expressed his sympathy with the above statement and fully agreed that further delay might prove dangerous. He could not, however, admit failure of the Conference and he recalled the many difficulties which it had had to face. Turning to the future, Mr. Henderson said that the Conference was reaching its most critical stage; the period of examination by experts and of general discussion must be regarded as finished, and the plans, proposals and draft articles already available, converted into a convention. This would require a spirit of co-operation and compromise from the governments, which he felt sure would be supported by public opinion in all countries.

The main purpose of the Conference being to play a decisive part in the long process of creating a new order in international affairs, the next few months will decide whether the new system will succeed or fail. Mr. Hend-



erson believed that success was vital and stated three conditions of success:

(1) that Governments make a great effort at mutual comprehension and confidence, and revive belief in the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact; (2) that they draw up a treaty proving the vitality of the League of Nations and the supremacy of international law; (3) that they make a substantial, immediate reduction of armaments, in existing man-power and material. In finishing Mr. Henderson said that what the world needed was a spirit of faith and courage and he thanked the organisations for their assistance given to the Conference since last year.

Lord Cecil, speaking on behalf of the organisations, gave recognition to Mr. Henderson for his faith without which nothing can be done. What he fears is not so much the definite failure of the Conference, as a gradual disintegration. No more retreat behind generalities, but a definite Draft Convention with clear propositions, is what is wanted. "Public opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of disarmament, it is passionately in favour of disarmament. The people of the world will support any scheme of disarmament if practical and reasonable, however drastic it may be."

A feature of the occasion was the presence of women from various countries, representing many of our member organisations. Later they were welcomed at tea at the Office of the Women's Disarmament Committee, 25, Quai du Mont Blanc, where interesting reports of the activities in several countries were given.

All present at the luncheon and the tea were impressed with the imperative necessity of continuing to work actively in the cause of peace. At the present stage of the Conference, the Governments must again be made aware of the united and unbroken wish of the peoples for immediate substantial reduction of armaments.

#### REVIEWS.

WOMAN IN THE MODERN STATE, Dott. Prof. Bennetti Brunelli. Fratelli Bocca, Torino. 20 Lire.

The Bocca Press has recently published a noteworthy study of the present position of women in the State, by Signora Dott. Prof. Valeria Bennetti Brunelli. The book commences with a short introduction arguing against the idea of woman's inferiority and of her artificial equality with men. Woman and man are, independently of sex differences, both intellectual beings, with the good of humanity at heart: "God's humanity aims at justice, as much for the woman as for the man." Therefore there should not be inequality but collaboration.

There follows an interesting and exhaustive historical survey of the position of woman throughout the ages, given with broad vision and assisted by an extensive and thorough knowledge, but free from all pedantry so that its dense pages make interesting reading.

Rarely has there been produced such a survey covering such a wide field; and rarely have the changes of history been presented with such acumen and consistency. Particularly beautiful are the passages describing the awakening of the Italian intellect after the eighteenth century, and those dealing with the development of woman's education from the nineteenth century to the present day. Dr. Bennetti's views on co-education are original and modern; her insight into modern conditions is, however, more profound, both in dealing with the feminist movement in general, and especially that of Italy. It is for woman, she says, to give back to society the sense of spirituality which it has lost—to advocate concord rather than strife. To-day woman speaks not only of freedom and justice, but above all of spiritual maternity and of a form of education which appreciates the vital difference between the past and

the future, and between tradition and progress. Thus the Italian National Council of Women, through its President, Contessa Spalletti, declares that work is the crucial point of all problems; while Dottressa Montessori advocates an education which will render woman more and more fitted for the accomplishment of her primary mission, motherhood.

Benito Mussolini, conscious of the importance of women's problems, has said: "Woman continues to advance further into the sphere of human activity, not from caprice but of necessity. This does not mean that family life is deprived of poetry, but rather that a new form of poetry is created, and if this is of the spirit I shall not be the one to prevent its development."

In this important book Dott. Bennetti Brunelli explains with admirable efficiency, objectivity and clarity the work of the Italian feminist organisations, emphasising their contribution to the moral and economic reconstruction of the nation.

The serious and instructive character of this book makes it invaluable to intelligent people who desire to study feminism in its various stages.

EDITORS' NOTE.—The above interesting notice was sent to us by Dr. Ada Sacchi Simonetta, the President of our Italian Auxiliary, who has also sent us the very interesting Report on the work of the Italian Society for the two years 1930-31, showing the volume of work undertaken in regard to the Italian Penal Code, the position of women in the National Council of Corporations, etc., International work for Disarmament, Nationality and other questions.

THE SEXUAL SIDE OF MARRIAGE, by M. J. Exner. George Allen and Unwin, Museum Street, London. Price 6/-.

This book has no special claim to be reviewed in a woman's paper, but in so far as the reaching of a truly equal moral standard for the two sexes does most certainly depend to some extent on a proper understanding by both sexes of this aspect of marriage, it has a bearing on one of our objects. It is written by an American doctor, and is largely based on studies which have been made in America, of factors leading to maladjustment in marriage. The point of view is at once sensible and idealistic, with a wholly proper insistence on the importance of a sane and wholesome attitude towards the fundamental importance of sex in marriage, as a basis for harmonious relationship throughout. This book is intended mainly as a guide to young people about to marry or to those who have found and who want to solve problems in marriage. It is frank without offence and perhaps its only fault is that occasionally there is a touch of sentimentality. Young people need to acquire knowledge of the matters with which this book deals, and the author has, with a very occasional exception, found means to impart that knowledge in terms which should not do the slightest hurt to any justifiable susceptibility.

#### NEWS IN BRIEF.

**France.** Mme. Deprez, a member of the Union Française pour le Suffrage, has been unanimously elected President of the Conseil des prud'hommes of Lorient, a position only once before held by a woman in France.

**Great Britain.** Under new Civil Service Regulations women will be given equal opportunities for recruitment and promotion in many departments, though not in the Defence Departments or probably in the Diplomatic Service. This means that women would be eligible for such posts as Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, though few women

at present enter for the examination for this Administrative Class, the reason having been given by one official as "the marriage bar."

Miss Rosamund Smith has been named by the London County Council as one of its representatives on the Film Censorship Committee.

Mrs. Mollison (Miss Amy Johnson) has been awarded the Segrave Memorial Trophy for accomplishing "the most outstanding demonstration of the possibilities of transport." She is the first woman to be so honoured.

**Ireland.** Three women were elected to the Dail in the recent elections: Mrs. Concannon, Miss Pearse and Mrs. Redmond. Mrs. Collins O'Driscoll lost her seat.

**S. Africa.** The "Bantu World" states that Mrs. E. J. Morake is the first Bantu woman to take her degree as Master of Arts, which she obtained at the University of Columbia in the United States. She is proposing to establish a school in Swaziland.

**U.S.A.** It is definitely stated in the press that Miss Jessie Dell is to be appointed President of the Civil Service Commission under the Roosevelt administration. Miss Dell is an ardent feminist. It has also been stated that a woman will probably be included in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet.

**Spain.** Seven women have been elected as Mayors.

#### WOMEN IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Representatives of the seven organisations\* which form the Joint Standing Committee of Women's International Organisations were received in deputation by the present and prospective Secretary General of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond and M. Avenol, on February 16th. Mrs. Corbett Ashby led the deputation and explained their reasons for asking for an interview were threefold: first to establish friendly contact with the new Secretary General, with the kind presence and assistance of his predecessor; secondly that the Assembly had recognised the value of women's co-operation, and lastly, because of the drastic proposals put forward for economy and re-organisation. It was feared that this might adversely affect the social services of the League in which women are so deeply interested, and further that as has been the case in national public services, economies may fall specially on women members of the League's staff. Mrs. Ashby dealt then with difficulties women face in being to some extent handicapped in obtaining first class administrative experience in their own countries, which would seem to point to the fact that their appointment to higher posts in the League service might be facilitated through promotion rather than recruitment, and gave a brief survey showing the small number of women Members of Sections.

Both Sir Eric Drummond and M. Avenol expressed their earnest desire of keeping the women's point of view in mind and assured them that cuts in personnel would be effected fairly on both sexes. M. Avenol concluded by saying that he is a sincere admirer of women's work and intends to be absolutely fair to the women in the Secretariat. Both emphasised the importance of getting national public opinion working in order to prevent the Governments from demanding great reductions in the League's social work.

\* The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, the International Council of Women, the World's Young Women's Christian Association, the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the World Union of Women for International Concord, the International Federation of University Women.

#### PERSONAL.

The Vybor pro volebni pravo zen, the Czech Society affiliated to the Alliance, has changed its address to Perstyn No. 9, Praha I. The address of the President, Madame Senator F. F. Plaminkova remains the same: Staromestske nam. 8, Praha I.

Madame Maria Vérone, Présidente of the Ligue Française pour le Droit des Femmes, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of her Call to the Bar. Her colleagues gave a dinner to commemorate this event and among the speeches Mme. Suzanne Grinberg spoke in the name of the women members of the Paris Bar. Mme. Grinberg paid a warm tribute to Maria Vérone's many claims to honour, her character, her determination, her example and work which have done so much to consolidate the position of women in the law, and her work on behalf of delinquent children. Nor did she fail to recall that other field in which Mme. Vérone has been a pioneer worker: woman suffrage.

We congratulate Mme. Vérone heartily and offer our tribute of gratitude for all she has done for women and for the women's movement.

#### CANADA.

A copy of the Woman's Sphere, the organ of the Alliance Canadienne pour le Vote des Femmes du Québec has reached us, and among other interesting accounts of the suffrage movement, there is an article by our old subscriber, Mrs. John Scott, giving an account of the long struggle for the vote in Quebec. The campaign began as far back as 1883, when the Women's Christian Temperance Union took up the question. The War put a stop for the time being to the very active propaganda which had by that time been taken up by the Council of Women. The end of the War brought the vote to all Canadian women for the Federal Parliament, but it brought nothing to the women of the Province of Quebec in their own province. Many groups have taken a hand in the fight for the provincial vote and for the extension of the municipal vote to married women. As Quebec is predominantly French-Canadian, the formation of the Alliance Canadienne under the presidency of Mlle. Idola St. Jean was an important step, and that organisation has worked continually to secure that no session of the Provincial Parliament shall pass without the introduction of a suffrage bill—so far only to see its bills defeated by a substantial majority. Its one solid victory is the gaining of the municipal vote for married women in the city of Montreal and the town of Verdun, that right having been won in the City of Quebec as long ago as 1854.

The women have proved their fitness for and interest in the franchise by the exercise of their federal vote, and it is difficult indeed to see what valid arguments can be advanced against giving them citizen rights in their own Province. They will not cease the fight however for that right and for the right to practise at the Bar, where again Quebec is the only Province where women cannot enter this profession.

#### NECROLOGIE.

Au moment de mettre sous presse nous apprenons avec une véritable douleur la mort de Madame Gourd, aux Crêts de Pregny, Genève. Mère de notre Secrétaire Générale, Madame Gourd était aussi membre de l'Alliance et elle ne nous marchandait jamais son aide et sa sympathie. Nous désirons exprimer notre vive sympathie à Mlle. Emilie Gourd et à sa famille.



Nous déplorons aussi la mort, à 86 ans de la Duchesse d'Uzès qui nous fut une si admirable hôtesse au Congrès de Paris en 1926. Sportive, lettrée, artiste, fêve de tradition et soutien du parti royaliste, la Duchesse d'Uzès était aussi, au grand émoi d'une certaine noblesse réactionnaire, la Championne des Droits de la Femme.

Au même moment disparaissent en Amérique trois femmes notables. Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Van Winkle and Miss Kate Gleason. Mrs. Belmont était la présidente d'une Association féministe avancée: le National Woman's Party. Elle employa sa grande énergie et son immense richesse à fonder des institutions philanthropiques et à poursuivre son idéal de justice et d'égalité pour la femme. Mrs. Van Winkle fut surtout connue comme la protagoniste du mouvement pour la Police féminine. Le nom de Miss Gleason n'est pas connu dans le mouvement féministe, mais la personnalité de Miss Gleason fut une vivante illustration de la théorie féministe de l'égalité en ce sens que, partie de l'humble fabrique de son père, Miss Gleason fit toute seule sa carrière, devint millionnaire, membre de la Société des Ingénieurs et Président de la Banque Nationale de East Rochester.

#### LETTRÉ DE GENEVE.

Lors de la session de janvier dernier du Conseil de la Société des Nations, plusieurs décisions ont été prises qui intéressent vivement les femmes, et que voici très brièvement commentées:

En matière de nationalité de la femme, d'abord, et en application de la résolution votée par la dernière Assemblée, et que nous avons mentionnée ici même en son temps, le Conseil a prié le Secrétaire-Général de demander aux Gouvernements des Etats membres de la S.d.N., ou ayant été invités à la Conférence de la Haye de 1930, de lui faire connaître toutes les modifications qu'ils ont pu apporter depuis lors à leur législation sur la nationalité de la femme, et à fournir à la S.d.N., pour 1935, un exposé des effets que peut avoir cette législation sur la nationalité de la femme. Ceci est important, non seulement parce qu'est ainsi marqué le fait que la question de la nationalité reste à l'ordre du jour des préoccupations de la S.d.N., mais aussi parce que nos organisations peuvent se rendre compte de la sorte que le champ d'action où il importe le plus de travailler maintenant, c'est le terrain national. Il est bien évident, en effet que, plus les législations nationales seront améliorées dans le sens de nos revendications, plus grandes seront les chances de succès de la revision des dispositions de la Convention de la Haye qui nous touchent directement.

Sur la question de l'esclavage ensuite, le Conseil de la S.d.N. a prié le Secrétaire général d'établir une liste d'experts susceptibles de faire partie de la Commission consultative d'experts en matière d'esclavage, dont la dernière Assemblée a décidé la création. A cette occasion, le représentant de la Grande-Bretagne, M. Eden, a manifesté le voeu qu'une femme figure parmi ces experts, suggestion que le Secrétaire général a immédiatement accepté de prendre en considération. Nos organisations féminines internationales se préoccupent naturellement de ce que suite pratique soit donnée à ces déclarations, et que une ou plusieurs candidates compétentes puissent être mises en avant.

Enfin, dans cette même session, le Conseil de la S.d.N., a pris acte du rapport présenté par la Commission d'enquête en Extrême-Orient sur la traite des femmes et des enfants. Nous avons eu à plusieurs reprises l'occasion d'entretenir les lecteurs de JUS des

travaux de cette Commission de trois membres, dont une femme (Dr. Sundquist, Suède), qui a enquêté, dix-huit mois durant du Japon à la Palestine, et dont le rapport qui vient de sortir de presse constitue un énorme volume de près de 600 pages, et une mine inappréciable de documents sur un sujet qui nous tient à coeur à nous toutes, femmes. Ce rapport doit être communiqué sous peu à un certain nombre d'organisations internationales spécialement intéressées par cette question, et sera soumis, pour être discuté à fond, à la Commission consultative pour la protection de l'enfance et de la jeunesse durant sa prochaine session (mars-avril 1933). Nous aurons donc à ce moment-là l'occasion d'en reparler plus en détails à nos lecteurs.

#### La Conférence du B.I.T. sur la semaine de 40 heures.

Une importante Conférence s'est tenue le mois dernier au B.I.T. pour examiner la question d'une réduction de la durée de travail, telle qu'elle avait été présentée par le délégué du gouvernement italien M. de Michelis. Deux femmes seulement y ont pris part comme déléguées: Mme. Wasniewska (Pologne) et Mlle. Steenbergh (Pays-Bas).

On sait qu'une des premières activités de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail, dont le B.I.T. est le Secrétariat permanent, a été, dès 1919, l'adoption de la Convention sur la journée de 8 heures; mais à ce moment là, c'étaient des motifs uniquement de progrès social qui engageaient à limiter ainsi la durée du travail. Il en est autrement maintenant: l'effroyable crise de chômage, qui va en s'accroissant partout, oblige à regarder en face le problème de la production et à étudier la possibilité d'une diminution de celle-ci—mais sans que, bien entendu il en résulte une diminution équivalente des salaires, ce qui reviendrait simplement à transporter le problème sur un autre plan, alors que ce que l'on voudrait serait, en même temps qu'une diminution de la production, une augmentation du pouvoir d'achat rendue possible par un ajustement du taux actuel des gains à ces conditions nouvelles.

Il n'est donc pas étonnant que ce très-gros problème ait soulevé des discussions passionnées, et il n'est pas étonnant non plus que les éléments ouvriers représentés à cette Conférence préparatoire aient chaleureusement soutenu la proposition du gouvernement italien, alors que les éléments patronaux lui ont fait une opposition acharnée. Après onze séances de discussion générale, la Conférence a adopté par 41 voix contre 22 et 7 abstentions, une résolution déposée par plusieurs représentants gouvernementaux, déclarant que la réduction de la durée du travail est un des moyens susceptibles de réduire le chômage et décidant d'examiner le détail de la question lors de la prochaine réunion de la Conférence Internationale du Travail. C'est donc en mai prochain que ce sujet reviendra à l'ordre du jour.

Dans certains milieux féministes, on a manifesté l'inquiétude que l'introduction de la semaine de 40 heures ne portât atteinte aux femmes spécialement en les faisant exclure des équipes qui pourraient être appelées à se succéder. Nous n'avons rien vu quant à nous dans les débats de la Conférence préparatoire qui puisse justifier cette crainte, et du moment qu'il s'agit d'une mesure d'ordre économique de cette importance, nous ne voyons pas comment elle pourrait produire l'effet salubre qu'on attend d'elle si on essayait de la restreindre à certaines catégories de travailleurs seulement. Nous estimons au contraire que les femmes, souvent accablées par leurs tâches familiales ajoutées à leurs occupations professionnelles, trouveraient dans cette réduction de la durée du travail, établie pour les hommes comme pour elles, un allègement à leur charge, et par conséquent de

meilleures possibilités de participation à la vie économique, dont la conséquence naturelle serait le développement de leur indépendance économique—chose que nous toutes, féministes, ne pouvons que souhaiter.

E. Gd.

#### Les Femmes et la Société des Nations.

Le 16 février dernier, à Genève, Mrs. Corbett Ashby présenta à Sir Eric Drummond et à son successeur M. Avenol, une députation de femmes déléguées par le Comité Permanent des organisations féministes internationales. Le Comité désirait l'interview pour trois raisons: d'abord parce qu'il souhaitait établir un contact sympathique avec le nouveau Secrétaire général, ensuite parce que l'Assemblée avait reconnu l'utilité de la coopération des femmes; finalement celles-ci redoutaient de voir cette même coopération s'amoinrir, si, comme tout portait à le supposer, ou réduisait le nombre des femmes dans les divers services de la Société des Nations. Mrs. Ashby parla de la difficulté qu'ont les femmes à obtenir des postes administratifs de première classe dans leurs propres pays, et suggéra qu'à Genève on pourrait faciliter la promotion de celles déjà en place; il y a du reste bien peu de femmes dans les diverses sections.

Sir Eric Drummond et M. Avenol exprimèrent leur ardent désir de satisfaire au point de vue des femmes, dont ils apprécient le travail au Secrétariat. Ils assurèrent Mrs. Ashby que si les Gouvernements respectifs forçaient la Société des Nations à des économies, celles-ci seraient supportées également par les fonctionnaires des deux sexes.

#### CANADA.

The Woman's Sphere, organe de l'Alliance Canadienne pour le Suffrage des Femmes contient un article de notre fidèle associée, Mrs. John Scott, qui est un intéressant compte rendu de la longue lutte pour le vote dans la province de Québec. La campagne, commencée dès 1883 par l'Union Chrétienne de Tempérance fut continuée par le Conseil Canadien des femmes, et interrompue par la guerre mondiale. Mais la fin de la guerre vit le vote accordé aux femmes, du moins pour les élections au Parlement fédéral, car dans la province de Québec les femmes attendent encore. Pourtant Mlle. Idola St. Jean, à la tête de son association franco-canadienne envoie un Projet de loi au Parlement provincial, à chaque législature, mais le projet est toujours repoussé. Notons cependant que Montreal, et la ville de Verdun viennent d'accorder aux femmes le vote municipal et que dans la ville de Québec elle-même, les citoyennes votent depuis l'année 1854.

#### PALESTINE.

En 1921, les autorités britanniques promulguèrent une ordonnance, basée sur la vieille coutume municipale turque et qui donnait une mesure d'autonomie aux villes, villages et à certains quartiers de ville groupés par communautés religieuses. Cette procédure permit aux femmes d'obtenir le suffrage municipal, mais ce succès ne fut atteint qu'après une propagande active des associations féminines israéliennes. D'autres femmes en profitèrent également et aujourd'hui à Tel-Aviv, plus de trente femmes arabes, musulmanes ou chrétiennes pratiquent le droit de vote. Ce droit, bien établi, est aujourd'hui un des éléments les plus appréciés de notre vie civique. Tel-Aviv, une ville de 50,000 habitants a élu une femme Mrs. Persitz comme adjoint au Maire.

Et voilà que ce droit est mis en cause, et menacé par une Nouvelle ordonnance dont le projet a été circulé

parmi les Conseils municipaux. Le vote municipal serait donné aux hommes seulement. Le suffrage des femmes serait laissé à la seule discrétion du Haut Commissaire britannique. Il peut nous le retirer ou nous le concéder, sans donner ses raisons.

La Femme israélite déclare hautement qu'elle n'a pas, pendant des années exercé les fonctions de citoyenne, pour se les voir brusquement retirer. Les hommes de sa communauté sont pleinement d'accord avec elle sur ce point. Elle résistera avec énergie; ce serait la première fois dans l'histoire que le droit de vote une fois accordé aux femmes leur aurait été supprimé.

d'après ROSA WEIT STRAUS,  
Présidente de l'Association des Femmes  
Juives de Palestine.

#### INDE.

Celles de nos lectrices qui ont connu Mrs. Cousins soit en Angleterre, soit sur le Continent apprendront avec regret que Mrs. Cousins a été emprisonnée dans l'Inde pour avoir désobéi aux Ordonnances spéciales. Mrs. Cousins est une des fondatrices de l'Association des Femmes Indoues et une ardente patriote. Notre journal qui n'épouse aucune politique, n'en est pas moins prêt à admirer Mrs. Cousins pour l'héroïsme qu'elle apporte à la défense de ses convictions.

#### AVIS PERSONNEL.

Le Vybor pro volebni pravo zen, la Société Tchèque affiliée à l'Alliance a changé son adresse pour Perstyn No. 9, Praha I.

Madame Maria Vérone, présidente de la Ligue Française pour le Droit des Femmes vient de célébrer le vingt-cinquième anniversaire de son accession au Barreau. Au dîner qui fut offert à Mme. Vérone à cette occasion Madame Grinberg, au nom des Avocates du Barreau de Paris célébra les succès professionnels de Mme. Vérone autant que son travail de pionnière dans le mouvement suffragiste.

#### NOUVELLES BREVES.

**Espagne.** Sept femmes étaient élues maires. Au dernier examen d'entrée dans la carrière diplomatique, 27 candidats furent reçus sur un total de 270. La quinzisième sur la liste est une femme: Margarita Sallaveria. Nous souhaitons à Senorita Sallaveria succès et promotion dans la carrière.

**Grande Bretagne.** Un nouveau règlement reconnaît l'égalité des hommes et des femmes employés dans les Ministères et les administrations pour tout ce qui concerne la promotion et le recrutement, exception faite pour le Service de la guerre et la carrière diplomatique. Miss Rosamund Smith a été nommée déléguée du Conseil Municipal de Londres à la Commission de Censure cinématographique. Le Trophée Segrave a été décerné à Mrs. Mollison (Miss Amy Johnson) pour son dernier record aérien.

**Irlande.** Trois femmes sont entrées au Dail après les récentes élections. Ce sont Mrs. Concannon, Miss Pearse et Mrs. Redmond.

**Etats-Unis d'Amérique.** Sitôt que l'Administration Roosevelt entrera en fonctions, Miss Jessie Dell sera nommée présidente de la Commission du Service Civil. Miss Dell est une ardente féministe. Il est probable que le Cabinet de Mr. Roosevelt comprendra une femme.



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