

JVS SVFFRAGII.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE NEWS



THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Volume 23. No. 3.

PRICE 6d.

DECEMBER, 1928.

Annual Subscription, 6/-

CONTENTS.

The Board meets in Berlin and the Peace Committee in Dresden	33	Inter American Commission of Women Pan American Union	42
Review	35	News in Brief	42
Reports from Auxiliaries:		Bureau International Bibliographique	42
Australia	36	Section Française:	
Austria	36	France	43
Bulgaria	37	Grece	43
Brazil	37	Luxembourg	44
New Zealand	38	Chroniqué de la Société des Nations	44
Great Britain	38	Enquete de la S.D.N.	45
India	39	Suisse	45
United States of America	40	Nouvelles Internationales	46
Correspondence	41		

THE BOARD MEETS IN BERLIN AND THE PEACE COMMITTEE IN DRESDEN.

I have chosen this long title because both the Board and the Peace Committee worked so hard and for such long hours that we sadly felt we hardly knew where we were meeting.

Berlin met us with sunshine and blue skies at which we gazed wistfully from 9.30 to 5 p.m. from our committee room table, where we planned the great congress for next year in addition to our ordinary work with our auxiliaries, our commissions, the League and the I.L.O. But if we saw nothing of Berlin we saw much of its friendly hospitable women and men.

The brilliant reception at the Lyceum club showed us once again how loyally the woman's movement triumphs over divisions of politics and creeds. Members of Parliament and Social workers, leaders of Society with a big S, wives of the present ministers and wives of past ambassadors met to greet and welcome us and better still to promise us their interest and support next year. We are deeply grateful to the president and committee of the Club for this charming opening to our labours.

Next the Reichstag opened its doors and Mme. Malaterre Sellier made a brilliant and courageous speech on the peace work and aims of women.

Between Frau V. Velsen's charming introduction and Frau Schreiber's vigorous support in her own house of Parliament, Mme. Malaterre and I had a most friendly reception in this 'House of the German People.'

It was a real reward to us foreigners to listen to the splendid feminist speech of the Minister of Justice. How we wished he could be sent as special ambassador to other Ministers of Justice complacently regarding outgrown codes as sacrosanct relics and women as

Adam's rib. The 800 members of the audience could be proud indeed of their countryman.

Most directly useful in preparation for the Congress was Frau Hertz' meeting in her lovely house which was packed by enthusiastic volunteers for work.

We each took a turn in describing our complicated needs, finance, hospitality, entertainments, stall-holders, pages, errand boys, no demand seemed too great or too small for the smiling faces opposite us and it was determined to start forthwith on the preliminary organisation.

After much heart searchings we decided to hold the Congress in the Kroll Hall. There are no magic associations as with the Sorbonne, but we shall gaze across a leafy square to the Reichstag with its many women M.P.'s, and delegates will find tables for their papers and perfect acoustics.

We completed the last item on a full Board Agenda and packed hurriedly for the evening train to Dresden where our energetic leaders Frau Krantz and Frau Ulich Beil held a Committee Meeting with us until midnight. Delegates take notice! and don't imagine that a Congress prepared with such energy will be a rest cure or a sight-seeing expedition. Take your rest cure before you start!

Having seen nothing of Berlin I determined at least to see the pictures of Dresden and 9 a.m. found me gazing at the lovely Sistine Madonna, the type of love, peace and happiness, and at the Correggio with its lovely little gay angels using the clouds as merry small mortals use haycocks for slides.

Then came the earnest work of the Peace Committee under its new vice-chairman, Mme. Bakker van Bosse.

The Alliance is indeed fortunate in securing so able a champion for its peace work with all the qualities of the perfect colleague, impartial chairman, eloquent speaker and real expert.

The Peace Lunch to the authorities of Dresden Town and Saxon State, to the Consuls of many powers and to our own hard-working colleagues of the Women's Associations and the press was a great success, and the conference led by Dr. Quidde, Miss Malinska and Dr. Fassbinder proved lively and helpful. The Oberbürgermeister offered us not only the historic hospitality of the great city of Dresden in the wonderful setting of the Town Hall, but in his greeting offered us what is rarer than hospitality, sympathy, understanding and faith in women's co-operation in the great work of peace and progress.

A larger public listened to Mme. Bakker van Bosse, Mme. Simon Bidaux, Mrs. Corbett Fisher and others.

Sunday was devoted to the memory of our dear colleague and friend, early and courageous pioneer, Frau Marie Stritt, whose presence we missed so greatly.

From Dresden I visited the great port of Hamburg with its 1,300,000 inhabitants and delightful woman's club whose members gave me a friendly hearing on the position of British women in public life and showed keen interest in the Congress plans.

Oldenburg was a delightful halting place on my way home.

I was happy to return the visit which the Herr and Frau Oberbürgermeister, Frau Müller-Wulchow, Frau Turanda and others had paid to Paris.

After luncheon with the Herr Bürgermeister we had a good meeting in spite of drenching rain in which to compare in friendly emulation the position of German and British Women in public life today. I may conclude by saying we have returned from Berlin with many friendships and keener interest in our work for the Jubilee of the Alliance.

MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY.

UNION EUROPEENNE.

Conference for a World-wide Peace Day.

Mme. Malaterre-Sellier represented the Alliance at a Conference held in Paris on November 1st in favour of the celebration of August 27th as a World-wide Peace Day. The Conference adopted the following Resolution:

The States signatory to the Kellogg Pact shall declare August 27th as a Peace Day in memory of the signing of the Pact in Paris, August 27th, 1928, this being the first declaration by the nations that they will relinquish war as an instrument of national policy. Every year, the idea of the outlawry of war should be recalled by each nation.

Public buildings should fly flags in recognition of the importance of the Day.

Churches of all denominations should hold peace services, and peace should be celebrated in the schools.

Official support should as far as possible be given to all private peace organisations.

The States undertake individually to celebrate this Peace Day for the first time on August 27th, 1929.

Mme. Malaterre on behalf of the Alliance signified its accord with the general principle of such a celebration, but pointed out the importance of securing the agreement of all peace organisations as to the most suitable date for the purpose, other dates having been suggested, and naturally referred to the necessity of consulting the Alliance Board before promising definite co-operation.

ARGENTINE.

One of our correspondents in the Argentine, Senora Celina Lauth de Morgan, has sent us an interesting

account of some of the women's activities there. She herself carries out active propaganda for the cause, by speaking, writing, etc. One of her activities has been following in the Courts the cases of women who were fighting for their property rights and on behalf of their children, and this led her to realise the necessity of starting a society to give legal advice to women. Hence the foundation of the "League for the legal protection of women," which is undertaking the study of the different laws and their application. For this purpose, special conferences are being arranged to be addressed by competent lawyers. There is no doubt that in all countries women often suffer from their lack of knowledge of the law, and not only for their own protection but for any active programme of reform, such work is much needed.

CANADA.

A further step has been taken in the efforts recently made by Canadian women for the removal of the last political disability in the Federal State, namely, the bar to women being appointed as Senators. The question is whether the word "persons" in the British North America Act includes female persons. This question was asked of the Supreme Court of Canada, which ruled that it does not do so, on the grounds that when the Imperial Parliament passed that Act in 1867 it had no intention of including women, as is shown by the subsequent use in the act of the masculine pronoun. Five women are now petitioning the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal, and the Committee has granted this leave. The women applicants are Henrietta M. Edwards, Vice-President for Alberta of the National Council of Women for Canada; Nellie L. McClung and Louise C. McKinney, both for several years members of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta; Emily L. Murphy, a police magistrate; and Irene Parlyby, a member of the Executive Council of the Alberta Legislative Assembly.

CEYLON.

The Ceylon Legislative Council is now debating the Donoughmore Report on the reform of the constitution. Perhaps our readers will remember that in a previous report we stated that the Donoughmore Report advised an increase in the franchise, including the grant of the vote to women at the age of 30 as against 21 for men. There is a great discussion going on as to the terms of the franchise, but it is heartening to note that it seems certain that the Council will favour the extension of the franchise to women at 21.

A very good effect of the interest taken in the question of reform was the formation of the Women's Franchise Union, from whom we recently published a report. The Union is conducting a very active campaign in favour of votes for women at 21, and it is interesting to note that one of its arguments is that if a higher age is chosen, many professional women such as teachers and doctors would be disenfranchised, while illiterate women would get the vote. As in other countries, so in Ceylon, this question of woman suffrage has brought about a great increase in the interest which women are taking in public and municipal matters.

NOTICE.

Miss Rosa Manus, Chairman of the Alliance Committee on Women Police, and Secretary of the Committee for Peace and the League of Nations, has asked us to inform our readers that from December to February her address will be: c/o Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171, Madison Avenue, New York.

Will all our kind correspondents please note that

owing to Christmas, all contributions for the January number of the paper, should reach the editor by December 16th.

JUGO-SLAVIA.

First Exhibition of the Club of Women Artists in Zagreb.

Very real and great importance must be ascribed to the first exhibition run by women, with none but women to exhibit, in a country where the first thing noted with innocent amazement by the reviewers was that the "ladies" had actually produced enough work to make a good show on the walls of five sizeable rooms, and that some—nay, many—of the canvases were large. Yet this is just what happened at Zagreb, the progressive bustling capital of Croatia, second capital of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, better known as Jugoslavia, when the newly-constituted Club of Women Painters and Sculptors opened their first exhibition on October 7th. Yet most of the fifteen artists who were represented in this, the first all-women's art exhibition in Jugoslavia, had shown their work often before, side by side with that of their male colleagues; some of them had exhibited abroad and met with success. Nasta Rojc and L. Kuchera-Bermeister are portrait painters of widely different styles, and between them they contributed some of the best work on view. Mrs. Kuchera has a robust manner. She likes plenty of light and clear colour resolutely laid on. Yet she was very tender in one or two pastel portraits, notably a charming one of herself. Miss Rojc prefers dark distances, half-lights. Her brushwork is smooth. There is an old-fashioned air about her portraits which stirs some of her sitters very well. Only in the portrait of a veteran professor of surgery in his white operating coat had she discarded her browns and drabs for a pale background suggestive of the cold light of this hospital theatre. It was one of the best pictures there. Only one of the exhibitors, L. Tsrnichich-Virant, loves to venture into the danger zone of the fantastic. Sometimes, as in her "Grandmother's Tale" she is successful; sometimes less so. But she contributed a perfectly beautiful Madonna in carved wood relief, very ornate, in the style of an ikon. Stately Dalmatian peasant women in their heavy, picturesque national dress (by Zoe Borelli) took me back to the little known Dalmatia of the grey stone inland wastes. This side of Dalmatian peasant life had also appealed to Miss Bandur, a painter in what used to be called a moderate impressionist style. Miss Shantel's (Slovene) work I had met with and liked before at several exhibitions in Ljubljana. Her best thing here was a head of a girl (Girl with Flowers) in pastel. Real originality caused one to overlook inequality in technique in the clever water colours exhibited by Zdenka Pexidr-Ostovich. Her child sketches set off the local reviewers on long speculations as to the maternal instinct imparting true Comprehension of the Child Soul. But that didn't explain why the same exuberantly *live* feeling that made Mrs. Ostovich's little tots so charming should make her withered leaves dance in the wind and her crockery flash in the sunlight. The fact is, that Zdenka Ostovich has great natural talent and the light touch necessary in water colour painting (most Jugoslav painters either neglect water colours or handle them as if they were oils), and it is to be hoped with time and experience she will learn to have her technique always at command. There were some conscientious pen and ink drawings by Mrs. Mayr-Marocchino, some pleasant coloured wood-prints by Miss Boynichich. The rest was still lives, landscapes—some of which looked as if they had been painted merely to please the artist on a holiday, without any after thoughts of exhibition,—and flower and fruit pieces,—much of which was neither more nor less amateurish than at any other club exhibition. Mrs. Mila Vod had seen to it that sculpture

was represented, were it only by her own dainty little statuettes and miniature studies of children.

The women artists of Zagreb propose to make the Club Exhibition an annual one, and they hope next year to have it far more representative of what the best women artists of Jugoslavia can do.

This, their first, Exhibition marked no new departure in Jugoslav art, but it could hold its own beside any other local exhibition I have yet seen in this country. It was given a cordial and well-deserved welcome by press and public.

F. S. C.

REVIEW.

Susan B. Anthony. By RHETA CHILDE DORR, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

To those who are acquainted with Mrs. Ida Husted Harper's three volume "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony" another life may seem superfluous, but this is quite a different kind of book, and is certainly well worth reading from two different points of view. First, it is, as biographies go, short, and that means that the reader gets a vivid all-in-one-piece picture of a life that was in itself of a remarkable consistency, all the real incidents being strung on the woman suffrage thread. The early part is extremely amusing, and incidentally paints-in the background of life in the United States before the Civil War.

The second reason why this book is quite different from the more detailed, more "official" life, is that it uses the life of Miss Anthony to illustrate a theory of the woman's movement. That theory is expressed in a quotation which the author gives from a speech made by Miss Anthony in 1896: "She uttered these prophetic words which might even now with advantage to women's souls be inscribed on the walls of every one of their club houses: 'If we do not inspire in women a broad and catholic spirit, they will fail, when enfranchised, to constitute that power for better government which we have always claimed for them'."

In fact this book shows that Susan B. Anthony was not only a suffragist, but something more—a feminist. Feminists are born, not made, and the thing that moves them is the love of liberty, the intimate, innate conviction that what women need is what all humanity needs; to emancipate their souls. The vote is a symbol, possibly a weapon, but never an end. It is stimulating reading because it leads to the hope that through all the changes and chances of struggle and achievement, or the partial achievement that seems to lead rather to disintegration of forces than to final victory, the *spirit* of the woman's movement will not die, but will always have new incarnations until such time as the world reaches the millennium of perfect government.

It is staggering to read a description of the purely physical hardships which the suffrage pioneers went through, leaving out of account the hostility, derision and abuse which met them at every turn, and yet Susan Anthony, like so many other of the famous women whose names are familiar to us all, lived to a ripe old age. She was 86 when she died, and perhaps she was right when she said in reply to a question as to how she managed to retain her energy: "By being the leader of an unpopular cause." To care intensely, to fight without ceasing in a good cause is to forget to grow old.

During the Great War, the tube trains of London were decorated for some time with a recruiting poster, giving quotations from a speech of Pericles. It is a good many years ago and memory is far from infallible, but if it serves, there is one phrase which surely might have been Susan Anthony's very own message to women: "Knowing the secret of happiness to be freedom, and the secret of freedom a brave heart."

K. B.

REPORTS FROM AUXILIARIES.

AUSTRALIA.

The first interstate Board meeting of the Australian Federation of Women Voters was held at Melbourne on September 24th to 29th, 1928.

Representatives.

New South Wales: Mrs. A. V. Roberts and Mrs. Albert Littlejohn.

Victoria: Miss Gilman Jones, Mesdames Warren-Kerr, J. Rapke, Britomarte James.

South Australia: Mrs. P. B. Carvosso, Miss Chave Collison.

Tasmania: Mesdames E. Waterworth, Balfe, T. Murdock, O. Lamprill.

Western Australia: Mesdames B. M. Rischbieth (President of the Australian Federation of Women Voters), A. Macdonald, E. Clapham, M. Maw, Miss Ada Bromham, Hon. Sec.

The week's proceedings opened with an "At Home" given by Miss Gilman Jones, President of the Victorian Women's Citizen Movement, at Merton Hall, South Yarra, providing interstate women with an opportunity of meeting each other, and members of the V.W.C.M.

Miss Gilman Jones, in welcoming the guests, said that officers and members of the V.W.C.M. were very pleased that it had fallen to their lot to entertain the members of the Board in their home State.

Mrs. Rischbieth said it was very gratifying that at the first Interstate Board meeting there should be such full representation. It showed the splendid interest women in Australia were now taking in public affairs. They hoped that week to make a general review of the machinery of their organisations. It is most evident continued Mrs. Rischbieth, that the urge for education in political citizenship is becoming more and more prevalent among women; therefore our machinery must be strong to meet the demand.

Other speakers were: Mrs. Albert Littlejohn, Mrs. Britomarte James, Miss Chave Collison.

An outstanding feature of the week was the "At Home" given by Mrs. Rischbieth, President of the Australian Federation of Women Voters, and Miss Gilman Jones, President of V.W.C.M., in honour of the returned delegates from the Women's Conference at Honolulu. In the unavoidable absence of Miss Gilman Jones, in the beginning of the evening, the chair was taken by Mrs. Edith Waterworth, vice-president of the Federation. The returned delegates to the Honolulu Conference were Mrs. B. M. Rischbieth, Leader of the Delegation; Mrs. A. V. Roberts, Vice-Chairman of the Delegation; Miss Muriel Heagney, Mrs. Eleanor Moore, Mrs. Britomarte James, Mrs. Bryning.

Mrs. Rischbieth paid a tribute to the loyalty of the delegation. She read a letter from the president of the Pan-Pacific Conference, congratulating Australia upon the splendid contribution made by her delegation, and hoping that the women of Australia would prepare well for the next conference to be held in 1931. "The conference left me immensely impressed with the future of the Pacific," said Mrs. Rischbieth, "and it was most interesting to note how eager the older countries, as Japan and China, were to learn of our social and industrial problems."

Mrs. A. V. Roberts, of N.S.W., spoke of the work of her section, which was the Social Service Section of the Conference.

Miss Muriel Heagney gave a brief but extremely interesting account of some of the questions considered in the Industrial Section.

Miss Eleanor Moore, in a wonderfully inspiring speech, dealt with the Peace Section.

Mrs. Britomarte James and Mrs. Bryning gave vivid word pictures of their impressions.

Before the meeting closed, Miss Eleanor Moore moved a resolution:

"That this meeting of women pledge themselves to carry on in every possible way the spirit of goodwill shown by the women of the Pacific at the Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu."

This resolution was carried with great enthusiasm by the large number of women present.

The business session of the Board commenced on September 25 and continued to September 27. Problems of the work of the Federation and its constituent societies were fully discussed, and recommendations for the consideration of the organisations were decided upon. The most important of these were:—

1. Affiliation with the Councils of National Bodies.
2. Amendments to Constitution.
3. Appointment of special Federation Officers.
4. Federation Finance and Budget.
5. Joint Professional Standing Committee of Federal Bodies in Australia.
6. Women in State and Federal Parliaments.
7. British Commonwealth League.
8. Queensland Women Non-Party Association Conference, Delegation and resolution on "Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women."
9. Return of League of Nations Delegate.

All these resolutions have been sent forward to our constituent societies in each State, for their consideration and decision.

An Open Session was held when the subjects of Maternal Mortality within the Commonwealth, and World Peace were dealt with.

—The Dawn.

AUSTRIA.

Seventieth Birthday of Rosa Mayreder.

Rosa Mayreder, well known all over the world as the author of books putting the woman's movement on a new basis, will celebrate her 70th birthday on November 30th. Born in Vienna, she lives in her native town, continually devoted to the work of promoting the progress of culture and the development of women. In her book "Zur Kritik der Weiblichkeit" published by Eugen Diederichs, Jena, and translated also in English and other languages, she has shaken the traditional idea that women are not able to work intellectually without being influenced by their sex. She has thus contributed to the recognition that women are not inferior and less capable than men. She proved convincingly that it is in the interest of culture not to limit the activity of the sexes to certain spheres. On the contrary, the activity of men and women should be harmoniously fused. In 1923 she published her book "Geschlecht und Kultur" as a continuation of her standard work. In this book too the boldness of thought is astonishing, as well as the clear scientific conception and the unprejudiced judgment with which Rosa Mayreder sees life and the world in general and in particular the traditional ideas on manhood and womanhood. Moreover, all the essays in both books attract by their wonderful style and their poetic and artistic structure.

The artistic sense also pervades the other books written by Rosa Mayreder. When she was a young girl she was already conscious of artistic impulses which encouraged her to strive for free development of her own personality. The companion of her youth, the architect Karl Mayreder—later her husband—awoke her interest in painting and she was also interested in music. Though very successful as a painter, she found entire satisfaction only when beginning to write. Her first books are novels and novelettes. With her sonnets "Zwischen Himmel und Erde" she rose to poetic heights, as also in her book "Fabeleien über göttliche

und menschliche Dinge". There she shows the interdependence of such dual feelings as love and hate, belief and unbelief. Rosa Mayreder is also well known as author of the libretto of the only opera by the unhappy Hugo Wolf who was an intimate friend of her and her husband. In her book "Memories of Hugo Wolf" she erected a literary monument to him. After the war she wrote the pamphlet "Women and Internationalism," in later years the thoughtful essays "Erotics and Ascetics" and last the delightful "Ideas of love." Besides she has been working more than a decade on a drama and also on a philosophical standard work.

Her 70th birthday should be an opportunity for women all over the world to remember with love and gratitude Rosa Mayreder, who has also done practical work in Austrian Women's organisations (now she is the President of the Austrian branch of the International Women's League for Freedom and Peace) (social group).

Women Freeman of the city of Vienna.

To become a freeman of Vienna has always been a high distinction. But this distinction was formerly bestowed only on men. The first woman to whom this honour was given, is the venerable and celebrated actress Auguste Wilbrandt-Baudius, a member of the "Burgtheater," the former Imperial theater. In 1923 she had the pleasure of being nominated "Bürger von Wien." Now two other women have followed in the receipt of this exceptional honour. One of them is Rosa Mayreder to whom the distinction was given as a birthday present in recognition of her work as a feminist, and the other woman is also an actress and a member of the Burgtheater, Frau Anna Kallina.

GISELA URBAN.

BRAZIL.

Our readers know that Brazil is not now an altogether "unenfranchised country," since the Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Norte has given women the vote in his State. We publish below a striking portrait of this great suffragist.



JUVENAL LAMARTINE,
Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Norte.

As a result of this example, some women in two other of the Brazilian States, Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro (not the capital city, but a State of that name) have had their names registered as electors, owing to a decision by the Judges charged with the registration of electors, that the Federal Constitution permits women to vote since they are not included in the list enumerating those persons who are ineligible for the franchise.

This is one method of securing women's franchise, but of course it only does so by establishing a precedent in individual cases and is dependent on the interpretation which each authority may give to the terms of the constitution. The women are, therefore, also working through Parliament where two suffrage bills are under discussion.

As a result of the enfranchisement of women in Rio Grande do Norte, a woman, Mme. Alzira Teixeira Soriano, was elected mayor of Larges, and in five different towns women were elected as town councillors.

A most lively movement, led by Miss Bertha Lutz, is using every means of propaganda, broadcasting, distribution of literature, aeroplane tours, meetings, etc., to spread the idea of woman suffrage, and the public are favourable. Everything points to Brazil leading the way in South America as the first of the great Republics to enfranchise their women citizens.

BULGARIA.

Report of Congress of the Bulgaria Women's Union.

The 22nd Congress took place on September 23, 24 and 25. The principal questions dealt with were: (1) the Education of Girls; (2) the widespread dismissal of women officials and teachers; (3) the establishment of a Woman's Home in Sofia.

That the existence of the Girls' Gymnasia has recently been endangered by the growing belief that they do not provide a satisfactory preparation for everyday life, was the subject of a report from Frau Rada Petrowa, Director of a Girls' Gymnasium in Sofia, who also dealt with what should be the aims of the education of girls. In agreement with the well-considered views expressed, the following resolutions were adopted: (1) That the Bulgarian Gymnasia give their pupils an all-round education which gives them a right conception of the world and tends to form noble characters, and that therefore the existing number of such schools should be increased; (2) That for less gifted girls, who find the gymnasium course too hard, but who should not be deprived of cultural knowledge, special classes should be established where in addition to an easier course parallel to that of the gymnasium, they should have an opportunity to test their capabilities for practical work, so that on leaving they may be able to come to a considered decision as to joining one of the higher trade schools; (3) For girls who must start earning at an early age, various technical courses and trade schools should be established, which, on the basis of the primary school education, should prepare them in a three years course for work in commerce or factories. In every direction, girls should be given equal facilities for education with boys.

Owing to the unemployment which followed the War and the Peace Treaties, during recent years many women have been dismissed from the Post Office, Banks, Law Courts, etc., simply because they were women, without regard to their qualifications. Also last year a law was passed by which married women teachers are to be dismissed when they have completed 20 years' service, although they may be at the height of their power, and many older, and frequently inefficient teachers remain because they are men. In order to protest against this injustice a public meeting will be organised, where Frau Dimitrana Iwanowa, President of the Union,

Frau M. Pentschewa, Member of the Executive, and Frau Kaplamad jiewa, President of the Plevna Society, will clearly demonstrate the unjust treatment of women by the Authorities and under the law, though they have passed most successfully tests for the appointment of state employees on the basis of their special qualifications for the work.

On the third day, the Congress heard an interesting statement from Frau Iwanowa on international legislation with regard to women's work, the fight against the traffic in Women and the nationality of the married woman.

The Congress Resolutions will be presented to the Government through deputations to the Ministers concerned.

The question of establishing a women's home in Sofia was discussed with special interest. As the Home is to provide not only accommodation for women passing through Sofia, a lecture room, library and reading room, but also a bazaar for women's home work, it will be of great importance in the development of the women's movement in Bulgaria and the Congress decided to make the most strenuous efforts to collect the necessary funds, though this will be made very difficult owing to the recent earthquake disaster in South Bulgaria. The Home will be built on co-operative lines, and the land for it has already been presented by the Municipality.

Frau Dimitrana Iwanowa was again elected as President of the Union.

L. WLADOWA, Secretary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

The Last Session.

Parliament has now been opened for the last time before the General Election. The amount of work which the Government proposes to carry through before the dissolution is voluminous and the prospect of private members being able to promote bills is very doubtful. It was with great regret that we learnt that the Government do not, apparently, propose to introduce a Children's Bill; nor is there to be a factories Bill, although this had been promised. The two Local Government Bills for England and Scotland will occupy most of the time before the introduction of the Budget in the Spring.

Local Government.

Considerable interest is being shown by all members of the community in the Local Government Bill which the Government has introduced. By an alteration in the system of rating the Government hopes to relieve the productive industries of the country, and in this way relieve the acute problem of unemployment. The bill, which is a very long and comprehensive one, further purposes to alter the method of State Grants to Local Authorities. Many women fear that the introduction of block grants from the Ministry of Health will have a crippling effect on the Maternity and Health services. A conference specially to discuss this question was called by the National Union, when Mrs. E. D. Simon, a member of the Manchester City Council, moved a resolution urging that the Health Services should be omitted from the bill in order that they may continue to receive percentage grants, it being felt that this method stimulates the development of health schemes in the various localities; Mr. Geoffrey Peto, M.P. supported the Government's proposals, but the resolution was carried by a large majority. The Bill also purposes to alter very considerably the system of Local Government and to do away with the Boards of Poor Law Guardians. We feel very strongly that the position of the Committees to be set up in place of these

will be such as to hamper very greatly their work, and to withdraw from this work a very large number of experienced women who have worked for many years as Poor Law Guardians. The National Union is pressing for the extension of the size of the County Councils, in order that these women may be absorbed.

Police Enquiry.

The Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure has been sitting at frequent intervals, and very great interest has been taken in its proceedings. The work of women police is, of course, one in which we are all interested, and we hope very much that the result of this Commission will lead to a great increase in their numbers, and also to a satisfactory arrangement with regard to their status.

Presentation Portrait to Dame Millicent Fawcett.

This National Union, in co-operation with the London and National Society for Women's Service, is presenting to Dame Millicent Fawcett her portrait, painted by Mr. Lionel Ellis. Lady Astor has very kindly allowed the presentation to take place at her house in St. James' Square, on December 12th. Next month a full report will be given of what should prove a very delightful ceremony. We are glad of the opportunity of paying this small tribute to our leader, Dame Millicent, who has done so much for the enfranchisement of women since the beginning of the organised movement in this country.

Dame Edith Lyttelton.

The National Union gave a reception to Dame Edith Lyttelton on 13th November, at the house of the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, whose generous hospitality added so greatly to the success of the occasion. In all there were about one hundred guests present to hear a most stimulating address from Dame Edith on the work of the League and particularly of the progress made with those matters of most concern to women. It was a very great satisfaction to hear from her how the influence of the women is being felt at Geneva, and we look forward to the time when no Government will be without its women delegates.

The Cause.

At this most opportune moment when for the first time, women are being placed on the Register of Electors for the next General Election on the same terms as men, appears "The Cause—A Short History of the Women's Movement in Great Britain." This is a most delightful and stimulating book by Mrs. Oliver Strachey of the development of the movement in this country from the beginning of last century to the present day. It should prove of great fascination to all who desire the attainment of liberty for women.

G. H.

ST JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

At a Special General Meeting of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, held at St. Patrick's Club Room, Soho Square, on Saturday, October 27th, Miss Douglas Irvine in the Chair, it was decided, with unanimous enthusiasm, that there should be no parting of the ways.

The Equal Franchise was won, but there was still to win equality of pay and opportunity, including the opening of the diplomatic service to women; equality in the laws relating to the moral standard; the raising of the age of consent for boys and girls; the nationality of married women—for these, and all other aims for the entire freedom of women, and therefore, for the ultimate advancement of all humanity, St. Joan's Alliance will continue to work, until all barriers are down, and the right of way is clear.

To the women of other countries, St. Joan's Alliance has always and will always, be ready to give such help and sympathy as may be possible.

In any national movement towards peace, likely in the opinion of the majority of the Committee, to lead to or promote a permanent world's peace, St. Joan's Alliance, while not taking an active participation, would be ready to give moral and sympathetic support.

The energies of the Society will continue to be devoted to the aims of its original programme for the social and economic equality between men and women, and to further the work and usefulness of Catholic women as citizens.

55, Berners Street, W. 1.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

The Victory Green, White and Gold Fair which was arranged at Caxton Hall, Westminster, last month was successful from every point of view. It was opened on November 13th by The Viscountess Astor, M.P., and on November 14th by Miss Margaret Beavan, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, 1927—1928. In London we have arranged meetings which are to be addressed by Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington on "The Free State Censorship Bill as it Affects Women," and by Mr. Clarke Hall, the magistrate at Old Street Police Court, on "Women's Help in the Children's Courts."

When the list of the members appointed by the Home Secretary to the Departmental Committee to inquire into the administrative machinery of Juvenile Courts appeared, we protested because no women's names were included in this list. Since then the Home Secretary has appointed two women to this Committee. We have also protested to the Minister of Health against the Public Auditor's disallowal of equal wages for work of equal value being paid to women and men employees of the Woolwich Borough Council. The Women's Freedom League is joining with the women civil servants and the women teachers in a big campaign for equal pay for equal work for women and men. We have also joined with the Open Door Council in protesting against the omission of the Equal Pay principle in the recent Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention of the International Labour Organisation.

19 November, 1928.

F. A. UNDERWOOD.

INDIA.

The New Headquarters of the Women's Indian Association.

The Headquarters of the Women's Indian Association as at present located in Adyar is not easily accessible to members living in Madras. So it was decided by the committee to shift the office to a more central place in the city. An additional advantage of this transfer will be that it will also be a centre of activity for education, recreation and culture for women and children. There is no central place in Madras where women can come together and discuss all questions of interest freely. All women in the city should feel that our Headquarters is a place where they can come to hold their committee meetings, etc.

For this purpose we have been fortunate in securing a large bungalow, Pantheon Gardens, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras. It has a spacious compound with many large beautiful trees.

Besides the office of the Association and of *Stri Dharma*, the official organ of the Women's Indian Association, we propose for the present, to start a small Montessori School run on modern lines and suited to Indian children. Miss Barrie, M.A., of the Lady Wellington Training School, Madras, who has great experience of this work in India, has very kindly undertaken to direct and help us in running it. As it takes time to secure material and equipment we are unable to start the school until January, 1929.

There will be, we hope, a library well equipped with literature pertaining to the women's movements and a reading room with newspapers and magazines for the benefit of members.

Classes will be held for women in various subjects as the need is felt, in English, music, suitable home industries, needlework, domestic science, suited to the Indian conditions and home, physical culture and if possible, a class for shorthand and typewriting.

In the evenings out-door and in-door games will be provided for, such as tennis, badminton, deck-tennis, croquet, etc. In the evenings there will be discussions, lectures, entertainments, etc.

Our aim is to make the Headquarters of the Women's Indian Association a centre worthy of the many activities it contemplates. To it our members must come for enlightenment and happiness; from it must radiate influence which will raise the tone of our individual lives and enable the Association to make its full contribution towards building the India of the future.

We send out this appeal for funds to make a start. It is estimated that Rs. 10,000 will be required for the purpose. We feel confident that members of the Association and others who are in sympathy with its ideals and object will come forward generously with their support.

The Simla Session.

One of the unique features of this Session of the Central Legislatures is the attempt of women to bring their influence to bear upon the members to direct the passage of those Bills pending in the two Houses, that vitally affected their interests. The first step in this direction was taken last February at Delhi when a deputation of Women waited on the leaders of the various parties in the Central Legislatures. This Session it was followed up by an active campaign for canvassing support for the different Bills. A deputation of Women waited on the Members of the Council of State on the 12th September, in connection with the Hindu Inheritance Bill. This Bill had been thrown out by the Council of State once before, and therefore its successful passage through this House this time in spite of very powerful opposition shows that the presence and influence of women has borne ample fruit.

It is very unfortunate that Sarda's Child-Marriage Bill has been postponed to the Delhi Session. This will undoubtedly bring very keen disappointment to women all over the country who are waiting most anxiously and eagerly for this Legislation. It is very difficult indeed to forecast what the fate of this Bill will be. Much depends upon the attitude of the Government too. The new opposition to the Bill that has recently been organised by the Muslims, is most unexpected and lamentable. It has given quite a new turn to the whole situation.

Early and Unequal Marriages Prohibited by Law in Bikaner.

An eventful session of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly was prorogued recently by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner. Great interest centred round two Bills of momentous interest—one for the introduction of free and compulsory education in the State, which has been referred to a Select Committee, and the other for the prevention of early marriages and unequal marriages among the Hindus which emerged triumphant despite rumours of great opposition from the orthodox populace.

Referring to the Early Marriages Bill, His Highness expressed special gratification that it was passed by an overwhelming vote of the non-official members alone.

—*Stri Dharma*.

NEW ZEALAND.

All the air is filled with election calls and counter-calls. In November a third organisation, the new United Party, under the old liberal leader, Sir Joseph Ward, takes the field against Reform (really the old Conservative Party) and the Labour Opposition. Two women, one of them Miss Ellen Melville, stand for the Reform Party and one, Mrs. Elizabeth McCombs, for

Labour. The United Party's nominee, Mrs. T. E. Taylor, Dominion President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has just withdrawn from the contest in order to carry on her work for Prohibition, on which the poll is always taken with the general election. Prohibition, as before, is really the issue of the time, deep disappointment following a snap vote in Parliament, which lost a bill eliminating the "red herring" of State Control from the ballot-paper. There is no possibility of State Control being carried in New Zealand, the intelligence of the electors being against so reactionary a proposal.

The session just ended brought little to women, beyond the passing of the Maintenance Orders Amendment Bill, which enforces in New Zealand maintenance orders made in Britain or any British State or Protectorate, including mandated territory. But this year has seen an act of general betterment achieved in the Mental Defective Bill. Though shorn of much that was hoped for, this Government measure marks the beginning of special care from childhood upwards of the feeble-minded and recognises that they should be protected early instead of punished when they go astray.

The most notable event in the Pacific this year was the great international conference of women at Honolulu in the beginning of August. The New Zealand delegates have just returned, and their addresses reveal the entirely new rapprochement between East and West brought about by the Pan Pacific Union, an American organisation of many years' standing which, three years ago, threw out the great feeler of the Institute of Pacific Relations to help unofficially to adjust the problems increased by the startling changes on the Asiatic seaboard. Christchurch sent three notable delegates to Honolulu, Mrs. Fraer, Dominion President of the National Council of Women, Mrs. T. E. Taylor, Dominion President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Miss Emily Chaplin, holding high rank as an educational expert. These three representatives have returned with the most glowing impressions of the Pacific Geneva, and its promise of reconciliations ushering in a new age of international concord on the mighty seaboard washed by these waters. They give the palm to the two charming and amazingly gifted Chinese women who spoke for their troubled country. The address of Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan Pacific Union, to America's women guests in conference touched the highest level of civic and international recognition of the motherhood of the Pacific, the aid of which was invoked now and at the future conferences of women yet to be held under the Women's auspices. The delegates returned with a deep and solemn sense of the vastness and the significance of the Eastern woman's position as a factor in the inevitable economic interdependence of the nations fringing the Pacific, and the need for clear and ethical study of industrial and political developments of the East. The next conference takes place in 1930.

Little easing of the unemployment problem is evident in New Zealand yet. It seemed a difficult moment for Lord Lovat to arrive on his tour for the stimulation of immigration from Britain. He is now in the North Island, and we do not yet know in what form our rulers will frame their reply to his recommendations. The need of Britain we know is great. There is also need here of the prophesied return to better conditions.

Hearty Christmas and New Year wishes to the Motherland are in order this mail.

JESSIE MACKAY.

19th October, 1928.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Radio—A Factor in the 1928 Campaign.

In these days just after the presidential election in the United States—an event in which there appeared unusual interest in foreign countries—all sorts of conclu-

sions are being drawn in respect to the historic phases of the campaign.

There seems to be almost unanimous opinion that the 1928 campaign brought to maturity a new political factor of incalculable importance and that was, the radio. It is true, of course, that the radio was utilized to some degree in the 1924 presidential campaign, but the 1928 usage of this new adjunct to old-time campaign practices was far above all expectations.

Partisan committees commandeered hundreds of hours on the radio for the presentation of their candidates and party spokesmen. Something quite different in the use of the radio for campaign information purposes was developed by the League of Women Voters in the presentation of weekly campaign information broadcasts for a period of 10 months before Election Day. The radio periods taken over the Republican and Democratic parties were confined to partisan appeals. On the other hand, the Voters' Campaign Information Service inaugurated by the League was conducted along non-partisan lines, in fact, it acted as an unpartisan accompaniment to the campaign; gave necessary background for the issues; demonstrated the widely differing viewpoints of leaders; clarified the development of issues in Congress in advance of the presidential nominating conventions and mitigated the heat of partisan ship by what one writer has deigned to call "fresh and cooling air of disinterested discussion."

Foreign visitors in the United States have expressed amazement at the extent of the Voters' Service and its ability to present over 100 speakers in about 40 half-hour broadcasts over a large chain of stations reaching as far West as Colorado. Lady Astor, during her short sojourn in the United States, was a participant in one of these programmes. It is estimated her voice was heard by approximately 25,000,000 people.

In considering how great a factor women and the radio proved to be in this 1928 campaign, certain ideas held by Stuart Hawkins, one of the leading reviewers in the United States, might be of interest: "If the political consciousness of the citizenry has been awakened by the radio, the major share of the credit must go, I think, to the women in politics and to the National League of Women Voters in particular. The conventions and the campaign rallies by radio would have been far less interesting, far less stimulating to the judicial mind, if the League had not stepped in on January 1st with a carefully planned schedule of political information and education for radio listeners. It was arranged by the League of Women Voters as an experiment and there have been no experiments in the practical utilization of the radio agency more successful than that one."

No discussion of the radio project would be complete without full recognition of the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company with the League in the presentation of these weekly broadcasts. Mr. M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, has been highly pleased with the results. In a public address recently he had this to say: "If purifying politics consists primarily in educating the public to the realization of political problems and to a critical interest in them, it may be safely said that the work of the League of Women Voters has done much to purify politics. It has done much to force upon political leaders the realization that the individual voter is intelligent and well informed and that candidates must conform to a new and higher standard of campaign conduct and subsequent action. The Voters' Service programmes have performed a distinct service to the country. They are a very essential part in the plans for public service to which the National Broadcasting Company aims to devote itself."

Women elected to Congress.

It is too early to say—as returns are coming in slowly—to what extent women have been elected to public office in the recent presidential election in the United States. Only one thing is certain. There are at least seven women elected to the Seventy-First Congress.

The four women in the present session of the Congress have been re-elected. The seven women will all sit in the House of Representatives. There is no woman member of the Senate.

One newspaper writer has said that the women in the present Congress might well have had as their slogan, "And Along Came Ruth," for the three newly-elected women bear that name. They are Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, wife of the late Senator McCormick of Illinois; Mrs. Ruth Pratt of New York, who has been a member of the New York City Board of Aldermen; and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan.

The League's Legislative Programme.

The League of Women Voters will have two major legislative interests in the coming short session of Congress. One will be the Newton bill, creating a Child Welfare Extension Service in the U.S. Children's Bureau, and authorizing an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 to be used by that service in a campaign to reduce the maternity and infancy death rate and to promote maternal and infant hygiene.

The League is not entering a new field in supporting the Newton bill. When the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy bill was enacted into law, it expressed its conviction that the federal and state governments should co-operate in a campaign of education to the end that mothers and their babies should not die needlessly. Support of the Newton Bill embodies the conviction of those who believe that there is real responsibility upon the federal government to continue to bear its share of a nation-wide programme of maternal and infant welfare.

The second League interest will be ratification by the United States Senate of the Multilateral Treaty pact for the renunciation of war.

Abolition of the short or "lame duck" session itself is another item supported by the League but this awaits the action of the newly elected Congress. Another proposal on which action is necessarily deferred is that for government operation and development of Muscle Shoals which the League supported in the last session of the Congress and which met a pocket veto.

The League is to be particularly interested in efforts to secure Senatorial approval of the Multilateral Treaty plan. As one of the ten national women's organizations making up the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, the League has been a participant in many state conferences arranged in the interest of the Kellogg Peace Pact. The Treaty plan is to have major consideration in the deliberations of the Cause and Cure of War Conference, to be held in Washington, D.C., January 14-17.

Press Department, National League of Women Voters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In publishing the following letter from Mrs. Archdale, we would point out that she is mistaken in supposing that the article to which she replies was introduced by an editorial note. It appeared as the Report from the Alliance Auxiliary in the United States and the note at the head was the note of that Auxiliary. It is therefore for the Auxiliary to take up her point as to the meaning of the word "virtual." Further, we would state that if Mrs. Archdale does "know the sympathies of the Alliance" on the matter of special legislation for women in industry, she should know that that opinion, registered at two successive Congresses, is: "That no special regulations for women's work different from regulations for men should be imposed contrary to the wishes of the women concerned; and that all future regulations should tend towards equality for men and women."

c/o National Provincial Bank,
63, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1.
Boston, U.S.A.
30-10-28.

Dear Madam,

I hope that you will allow me space in which to reply to what Miss Ethel M. Smith writes in your issue of October 1928.

The use of certain words whose meaning does not seem to correspond with their intention sent me to Webster's International Dictionary, 1927 Edition. First, in the editorial introductory note you write "—the opinion held by virtually all other organised women's groups in the United States." Webster does not give the adverb but defines virtual as being in essence or effect but not in fact. I wonder, knowing your sympathies, whether you intended this?

Second, Miss Smith, in discussing "another kind of feminist" (here let me assure her there is only one kind) asserts that they have "one . . . abstract principle." Again, vide Webster, I find that these two words are mutually destructive. As well might one write of a male female. Principle is fundamental, substance. Abstract is withdrawn, apart from.

Third, Miss Smith writes of "the weakest bargainers (who happen everywhere to be women) . . ." Surely "happen" is here misplaced? For such a world-wide degradation there is surely a cause.

Fourth, we "equalitarians" are distinguished by the attachment of a qualifying "absolute." Can equality be less than absolute? Is not our difference rather that feminists believe in equality and will accept nothing less, while those who share Miss Smith's views believe in equality but see the road to it through the present acceptance of inequality? British feminists are finding it hard to reconcile the recent manifesto of the British Labour Party where they find

"It (i.e. the British Labour Party) has never wavered in its adhesion to the principle of the fullest equality of opportunity, both political and economical, for men and women alike"

with the official work on behalf of inequality, e.g. lower minimum, unequal pay, exclusion from trades, exclusion from unions, restriction of hours, etc., etc.

Finally, Miss Smith has been wrongly informed as to the dividing line of opinion on industrial equality in Great Britain. I can answer with propriety for my own country while leaving others to make their own reply. Miss Smith places the Open Door Council as alone on the side of equality. As a founder member of that young but apparently effective group, I feel I must extend this publicity also to those who share our views, many of whom are much older and in whose steps we of the Open Door Council are gladly following. I am travelling and am without reference books and may make mistakes but, from memory alone, I can give Miss Smith the following to add on the side of equality—absolute and based on principle.

I give the names in alphabetical order.

Actresses Franchise League.
British Medical Women's Federation.
British Federation of University Women.
Camberley Women Citizens' Association.
City Women's Club (London)
Equal Political Rights Committee.
Equalitarian Societies.
Ipswich Women Citizens' Association.
League of the Church Militant.
Llanely Women's Local Government Society.
National Council of Women.
National Union of Women Teachers.
Women's Auxiliary Service.
Saint Joan's Social and Political Alliance.
Scottish Women Citizens' Association.
Six Point Group.
Women's Election Committee.
Women's Electrical Association.
Women's Engineering Society.

Women's Freedom League.
Women's Guild of Empire.
Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors' Association.
Women's Co-operative Guilds of Chadwell Heath, Dover, Ilford.

And more than one nursing group, whose titles my memory will not supply. I see my alphabet has failed me and the ss have got out of order. With apologies,
I am,

Yours truly,
HELEN A. ARCHDALE.

INTER AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN PAN AMERICAN UNION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Inter American Commission of Women has just received word of the appointment of three more members, which now completes the Committee of Seven created by a resolution of the Sixth Pan American Conference at Havana, in February of this year.

The three new members are Señora Maria Alvarez de Guillén-Rivas, of Salvador, wife of the Minister of Public Health; Señora Maria Helena de Hinestrosa, of Colombia, and Madame Tégigny Mathon, of Haiti, a sister of the president of that country.

The other four members of the Commission, in the order of appointment, are the following:

United State—Miss Doris Stevens—Chairman.
Panama—Srta. Clara González.
Venezuela—Sra. Lucila L. de Pérez Diaz.
Argentina—Dr. Ernestain A. de López Nelson
all of them prominent feminists of the Americas.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The following paragraphs are largely taken from miscellaneous press sources and their accuracy is not vouched for by our National Auxiliaries.

CHILE.

Senorita Ines Ortuzar, the Consul for Chile at Hull, is the first woman to be appointed as a foreign consul in Great Britain.

"I like the work," she said, "and am not entirely strange to it. The responsibility is, however, greater than any I have undertaken before. But I have no fear of the work or of the responsibility. I know my country and I am kept well posted. I came here from the Chilean Embassy in London, where I was secretary in the Treasury Department.

CHINA.

Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek, wife of the Nationalist President of China, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Board of Nanking, with powers equivalent to those of a Cabinet Minister. Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek is not yet thirty years of age, and was only recently married. She is a sister of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the former Chinese President, her brother being the Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong.

ESTHONIA.

At present no women are members of Parliament, but several are members of Town Councils. There are some women sheriffs, amongst them Mme. Ostra Oinas at Tallinn, member of the I.C.W. Law Committee.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Woman Lord Mayor of York.

Alderman Mrs. Crichton will be Lord Mayor of York in the next municipal year, which begins in November. Mrs. Crichton will be the third woman to hold this office, the first being Miss Mary Colman, of Norwich, who was

elected in 1924, and the second, Miss Margaret Beavan, the present Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

Other Women Mayors.

Aldeburgh.—Alderman Miss B. L. Pettit.
Christchurch.—Councillor Miss M. B. Robinson.
King's Lynn.—The Marchioness Townshend.
Sandwich.—Mrs. M. B. Andrewes-Uthwatt.
Stratford-on-Avon.—Miss Nancy Justins.
Thelford.—Mrs. Lucy Emma Bidwell.
Tynemouth.—Dame Maud Burnett.
Welshpool.—Councillor Mrs. J. H. Davies.
Whitehaven.—Alderman Miss C. Helder (re-elected).
Wrexham.—Councillor Milly Edwards Jones (re-elected).

Woman Sheriff of Norwich.

Norwich, the first city in the Kingdom to appoint a woman Lord Mayor, has now appointed a woman Sheriff. She is Miss Mabel Clarkson, a member of the Labour Party.

Another Woman J.P.

Mrs. Philip Snowden has been appointed a Justice of the Peace of the County of London.

HOLLAND.

On November 1st the first Dutch Banking house to be run by women with the intention of educating women in financial matters, will be opened at Amsterdam. The Rotterdam Bank Association (Rotterdamsche Bank-vereening) is opening a sub-office near the chief office, which will be run by the manager's secretary, Miss Meyers, and a woman lawyer, Miss Kleinten. There will only be women on the staff. At the Hague a sub-office of Hamburgers' Bank has had a woman, Mrs. Reinhardt-Crieté, at the head since September 1st, 1921, this is a smaller office and not at all on the same lines as the new one.

RHODESIA.

Mrs. Redrup, who rendered splendid service to the sick and wounded during the Boer War, has been elected a member of the Town Council of Bulawayo.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE.

Parmi les lettres que nous avons reçues, il en est quelques unes qui s'adressent à nous, non pas comme service de bibliographie, mais comme Bibliothèque.

Il y a là une confusion sur laquelle nous attirons particulièrement l'attention des lectrices. Le but du Bureau International Bibliographique n'est pas de collectionner des livres dont il puisse faire le prêt ou qu'il tienne à la disposition des personnes pour être consultés. Il s'efforce uniquement de centraliser une bibliographie féminine aussi étendue que possible, mais en se limitant toutefois aux questions politiques, économiques et sociales. En conséquence, son rôle se bornera, sur un ouvrage demandé, à fournir le nom et l'adresse de l'éditeur. Cependant, il pourrait se charger, au besoin, d'être l'intermédiaire pour effectuer l'achat de livres édités à Paris, en faisant expédier ceux-ci contre remboursement.

On nous demande une brochure féministe documentée. Nous pouvons indiquer l'ouvrage français "La Femme et la Vie Politique," de M. Maurice Deslandres, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Dijon. L'auteur, guide particulièrement informé, passe en revue les formes de participation admises en divers pays et dégage, de l'expérience faite, des leçons les plus convaincantes. Loin de s'opposer à l'intervention des femmes dans la vie politique, il convient, dit-il de la préconiser.

Nous demandons qu'on nous signale de nouveaux ouvrages dans tous les pays.

G. LE MARCHAND, La Secrétaire.
Novembre, 1928.

FRANCE.

Avec la rentrée des Chambres, les suffragettes ont repris leur garde au Sénat. L'idée en revient, je crois, à Maria Vérone de cette manifestation toute anodine mais qui, par sa régularité, irrite quelques uns des membres de la Haute Assemblée. Elles sont là, suivant les jours, trois, six, douze, vingt promeneuses pacifiques ou davantage, que rien ne signalerait à l'attention si ce n'était, sur le chapeau, une pancarte avec ces mots: *La femme doit voter.*

Mais cette pancarte trouble les agents de police qui se demandent quelle attitude il convient de tenir vis-à-vis des manifestantes. Ont-ils reçu des ordres? N'en ont-ils pas reçu? Toujours est-il que chaque fois qu'elles montent leur paisible garde, quelques unes de ces femmes sont conduites au poste de police.

Le 6 novembre dernier, lassées de leur faction debout, elles goûtaient quelques moments de repos sur les bancs du boulevard Saint-Germain. Les agents les obligèrent à se lever. Mais comme ils ne voulaient pas non plus les laisser circuler, ils en emmenèrent vingt-huit en différents commissariats.

Pourquoi nous arrêtez-vous, demanda Maria Vérone qui se trouvait parmi les manifestantes? Nous n'en savons rien.

Nous non plus, répondit Pandore.

Au commissariat, on fit décliner aux militantes leur nom et qualité, et de 5 à 9 heures du soir on les garda, pendant que des agents, à leurs domiciles respectifs, allaient vérifier leurs dires.

Entre les mains du Procureur général, Maria Vérone déposa une plainte pour arrestation arbitraire, atteinte à la liberté individuelle. L'éminente avocate poursuivra l'affaire dont le retentissement ne manquera pas de servir la cause féministe.

La semaine suivante, nouvelles arrestations. Deux avocates conduites au poste de la rue de l'Odéon furent immédiatement relâchées. Cinq veuves de guerre qui parcouraient les grands boulevards en taxi, avec un écriteau portant cette inscription: *Les mères de famille ont été sacrifiées par la loi des pensions. Si les femmes volaient, il n'y aurait plus de pareilles iniquités,* furent, elles aussi, conduites au poste.

En attendant, la liste des militantes prêtes à servir la cause ne cesse de s'allonger. C'est une guerre d'épingles qui l'obstination de nos dirigeants obligera, peut-être, à prendre une forme moins douce.

Le Cabinet compte deux nouveaux ministres qui, dans des déclarations antérieures, ont affirmé leurs convictions suffragistes. Ce sont M. Georges Bonnefous, ministre du commerce et M. André François-Poncet sous-secrétaire d'Etat à l'enseignement technique et aux Beau-Arts.

"Il est manifestement absurde," me disait M. Georges Bonnefous que j'interrogeai il y a quelque temps déjà sur le sujet, "il est manifestement absurde d'appeler *universel* un droit de suffrage exercé par moins de la moitié des Français. Ainsi limité, ce suffrage non seulement n'est pas *universel*, mais il n'est pas même *national*, puisque le tiers de la nation seul a la faculté d'en user. Au nom de quel principe veut-on persister à exclure les femmes de la possibilité de compter pour ce qu'elles valent numériquement dans la nation, laquelle, sans elles, ne tarderait pas à périr?"

Et malicieusement, M. Bonnefous indiquait un moyen infaillible pour réduire l'irréductibilité des membres de la Haute Assemblée.

"Le régime électoral du Sénat n'est pas tellement parfait," faisait-il remarquer, "qu'il puisse permettre aux sénateurs une attitude intransigeante. Alors que, par exemple, la Chambre est, tous les quatre ans, soumise aux conséquences du recensement de la population, le nombre des sénateurs par département est demeuré immuable depuis 1848, quelle que soit la dépopulation dans certains départements et l'augmentation de la population survenue, depuis cette époque, dans certains autres.

"Ces variations de population qui ont leur effet sur le nombre des députés par départements, n'en ont jamais sur le nombre des sénateurs. On aboutit ainsi à ce résultat choquant, qu'un nombre croissant de départements a un nombre de sénateurs égal au nombre de leurs députés, alors qu'il devrait être logiquement moitié moindre.

"Or, il se trouve que c'est dans les départements ainsi favorisés d'un nombre de sénateurs qui devrait être réduit, que se rencontrent le plus d'adversaires du principe du vote féminin."

Mais que voilà une excellente tactique! Si elle était suivie, il deviendrait inutile d'essayer de convaincre les sénateurs hostiles. Il suffirait de les supprimer en exigeant, ce qui serait conforme à l'intérêt de la République et bien avantageux pour nos finances, que le Sénat soit, comme la Chambre, soumis aux conséquences du recensement.

En avant pour cette hécatombe légale!

M. André François-Poncet est, lui aussi, un suffragiste convaincu. Combien de fois avons-nous ensemble parlé de ces questions. Au printemps dernier, alors qu'il sollicitait des électeurs du VII arrondissement de Paris, le renouvellement de son mandat, il eut l'idée de faire une réunion uniquement réservée aux femmes. Elle eut lieu dans la salle des fêtes du bel hôtel de la comtesse de Béhague. Quatre femmes au bureau. Les femmes des quatre conseillers municipaux, Mmes. Ambroise Rendu, de Puymaigre, Jean de Castellane et Georges Delavenne. Et c'est devant cinq cents auditrices intéressées et attentives que M. André François-Poncet développa son programme.

Mais si M. François-Poncet est résolument suffragiste, on n'en peut dire autant de son ministre, M. Pierre Marraud qui rapporta, au Sénat, le projet de M. Louis Martin sur le vote des femmes.

Le sénateur du Lot-et-Garonne concluait par l'exclusion des femmes du scrutin car, disait-il "dans la période troublée que nous traversons, l'introduction du suffrage féminin serait un danger grave. . . la femme compromettra la paix religieuse, l'Eglise interviendra dans les luttes électorales."

C'est l'argument cher aux radicaux que nous retrouvons et saluons au passage, les radicaux que représentent le grand parti antiféministe français. Maintenant qu'ils ne participent plus au pouvoir, nous aurions pu espérer beaucoup du nouveau gouvernement s'il n'avait compté, parmi ses membres, le redoutable M. Marraud.

Pour pallier à l'intransigeance de leur attitude auprès des nombreuses femmes radicales qui sont venues grossir leurs rangs—l'attirance de ces dames pour ce parti qui les méprise est vraiment une chose bien faite pour surprendre,—les radicaux ont eu un geste élégant.

Le mandat de Mme. Suzanne Schreiber élue, il y a deux ans, secrétaire du bureau du Comité exécutif, venant à expiration, une femme fut élue, à sa place, Mme. Schwab, agrégée d'histoire, qui depuis des années combat généreusement pour la cause suffragiste.

La participation d'une femme au bureau semble devenir la règle. On ne peut que s'en réjouir.

ALICE LA MAZIERE.

GRECE.

Une nouvelle organisation féministe.

Nous sommes heureuses d'annoncer la fondation d'une société purement féministe à Salonique sous le titre d'"Union féministe de Macedoine et Thrace." Le but et le programme de la nouvelle société sont les mêmes que ceux de notre Ligue. Nous constatons ainsi, avec une satisfaction bien justifiée, les succès de nos efforts soutenus pour répandre le mouvement de l'émancipation de la femme par toute la Grèce. Nous sommes sûres que la nouvelle société apportera un appui considérable à nos efforts en démontrant aux esprits récalcitrants que le féminisme en Grèce n'est pas que de la littérature mais qu'il est déjà un besoin

conscient chez une grande majorité de femmes, non seulement dans la capitale mais aussi dans les centres provinciaux.

Les propositions des femmes professeurs.

Notre Ligue a adopté et soussigné avec l'Union des femmes Universitaires Grecques, les propositions présentées par la Ligue des femmes professeurs au VI^e Congrès de la Fédération de l'enseignement secondaire. Par ces propositions ces trois organisations féminines demandent: (1) Un enseignement identique pour les deux sexes, (2) Coéducation avec certains cours spéciaux enseignés à part aux jeunes filles. (3) Organisation d'une véritable vie scolaire avec excursions, jeux, fêtes, etc. (4) Un choix très sévère du personnel enseignant. Suivent des propositions concernant les intérêts professionnels des femmes professeurs et une demande de l'application au plus vite de la nouvelle loi sur l'institution d'écoles professionnelles qui rendront de grands services aux femmes du peuple.

—*La Lutte des Femmes.*

LUXEMBOURG.

Le 14 octobre nous avons eu dans tout le pays des élections pour les conseils communaux (126 communes). Il est à remarquer que 32 femmes avaient posé leur candidature, ce qui prouve le grand intérêt que les femmes commencent à porter pour la vie publique.

Trois femmes ont été élues. Mais il serait faux d'attribuer ce petit nombre d'élues à un échec de la cause féministe. Au contraire.

Il appert tous les jours plus clairement que les grands partis dont les chefs craignent pour leurs sièges cherchent à éloigner les femmes de la vie politique active. Ils avaient bien accepté des candidatures féminines, et tant au parti clérical qu'au parti socialiste nous faisons le reproche d'avoir abusé des femmes et d'avoir systématiquement écarté les votes de leurs noms.

Cette fois-ci les femmes doivent leur succès à elles-mêmes. Commune de Bissen, Mme Schoetter—Biver a été proclamée élue. (Remarquons que dans les petites communes on vote par le système majoritaire et dans les grandes à la représentation proportionnelle).

Commune de Mertert, élue à grande majorité Melle Agnes Donckel (membre très actif de l'Action Féminine) qui s'est présentée avec un programme féministe et sans nuance de parti.

Dans la ville d'Esch-sur-Alzette nous avons pour la première fois mis en avant une liste de femmes complètement indépendante au point de vue parti. Cette liste, combattue par les grands partis, a pu avoir un siège qui revient à Mme. Schleimer-Kill, la secrétaire de l'Action Féminine.

Les élections du 14 octobre nous ont montré que les femmes ne peuvent pas compter sur les grands partis historiques et qu'elles ne peuvent rien que par elles-mêmes. Il faudra une union forte des femmes de toutes les nuances politiques.

—*Action Féminine.*

CHRONIQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

Un si grand nombre de réunions importantes ont eu lieu cet automne à la Société des Nations qu'il est impossible de songer à en donner ici même un simple aperçu. Ceci d'autant plus que ce ne sont pas forcément des problèmes féministes qui se posent au cours de ces réunions, et que, de ce fait, le compte-rendu de ces travaux ne rentre pas directement dans l'ordre d'idées qu'est destiné à traiter *Jus Suffragii*. Nous croyons cependant qu'il y a utilité pour les membres de l'Alliance à être renseignés de près sur les activités si multipliées de la S.d.N., et cela à plusieurs points de vue, dont le moindre n'est pas, à notre avis, celui qui a trait à la participation féminine à ces travaux. N'est-il pas frappant, par exemple, de constater que les trois

grandes Commissions qui ont siégé cet automne à Genève, la Commission Permanente des Mandats, le Comité Economique, et le Comité d'Hygiène ne comptent encore chacun qu'un membre féminin, quel que intérêt que puisse présenter leur activité pour les femmes du monde entier?

Le cas nous paraît tout particulièrement étonnant pour le Comité d'Hygiène. Sans doute, sa composition un peu compliquée rend-elle difficile l'entrée des femmes, ainsi que l'a exposé récemment le directeur de la Section d'Hygiène de la S.d.N. à une délégation du *Joint Standing Committee*; mais, quand on suit de près ses travaux, et quand on songe au nombre de femmes distinguées et spécialistes des unes ou des autres des questions qu'il traite, on ne peut s'empêcher de se demander pourquoi, et quelle que soit d'ailleurs sa valeur qui n'est pas ici en cause, Dr. Alice Hamilton (Etats-Unis) est la seule femme qui siège dans ce Comité? Qu'on en juge: durant sa session d'octobre dernier, il s'est occupé notamment du programme des voyages d'études pour 1929, et a inscrit à celui-ci des questions d'hygiène rurale, d'hygiène de l'habitation, d'hygiène industrielle, et l'approvisionnement en lait. (Rappelons à propos de ces voyages d'études aux Associations féministes qu'il ne serait pas inutile qu'elles aient l'oeil au guet pour que ce ne soient pas uniquement des hommes que leurs gouvernements fassent bénéficier des avantages et de l'intérêt très-grand qu'ils présentent). Le Comité d'Hygiène s'est également occupé, par l'intermédiaire de trois de ses Commissions spéciales, de la lutte contre le paludisme, contre la variole et contre le cancer; puis d'une enquête sur le traitement de la syphilis, et d'une autre sur l'épidémie de "dengue" qui a récemment sévi dans le bassin de la Méditerranée; il a aussi discuté des méthodes de l'enseignement de l'hygiène au personnel sanitaire auxiliaire; il a fait parvenir au Conseil son avis sur les effets nocifs de certains stupéfiants dérivés de la morphine, et qui devront, de ce fait, être soumis aux effets de la Convention de 1925; et enfin, il a décidé d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour de sa prochaine session la question de l'alimentation. Veut-on nous dire si ce sont là les sujets que seuls peuvent dominer en connaissance de cause des cerveaux masculins? et s'il est présomptueux de croire que l'on pourrait trouver facilement dans les deux hémisphères des femmes dont le concours pourrait être infiniment précieux à l'activité de ce Comité?

Un autre fait qui permet les mêmes constatations a été l'inauguration à Rome, le 5 novembre dernier, de l'Institut International du Cinématographe éducatif, offert par le gouvernement italien à la S.d.N. et installé par lui dans la villa Falconieri, que l'on considère comme l'un des chefs d'oeuvre de la Renaissance. Il est évident qu'étant donné le but et la portée éducative de cet Institut, des femmes seraient toutes qualifiées pour participer à ses travaux, et faire partie de son Conseil d'administration et de ses diverses sous-Commissions: aussi, et depuis un certain temps déjà, le *Joint Standing Committee* a-t-il fait des démarches à cet égard auprès du Conseil de la S.d.N., duquel dépendent ces nominations. Mais jusqu'à présent, et sur les 14 membres du Conseil de l'Institut, on ne compte qu'une femme, Mlle. Gabriela Mistral (Chili) femme de lettres et ancienne directrice d'un lycée de jeunes filles. Or, pour excellent que soit ce choix, il est clair que cette proportion d'un membre féminin pour 14 membres masculins est tout à fait insuffisante, surtout quand on réalise la part prise par les femmes à l'oeuvre d'éducation à travers le monde.

On voit donc par ces quelques exemples, que l'on pourrait multiplier encore, la nécessité pour nos Associations féministes internationales de veiller constamment pour que soit fait aux femmes la place qui leur revient dans des organisations ou elles pourraient apporter un concours si spécialement utile.

Cet automne également s'est tenue à Genève une session intéressante de la Commission consultative des

travailleurs intellectuels, sous les auspices du B.I.T. Celui-ci avait préalablement procédé à une enquête, à la demande de l'Association des journalistes accrédités auprès de la S.d.N., sur les conditions de travail et de vie des journalistes, enquête que l'on a de plus eurs côtés qualifiée de modèle du genre. Le nombre des femmes qui gagnent leur vie de leur plume dans le journalisme allant en augmentant toujours davantage à travers le monde, il est intéressant de signaler cette extension du champ d'activité du B.I.T., dans lequel de plus en plus tous les travailleurs, de toutes les catégories se trouvent englobés. Nous en sommes d'ailleurs personnellement saisite—à condition, bien entendu, que les mêmes mesures soient prises pour les travailleuses que les travailleurs, et qu'on ne les infériorise pas sous couleur de les protéger. L'an prochain, ce seront les conditions du travail des employés et employées de commerce qui seront à l'ordre du jour de la Conférence convoquée par le B.I.T. et cette question présente un intérêt de premier plan pour nos organisations féministes, d'une part parce que trop peu de pays ont pris des mesures satisfaisantes à l'égard de cette catégorie de travailleurs, et d'autre part parceque nous ne saurions admettre que ces mesures ne s'appliquent pas aux femmes comme aux hommes et aux hommes comme aux femmes.

Nous avons déjà eu l'occasion de signaler que le Conseil de la Société des Nations avait, lors de sa dernière session, chargé Mlle. Chaptal (France) de mener l'enquête décidée par la Commission consultative de la S.d.N. pour la protection de l'enfance sur les meilleures méthodes employées dans différents pays pour protéger l'enfance en danger moral et social. On ne pouvait faire un choix plus heureux, car Mlle. Chaptal, une femme de coeur et d'intelligence, vice-présidente du Conseil International des Infirmières, fondatrice et directrice de l'admirable Maison-école pour infirmières de la rue Vercingétorix (Paris), est admirablement qualifiée par toute son expérience et tous ses travaux précédents pour mener à bien cette enquête du plus haut intérêt. Celle-ci va se faire dans sept pays différents (France, Allemagne, Italie, Danemark, Tchécoslovaquie, Etats-Unis, et Canada); et bien que munie de tous les renseignements officiels que pourront lui fournir les gouvernements, Mlle. Chaptal nous a dit qu'elle serait très-heureuse d'en recevoir aussi de l'initiative féminine privée dans ces pays-là. C'est pourquoi nous publions ci-après le texte du questionnaire arrêté par Mlle. Chaptal, et qui indique avec clarté les points essentiels sur lesquels portera cette enquête.

E.G.D.

ENQUÊTE DE LA S.D.N.

Comité de Protection de l'Enfance.

Questionnaire adressé par Mlle. Chaptal aux différents Pays.

1. Quelles sont les oeuvres sociales ayant pour objet la préservation de l'enfance en danger moral ou qui sont utilisées pour cette préservation?

Permanentés: Internats (orphelinats, pensionnats, etc.)

Externats (patronages, cercles, scouts, missions religieuses, centre de récréations organisées, etc.)

Temporaires: Placements familiaux, colonies de vacances, préventoriums, etc.

2. Quelles sont les oeuvres sociales ayant pour objet le relèvement, la réhabilitation, la rééducation s'il y a lieu?

3. Les maisons pénitentiaires ou de rééducation atteignent-elles ce but?

4. Existe-t-il des cliniques spéciales pour l'examen et le traitement psychiatriques des enfants? Indiquez-les.

5. Quelles sont les organisations qui fournissent le

plus de délégués (*probation officers*) et le mieux préparés à leur tâche?

Y a-t-il d'autres visiteurs ou visiteuses qui travaillent au dépistage de l'enfant en danger? En signalent-ils fréquemment?

6. Résultats obtenus par les oeuvres privées: Donner les statistiques si possible.

Ou est prié de tenir compte dans l'établissement de ces statistiques de la liste des causes principales ci-dessous:

I. Mauvais milieu familial;

II. Mauvais milieu extérieur;

III. Autres causes.

1° Parents ayant mauvaise conduite ou vivant en mésintelligence:

(a) Immoraux, vicieux, intoxiqués, alcooliques;

(b) Parents vivant en mésintelligence, non mariés, séparés, divorcés, l'un des parents remarié (parâtre ou marâtre);

(c) Mère non mariée ou abandonnée, ou travaillant au dehors, tout le jour (enfants laissés seuls); absence de l'école;

(d) Logement mal tenu, malsain, surpeuplé (taudis);

(e) Manque de récréations saines, jeux de plein air, etc.

2° Mauvaises fréquentations: le voisinage, la rue, les spectacles inconvenants, l'atelier pour l'apprenti, les mauvais placements à l'extérieur.

3° Absence de surveillance de l'enfant après l'âge scolaire:

(a) Manque d'orientation professionnelle;

(b) Pas d'influence sociale exercée sur l'enfant.

4° Infirmités physiques ou mentales de l'enfant lui-même. Dispositions vicieuses provenant de tares héréditaires.

NOUVELLES INTERNATIONALES.

Grande-Bretagne.

Union nationale des Sociétés pour l'égalité civique.

La dernière session.—Cette session est la dernière avant les élections générales. La quantité de questions que le gouvernement se propose de faire discuter avant la dissolution, ne permettra pas la discussion de nouveaux projets de lois. Ainsi le projet de loi sur l'enfance, sur le travail dans les usines sera remis à plus tard, malgré les promesses faites. Les deux projets de lois sur le gouvernement local en Angleterre et en Ecosse occuperont tout le semestre avant la discussion du budget au printemps.

Gouvernement local.—Par une modification dans le système fiscal, le gouvernement espère alléger les charges qui pèsent sur l'industrie et résoudre le problème du chômage. Le projet de loi modifie aussi la méthode des subventions aux autorités locales. Beaucoup de femmes craignent que la méthode des subventions en bloc du Ministère de l'Hygiène n'ait pour effet d'amoindrir les services de maternité et d'hygiène. Une Conférence organisée par l'Union nationale a abouti à la demande présentée au gouvernement que cette clause soit omise dans le projet de loi. Le nouveau bill comporte la suppression des bureaux de bienfaisance; cela aurait pour effet d'enlever des postes aux femmes qui y ont rendu de grands services. L'Union nationale propose d'étendre les Conseils municipaux, afin d'y placer ces femmes.

Police.—La Commission royale s'est réunie plusieurs fois pour discuter la question des pouvoirs et de la procédure de la police. L'Union nationale espère que cette enquête aura pour effet d'augmenter le nombre des femmes dans la police et de leur donner une situation plus stable.

Dame Millicent Fawcett.—L'Union nationale et la Société nationale pour le service des femmes organisent une réception le 12 Décembre chez Lady Astor, pour offrir à Dame M. Fawcett son portrait peint par Lionel Ellis.

Ligue de La Liberté des Femmes.—La fête organisée le

13 Novembre sous la présidence de Lady Astor et le 14 sous la présidence de Miss Beavan, Maire de Liverpool a été un succès. Quand le Comité d'enquête sur les tribunaux d'enfants a été formé, la Ligue a protesté parce qu'il ne comprenait pas de femmes. Alors, le Ministre de l'intérieur en a nommé deux. La Ligue mèn maintenant une campagne pour obtenir l'égalité de salaires pour les deux sexes. La Ligue Ste Jeanne se joint à cette campagne.

Allemagne.

Reunion du Bureau a Berlin et du Comité de la Paix a Dresde.

Le Bureau de l'Alliance réuni à Berlin a préparé le grand Congrès de l'année prochaine. Une brillante réception au Lyceum a montré combien le mouvement féministe est au-dessus des divisions politiques et religieuses. Des membres du Parlement et des femmes de ministres étaient présentes et ont promis leur appui au Congrès. Puis le Reichstag reçut Mrs. Corbett Ashby et les déléguées et Mme Malaterre Sellier prononça un discours brillant et courageux sur l'œuvre de la paix et les buts féministes. Le Ministre de la justice prononça à son tour un magnifique discours féministe. Combien on aurait voulu qu'il fut envoyé comme ambassadeur auprès d'autres ministres qui regardent les codes périmés comme reliques sacro saintes et les femmes comme tirées de la côte d'Adam. Au meeting qui eut lieu dans la belle maison de Frau Hertz, chaque déléguée exposa les vues de sa Société et l'on commença à établir les bases préliminaires de l'organisation du Congrès. Il fut décidé qu'il se tiendrait à Kroll Hall, près du Reichstag.

A Dresde, une séance du Comité de la paix dura jusqu'à minuit sous la Vice-Présidence de Mme Bakker van Bosse. Le lunch aux autorités de Dresde, aux consuls de différents pays et aux déléguées des associations féministes fut un grand succès. L'oberbürgermeister offrit la Mairie et exprima sa confiance et sa sympathie pour la coopération des femmes dans l'œuvre de paix et de progrès. Le Dimanche fut consacré à la mémoire de la grande féministe Marie Stritt. (d'après MRS. MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY).

Autriche.

Rosa Mayreder, connue dans le monde entier pour ses ouvrages sur le mouvement féministe, va célébrer son 70^{ème} anniversaire. Née à Vienne, elle habite dans sa ville natale, vouée entièrement à l'œuvre de culture et de progrès pour les femmes. Dans son livre: Zur Kritik der Weiblichkeit, traduit en plusieurs langues, elle a ébranlé la croyance générale que les femmes sont, par elles-mêmes, incapables de grands travaux intellectuels. Elle a prouvé qu'il est dans l'intérêt de la culture générale de l'humanité que l'activité des sexes ne soit pas limitée à certaines sphères. En 1923, elle publia: "Geschlecht und Kultur" où, avec des vues extrêmement hardies et une clarté scientifique admirable, elle révisé les idées traditionnelles sur les sexes. Elle a un style merveilleux, plein d'art et de poésie. Elle est actuellement Présidente de la branche autrichienne de la Ligue internationale des femmes pour la Paix et la Liberté. Elle vient d'être nommée "Burger" de Vienne avec Frau Anna Kallina. (d'après GISELA URBAN).

Hollande.

Le 1^{er} Novembre, la première banque néerlandaise tenue entièrement par des femmes et qui enseignera aux femmes les questions financières, a été ouverte à Amsterdam. L'Association de la banque de Rotterdam qui a ouvert une succursale près de la banque centrale, a confié la direction à Mlle. Meyers l'ancienne secrétaire du Directeur général et à une légiste, Mlle. Kleinten. Tout le personnel est féminin. A La Haye, une succursale de la banque de Hambourg est dirigée par une femme depuis Septembre, 1921.

Espagne.

Primo de Rivera a déclaré qu'il avait l'intention de donner aux femmes le droit de vote et d'éligibilité.

Bulgarie.

Le 22^{ème} Congrès a eu lieu le 23, 24 et 25 Septembre. Les questions traitées ont été: (1) Enseignement des jeunes filles, (2) Révocation des femmes fonctionnaires, (3) Etablissement d'un Home féminin à Sofia. Un rapport de Mme. R. Petrova a montré que les lycées féminins risquaient d'être fermés à cause du préjugé que leur enseignement ne préparait pas les femmes à leur rôle d'épouses. Son rapport définit clairement le but de l'enseignement féminin. Le congrès passa la résolution suivante: Que les lycées bulgares donnent à leurs élèves un enseignement complet qui leur permette d'avoir une conception exacte du monde et tende à former de nobles caractères; qu'en conséquence, le nombre de ces lycées doit être augmenté; que pour les élèves moins douées des classes doivent être établies où, avec une culture générale moins élevée, elles auraient des cours d'enseignement pratique qui les prépareraient aux écoles professionnelles; que pour les élèves pauvres, des écoles techniques et commerciales leur soient ouvertes; qu'en général, les jeunes filles aient les mêmes facilités d'enseignement que les garçons.

Le chômage dû à la guerre a amené la révocation de beaucoup de femmes employées dans les postes, les banques, les tribunaux, etc., et même, l'an dernier, une loi a été votée pour mettre à la retraite les femmes mariées après 20 ans de service. Pour protester contre cette loi, une réunion publique a été organisée.

Le 3^{ème} jour, le Congrès a entendu un discours intéressant de Mme. Iwanowa sur la législation internationale concernant les femmes, la lutte contre la traite des femmes, et la nationalité des femmes mariées.

Les résolutions du Congrès seront présentées au Gouvernement.

Mme D. Iwanowa a été réélue Présidente de l'Union. (d'après L. WLADOWA).

Esthonie.

Il n'y a pas de femmes membres du Parlement; mais plusieurs sont conseillères municipales. Il y a des femmes shériffs, parmi lesquelles Mme. Ostra Oinas, à Tallin.

Chine.

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek, femme du Président nationaliste de Chine, a été nommée membre du Bureau législatif de Nanking, avec des pouvoirs équivalents à ceux d'un Ministre. Elle n'a pas trente ans.

Syrie.

Pour la première fois, trois jeunes Mahométanes ont été inscrites comme étudiantes à l'école de médecine de Damas.

Indes.

Le siège de l'Association était à Adyar. Il a été transporté à Madras qui est plus central, au Pantheon Gardens, Outre les bureaux de l'Association et du Stri Dharma, l'organe officiel de l'Association des femmes hindoues, il comprendra une école Montessori adaptée aux enfants hindous, elle s'ouvrira en Janvier 1929. Il y aura aussi une bibliothèque et une salle de lecture. Des sports seront organisés et il y aura une école du soir. 10,000 Rs seront nécessaires pour mener à bien cette œuvre importante.

Le principal intérêt de la session législative actuelle est la pression que les sociétés féministes comptent exercer sur les parlementaires pour faire passer les projets de lois intéressants les femmes. Une déléguée féministe rendit visite aux conseillers d'Etat pour faire discuter le projet de loi sur les héritages. Il a été voté malgré une forte opposition. Mais le projet de loi sur le mariage des enfants a été reporté à la prochaine session; une opposition inattendue des Musulmans en a reculé la discussion.

A Bikaner: deux projets de loi ont été discutés: le 1^{er} sur l'instruction obligatoire dans l'Etat a été soumis à la commission; le 2^{ème} pour la suppression des mariages d'enfants et des mariages inégaux entre hindous, a passé, malgré une forte opposition de la population orthodoxe. (d'après STRI DHARMA).

Ceylan.

Le Conseil législatif de Ceylan discute en ce moment le rapport Donoughmore sur la réforme de la Constitution. Ce rapport est favorable à l'extension du suffrage. Les femmes voteraient à partir de 30 ans et les hommes à partir de 21 ans. Le premier effet de ce rapport a été d'intéresser plus vivement les femmes à cette question. Une société s'est formée: L'Union pour le Suffrage des femmes. Cette Union mène une campagne active pour le vote des femmes à partir de 21 ans. Son principal argument est que, si les femmes ne votent qu'à 30 ans, beaucoup de femmes dans les professions libérales et l'enseignement seront exclues alors que les femmes illettrées auront le vote.

Etats-Unis.

Elections.—Dans ces dernières élections, un facteur nouveau et important est intervenu: c'est l'usage du radio. La Ligue des électrices en a usé abondamment, non-seulement pour la campagne électorale, mais pour l'éducation politique des électrices. Pendant dix mois avant les élections, la Ligue a organisé un bureau hebdomadaire de renseignements. Ce service a été conduit sur le principe de la neutralité politique, "non party." Il a renseigné sur les points de vue des différents partis et a provoqué des discussions désintéressées. Son action s'est étendue jusqu'à l'extrême Ouest. Quand Lady Astor visita les Etats-Unis, sa voix fut ainsi entendue par 25,000,000 de personnes. Aussi Stuart Hawkins a-t-il écrit: "Si la conscience politique des citoyennes a été éveillée, c'est grâce à la Ligue nationale des Electrices et grâce à son bureau de renseignements; jamais une expérience n'a eu plus de succès que celle-là." Le Président de la Compagnie du Radio a déclaré que cette éducation politique du public avait purifié l'atmosphère politique et qu'elle avait fait sentir aux candidats que leurs électeurs étaient plus intelligents et mieux renseignés, ils devaient mener leur campagne électorale en conséquence.

D'après les premiers résultats, il y a au moins 7 femmes élues au 71^{ème} Congrès. Les 4 femmes de la dernière session ont été réélues. Ces 7 femmes siégeront à la Chambre des députés. Il n'y a pas de femmes au Sénat.

Programme Législatif de la Ligue.—La Ligue des Electrices s'intéresse spécialement à deux questions qui seront discutées à la prochaine session du Congrès: Le Newton Bill qui étendra le service des œuvres de l'Enfance et autorisera l'emploi de un million de dollars pour diminuer la mortalité des mères et des enfants; (2) La ratification par Le Sénat des Etats-Unis du pacte multilatéral pour la renouciation à la guerre. Comme la Ligue est une des dix sociétés féminines qui composent le Comité sur la Cause et la suppression des guerres, la Ligue a pris part à beaucoup de conférences d'Etat organisées en vue du succès du pacte Kellogg. Cette question sera à l'ordre du jour dans les délibérations de la conférence sur la cause et la suppression des guerres, qui aura lieu à Washington du 14 au 17 Janvier.

(d'après le département de la Presse de la Ligue des Electrices).

Argentine.

Senora C. Lauth de Morgan nous envoie un compte-rendu intéressant de l'activité féministe de ce pays. Elle a suivi, dans les tribunaux, les défenses des femmes qui luttaient pour leurs droits de propriété et pour les droits de leurs enfants. Elle a conclu à la nécessité de fonder une société de renseignements judiciaires pour les femmes. Elle a donc fondé une "Ligue de protection légale des femmes" qui étudie les lois et leurs applications.

Bresil.

On sait que le Gouverneur de l'Etat de Rio Grande do Norte a accordé le vote aux femmes. Nous publions

son portrait dans ce No. Le résultat est que, dans deux autres Etats brésiliens, Minas Geraes et Rio de Janeiro, les noms des femmes ont été inscrits dans les listes électorales, les juges ayant déclaré que la constitution fédérale ne s'oppose pas à leur inscription puisqu'elles ne sont pas comprises dans les listes énumérant les personnes inéligibles. Les femmes agissent maintenant auprès du Parlement où deux projets de loi sur le suffrage sont actuellement en discussion.

Le résultat du Suffrage à Rio Grande do Norte est qu'une femme, Mme. A. Teixeira Soriano a été élue Maire de Lages et des femmes ont été élues Conseillères municipales dans cinq villes. Miss Bertha Lutz fait une propagande active par le radio, les circulaires, les voyages en avions, les meetings, etc. La Presse et le public sont favorables.

Chili.

Senorita Ines Ortuzar est la première femme chilienne nommée Consul; elle est nommée Consul à Hull: Elle a été précédemment secrétaire à l'Ambassade de Londres.

Australie.

Le premier meeting du bureau des Etats réunis de la Fédération des Electrices s'est tenu à Melbourne du 24 au 29 Septembre, 1928. Les déléguées des nouvelles Galles du Sud, de Victoria, de l'Australie méridionale, de la Tasmanie, de l'Australie occidentale étaient présentes. Cette nombreuse assemblée montra l'intérêt que les femmes d'Australie prennent aux affaires publiques. Elles comptent réviser entièrement leur organisation. Une réception a été offerte aux déléguées revenues du Congrès d'Honolulu. Avant la fin du meeting, la résolution suivante a été votée avec enthousiasme: "Que cette assemblée de femmes s'engage à maintenir, par tous les moyens possibles, l'esprit d'entente montré par les femmes du Pacifique à la conférence pan-pacifique d'Honolulu." Les questions suivantes ont été mises à l'étude: Affiliation avec les conseils nationaux, Amendements à la constitution, Nomination de membres du bureau de la fédération, Finance et budget, Comité professionnel permanent des corps fédérés en Australie, Les femmes dans l'Etat et les parlements fédéraux, Ligue de l'Empire britannique, Conférence de l'association féministe sans parti, Déléguat et résolution sur les conditions analogues de travail pour les femmes et les hommes, Election d'une déléguée à la Ligue des Nations. Toutes ces résolutions ont été envoyées aux sociétés constituantes de chaque Etat. Une session publique a été consacrée à la discussion sur la mortalité maternelle et sur la paix mondiale.

(d'après "The Dawn.")

Nouvelle-Zelande.

Les élections approchent. En Novembre, un troisième parti, le nouveau parti unifié, prend position contre l'ancien parti conservateur et le parti socialiste. 2 femmes se présentent pour le parti conservateur (Réform), et 1 pour le parti socialiste. C'est sur la question de prohibition que les partis combattent aux élections générales. Un projet de loi supprimant le contrôle de l'Etat a été rejeté.

La dernière session n'a accordé aux femmes que le bill sur la pension alimentaire, qui renforce la loi anglaise sur ce point, et le bill sur l'Enfance qui accorde la protection de l'Etat aux enfants anormaux et arriérés.

La Nouvelle-Zelande a envoyé trois déléguées à la Conférence pan-pacifique d'Honolulu. Elles sont revenues pleines d'enthousiasme pour cette Union de toutes les sociétés féministes des contrées du Pacifique qui était bien nécessaire pour résoudre tous les problèmes soulevés par les nouvelles conditions politiques de ces pays. La nouvelle conférence aura lieu en 1930.

(d'après JESSIE MACKAY).

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To the Secretary, I.A.W.S.E.C., 190, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

*I desire to become an Associate Member of the Alliance and enclose £1, for a year's subscription or

A subscriber to the INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS and enclose 6s. for the yearly subscription, post free.

Name

Address

*N.B.—Membership includes subscription to the paper.

Board of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, elected at the Tenth Congress, Paris, May 30 June 6, 1926.

President: MRS CORBETT ASHBY, 33, Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15, England

Hon. President and Founder: MRS. CHAPMAN CATT, 171, Madison Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

First Vice-President: FRAU ADELE SCHREIBER, Abornallee 50, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. ANCONA (Italy), Mme. MALATERRE SELLIER (France), Mef. ROSA MANUS (Holland), Mme. PLAMINKOVA, (Czecho-Slovakia).

Treasurer: Miss STERLING, Home Wood, Hartfield, Sussex, England.

Corresponding Secretary: Mile. GOURD, Pregny, Geneva, Switzerland.

AUXILIARIES IN: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Porto Rico, Portugal, Roumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay.

INTERNATIONAL STANDING COMMITTEES—Committee for an Equal Moral Standard and Against the Traffic in Women: Chairman, Dr. Paulina Luisi, Miss Chrystal Macmillan. Committee on Illegitimate Children: Chairman, Frau Adele Schreiber Krieger. Committee on Family Endowment: Chairman, Miss Eleanor Rathbone. Committee for Peace: Chairman, Miss Ruth Morgan. Committee on Women Police: Chairman, Frau Anna Lindemann. Committee on Equality of Women under the Law: Chairman, Mme. Suzanne Grinberg.

By-Law of the I.A.W.S.E.C. Constitution.

"The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, by mutual consent of its auxiliaries stands pledged to preserve absolute neutrality on all questions that are strictly national."

Headquarters and EDITORIAL OFFICES of the I.W.S. News: 190, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "Vocorafto." Telephone: Victoria 0285.



The only weekly review in the world edited and controlled solely by women.

EVERY FRIDAY, 6d.

A Weekly Review is not a luxury—

It is a necessity for everyone who wishes to be well informed upon current events.

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Chalmers Watson, C.B.E., M.D. (Chairman)
The Viscountess Rhonda (Vice-Chairman)
Prof. Winifred Cullis, O.B.E., D.Sc. Lady Llewellyn
Miss E. M. DeLafield Miss Marlon Jean Lyon
Miss Cicely Hamilton Miss Rebecca West
Miss Winifred Holtby, M.A. Mrs. Winttingham

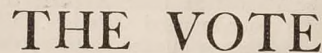
Subscription Rates 26/- a year; 13/- six months; 7/6 three months.

Specimen Copy free of

The Circulation Manager, TIME AND TIDE,
88, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE PENNY.

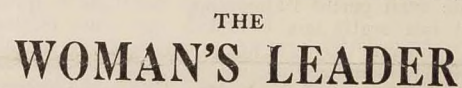


THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE PAPER.

144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

NOTICE TO READERS.—All communications respecting Subscriptions and Editorial contributions should be addressed to:—THE EDITOR, I.W.S. NEWS, 190, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1.

Printed by Wadsworth & Co., The Bydal Press, Keighley.



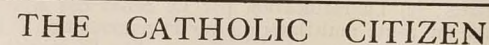
rd. WEEKLY.

WOMEN in different parts of the world interested in the Woman's Movement in Great Britain should read this paper every week. SHORT, CHEAP, UP-TO-DATE.

6/6 post free at home or abroad.

Write for a specimen copy to

The Manager, THE WOMAN'S LEADER,
15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1.



(Organ of the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance).

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

PRICE 2d. (Annual Subscription, post free, 2/6.)

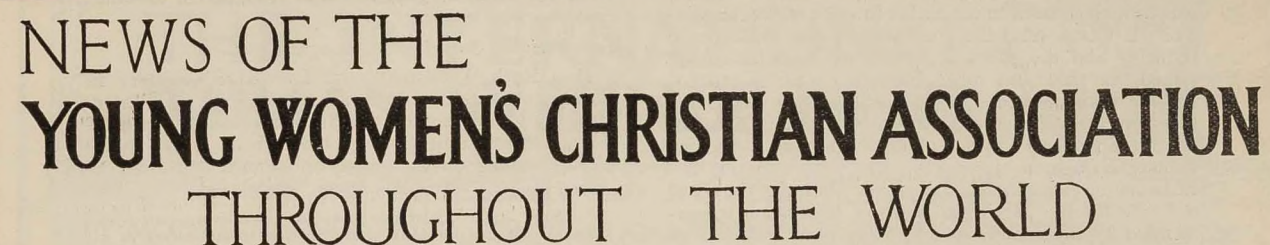
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance,
55, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.1.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All communications respecting ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed to:—

The Manager, Miss F. L. FULLER,

99, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.

Telephone: Mayfair 2421.



Published by the World's Young Women's Christian Association
13, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

President - THE HON. MRS. MONTAGU WALDEGRAVE Vice-Presidents: MRS. JAMES S. CUSHMAN, MRS. H. C. MEL, MADAME J. PANNIER, THE LADY PARMOOR.

General Secretary - Miss CHARLOTTE T. NIVEN.
LADY PROCTER, MISS RUTH ROUSE, MISS UNA SAUNDERS, FRAULEIN HULDA ZARNACK.
Treasurer - MRS. EDWARD L. KEBB.

A YEAR'S RETROSPECT IN CO-OPERATION.

"Nothing on earth is so powerful as an idea whose hour has come," said Victor Hugo. Has not the hour come now to give form to the idea of substituting for war the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations? I hope that it has, and that war will disappear from the earth when women make up their minds that the time has come.

But it is only through organization that this belief may be made manifest. It is this conviction that has brought the organizations comprising the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War to the point of embarking upon a movement to put before the women of the United States the conclusions they have reached during three years of intensive study, and to secure their re-actions to those conclusions—the most important of which is that the ratifications of the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war is the next step in setting the feet of mankind in the pathway of peace.

The Young Women's Christian Associations are an international body. They have met at once the feeling of nationalism which belongs to every country, but have realised as have few others the necessity of friendliness and . . . the unity of the human race. The representatives of the Associations, as I have met them in many countries, have had this feeling unanimously; for this reason it has seemed to me that something in the spirit of the organization must have inspired it. In consequence, I regard the Young Women's Christian Associations as one of the most important influences for international understanding that I know.

Message from CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT to the Women's Press. September, 1928.

At the end of this year, 1928, we wish to give the readers of the Supplement and of the INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS itself a review of our Association's main activities during the past year in co-operation with other organizations. The help we have received from the *International Labour Office* in regard to our World's Conference at Budapest has been fully reported in earlier issues of the Supplement and our co-operative work through the *Joint Standing Committee of Women's International Organizations* is equally well known. In view of the foregoing message from the Honorary President of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, addressed to the Young Women's Christian Associations in the United States of America, it seems suitable to begin our review with the co-operative effort for peace which has taken such an important place in the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

Co-operation for Peace.

Nine women's organizations, including our own, in the United States have, for some years, united to call

an occasional conference on the Cause and Cure of War. In the Conference held in January last, the discussion and ensuing resolutions turned on the decision to support the multilateral treaty, known as the Peace Pact, and to promote knowledge of it among their own membership at home and their related bodies abroad. A letter was sent from the National Y.W.C.A. to our World's office asking for information as to any interest being shown by our other National sections, and especially in those countries primarily interested in the Pact, namely, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Letters were sent out to those National Associations immediately and a direct correspondence has resulted with the New York headquarters. Within the United States the women's organizations have co-operated in the various States in holding Conferences on this particular question. The Y.W.C.A. has always been in the forefront of the work done to make and carry out such plans.

Meanwhile, in Great Britain, the British-American Women's Crusade had been formed for a similar purpose. It embraces thirty co-operating groups, among which, of course, is the Y.W.C.A. An all-day Conference has recently been held to discuss ways and means of public education on this most vital of all public questions. Special mention should also be made of the constant co-operation with the various sections of the League of Nations Union. In throwing itself into these efforts, the Association has acted only in accordance with its Aim, which has often been quoted in this Supplement, and with the resolution based upon it which was adopted at Budapest: "That the National Associations realise more fully their responsibility for educating public opinion and awakening the public conscience . . . by co-operating more fully with all organizations working for the amelioration of social conditions and world peace." This is not, by any means, the only form of co-operation on behalf of peace made use of by the Association in these two countries, nor are they the only countries that are conscientiously and steadily working toward peace through education of their membership and through co-operation.

International Missionary Council.

Readers of the Supplement know that Miss Mary Dingman, of the World's Y.W.C.A. staff, was invited to attend the International Missionary Council meeting

in Jerusalem last April, and perhaps also they know of the whole series of links leading to that invitation, links which go back to the active interest of the Association in China on behalf of women and children in industry and the effort in which our Association has joined, in that and other Eastern countries, to co-operate with governments and other bodies in finding the right solution of industrial problems. The work of the Shanghai Child Labour Commission became known throughout the world, and, although the disturbance of events in China proved that the time was not ripe for the particular piece of legislation recommended by that body, the experience and influence of such a study have given our Association a right to be heard on the great general questions of the relation of the missionary enterprise to industrialism.

It was an interesting fact that, of the 240 there present, representing all the missionary bodies of the world (except those of the Roman Catholic Church) and the young churches which have sprung up as a result of those missions, there were 43 women, of whom 19 are actively connected with the Y.W.C.A. in almost as many countries. The accompanying photograph shows some members of this group.

Related to the missionary enterprise is, also, the study of social and industrial questions in India being pursued under the auspices of the National Christian Council, with which the Y.W.C.A. is in as intimate co-operation as in China. A survey of the conditions among factory women was begun last winter by Miss Cecile Matheson, of Great Britain, with the assistance of Miss Iris Wingate, of the Y.W.C.A. staff. As a result of this, Miss Wingate is now devoting herself to a more intensive piece of study in the factory quarter of Bombay, working through a Neighbourhood Centre which has been established. At the same time another member of the National Y.W.C.A. staff—Miss Irene Mott—the daughter of Dr. J. R. Mott, President himself of the International Missionary Council, is establishing, also in the neighbourhood of Bombay, a Health Centre for women and children in industry. There are other co-operating bodies in Bombay, and it is hoped eventually to have an authoritative body of material on the effect of modern industrial life on the new factory population, which is being drawn chiefly from villages, and the effect of this on the village life—which is the foundation of the economic structure in India.

Stockholm Continuation Committee.

By the Committee representation of Miss Dingman we are kept closely in touch with the work of this Committee and, in connection with the General Meeting in Prague, last August, we were happy to be asked to

supply three of the younger visitors there present—from our Danish, Japanese and Roumanian Associations.

International Social Work Congress.

Miss Ruth Woodsmall, our Executive Secretary in the Near East, attended, on our behalf, the International Conference on Social Work held in Paris in July. Many subjects were there dealt with having direct bearing on the social and moral education of young people. Miss Woodsmall writes:—

'Such a Conference is an encouragement and makes one realise that there is, deeply embedded in all the bewildering variety of social work, a unity of purpose, coherence of effort, and faith in a better world order. It has confirmed my conviction that we (of the Y.W.C.A.) should be more vitally related to the general

movement towards better social and industrial conditions, because of our religious basis, and because of our recognition of the social implications of Christian principles. We can, I believe, help to contribute the deepening inspiration needed in social work, but it must be inspiration which is based, not on sentiment, but on a real knowledge and scientific evaluation of needs, and how to meet them.'

Miss Woodsmall has now been given leave for a year to do an interesting piece of survey work on the changing conditions among Moslem women.

This study, which is on behalf of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund, will bring us into touch, through Miss Woodsmall, with such countries as Irak, Persia and Afghanistan, and groups not yet touched by us in the normal course of our work.

Pan-Pacific Women's Conference.

The final piece of co-operation to be mentioned is the Pan-Pacific Women's Congress held last summer in Honolulu. Miss Kyong, of the Y.W.C.A. of China, took an active part in its industrial section and there were Y.W.C.A. people present from Australia and elsewhere. It afforded one more evidence of the great sense of inter-relation which is growing up in the countries round the Pacific Ocean. From Australia and New Zealand to Korea, and from British Columbia to Chili, there is a deep sense of a common destiny and a common responsibility for understanding the problems and the dangers of the future. The women have taken a large share in this feeling which is now being translated into effort through such meetings as that one held in Honolulu.

This record of 1928 is incomplete, but we feel it to be inspiring. There is no great cause for organization pride in it, as it has all been a sharing with others; but along such lines of sharing we firmly believe we have a contribution to make, and, still more, great help to be gained, and so we resolve, for the approaching year, to go further and more wisely still along this path.

