

WOMEN'S SERVICE
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10th CONGRESS OF THE I.W.S.A., PARIS, May 30—June 6, 1926.

JVS SVFFRAGII.

THE INTERNATIONAL
 WOMAN SVFFRAGE NEWS



THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
The Great Alliance	65	Reports from Auxiliaries:	
League of Nations News	66	Hungary	73
Congress News	66	United States of America	74
Draft Programme of Congress	67	New Zealand	75
News from Many Lands	68	Correspondence—	
The Third Conference of the Women's Little Entente ...	69	Campaign Against Women Wage-earners	75
Reports from Auxiliaries—		Pilgrimage for Peace	75
Australia	70	Dame Louisa Aldrich Blake	76
Austria	70	Section Française	77
Germany	71	La Grande Alliance	77
Great Britain	72	Principaux Evénements Féministes de 1925	77
Campaign for New Marriage Law in Holland	73	Programme du Congrès	78
Dinner to Miss Pattie Field	73	Nouvelles Internationales	78

THE GREAT ALLIANCE.

THE International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which holds its Tenth Congress in Paris next May, was born in Washington in 1902. To create an international association of suffrage societies had been the ideal of Mrs. Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony for many years, but when, in the early eighties, they came to make the preliminary plans, it was discovered that Great Britain was the only country with organisations for the purpose. (Vol. vi., "History of Woman Suffrage," by Ida Husted Harper.) When Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt became President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, she, too, was fired with the idea of forming an International Suffrage Association, and after two years of correspondence,



Mrs. Chapman Catt.

the first International Conference on Woman Suffrage met in Washington in 1902. Seven countries only were represented, but at every biennial Congress the number grew, till representatives from twenty-two countries met at Budapest in 1913. Who can doubt that the great Suffrage Alliance played a big part in this ever-growing interest in the enfranchisement of women, both in impressing Governments and in awakening divine discontent among women themselves?

The outbreak of the world war in 1914 gave an undying proof of the strong links which the International Woman Suffrage Alliance had forged to bind its members. Not once during those dreadful years were the pages of *Jus Suffragii* defaced by racial hatred. News of women in the

belligerent countries came through, and the balance was justly held to the end—a great achievement for the then Editor, Miss Mary Sheepshanks. A great achievement, too, for all who were responsible for keeping the Alliance afloat. Indeed, they did more than keep it afloat, for not one single society was lost to the Alliance, and at the end of the war a group of countries was asking for affiliation.

The Eighth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance held at Geneva in 1920, will ever be remembered by those who were privileged to attend it. At this the first Congress of the kind held since the war, at which all the belligerent countries, with the exception of Belgium and Russia, were represented, there was never during the whole of its sessions one jarring note, one expression which might arouse ill-feeling between the delegates of the thirty-four nations represented. Twenty Governments had sent official representatives, and twenty-one nations responded to the roll-call of countries enfranchised since the Congress of 1913. Woman suffrage had swept over the world, carrying great nations and smaller nations in its irresistible tide. Never, said Mrs. Chapman Catt, had she hoped to see the day when she would have to ask representatives of enfranchised countries to cut short their speeches, because they were so numerous.

Since that day we have pleasant recollections of the Congress at Rome, where thirteen new countries, including India, Japan, and Palestine, were affiliated. Now all eyes turn to Paris, where we feel the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will win fresh renown. The past is written, and it makes a gallant record. The future lies before us, with new fields to conquer. Those who know the Alliance have full confidence that its future will be worthy of its past, and that by linking together the women of the world it is promoting international friendships and paving the way to lasting peace.

EDITOR.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS NEWS.

At the last Session of the Council of the League of Nations, which met in Geneva, 10-16th December, the British representative on the Council, Sir Austen Chamberlain, formally deposited the Locarno agreements in the archives of the League. All the members of the Council, speaking in turn, emphasised the importance of these agreements, their political significance for Europe and the whole world, and their affinity with the aims and work of the League.

The Council considered in detail the preparations for three International Conferences suggested by the Sixth Assembly of the League: a conference on the reduction of armaments; on the control of private manufacture of arms and munitions of war; and an economic conference. In connection with the latter, we record with pleasure that Frau Freundlich, M.P., of Austria, has been appointed a member of the Preparatory Committee which is to undertake the arrangements for the Conference. Frau Freundlich is President of the International Co-operative Women's Guild, and is well qualified to represent women's point of view on economic problems from the consumer's standpoint. All the members of this Committee are chosen as experts, and not as Government representatives.

The Council has also decided to convene a conference in the spring to consider the whole question of passports—not, indeed, before it is necessary.

World Court.

The Senate, U.S.A., has voted for adherence to the Court of International Justice by 76 votes to 17, but with certain reservations.

Traffic in Opium.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has been informed that the American Social Hygiene Bureau is prepared to contribute 20,000 dollars towards the expenses of the Commission of Inquiry on opium production in Persia, and the possibility of replacing the poppy by other crops.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The eighth International Labour Conference will be held in Geneva on May 25. It will be devoted principally to the study and discussion of the question of emigration and immigration, and the modifications which should be introduced into the system of inspection of emigrants on board ship. Mdlle. Gourd, in the name of the I.W.S.A., has issued a letter to all presidents of the auxiliaries of the Alliance urging them to call upon their Governments to include at least one woman in their respective delegations. The question of the inspection of emigrants is of vital importance to women, both as regards the protection of emigrants against the traffic in women, and also to protect women from any measures which restrict their liberty and relegate them to the position of minors.

The Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations, Great Britain, has found that the clause in the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation which provides that when questions of special interest to women are to be discussed at the Conference, one at least of those appointed as technical advisers should be a woman. The Council has, therefore, urged the Director of the Labour Office to remind Governments, when convening the Conference, of the seventh clause in the Treaty of Versailles, which establishes equality between men and women. We are glad to state that the Director has granted this request. The following is an extract of his letter to the Governments Members of the International Labour Organisation. After referring to the nomination of women representatives, the Director says: "I would add, on the request of the Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations, that Article VII. of the Treaty of Versailles, and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, state that all positions under or in connection with the League of Nations shall be open equally to men and women, and that women are accordingly equally eligible with men for nomination as delegates or advisers to sessions of the International Labour Conference, irrespective of the questions which the Conference is to discuss."

This action on the part of the Director of the Labour Office should stimulate Governments to include women in their delegations, and should make easier the path of those who are working to secure for women that equality with men within the League of Nations which is foreshadowed in the Covenant.

L. DE ALBERTI.

CONGRESS NEWS.

Since our last issue we have received the news that among the distinguished men who will speak at the Congress meeting we may hope to welcome Lord Astor (Great Britain) and Mr. Everett Colby (United States). Last month we reported that Mr. Marchant (Holland) and Senator Leslie (Northern Ireland) had also promised to speak.

The Alliance is very glad to welcome the Six Point Group of Great Britain, which has been provisionally affiliated with the full consent of the existing British Societies, and whose application will come before the Congress for ratification.

We remind our readers requiring accommodation for the Congress to write to Monsieur Frédéric Hébert, 18 bis Rue de Ranelagh, Paris XVI^e. Delegates and visitors from countries which still require a visa for entering France should apply for exemption to the French Consul in their respective countries before March 1.

PARIS CONGRESS.

DRAFT PROGRAMME, PARIS, MAY 30—JUNE 6, 1926.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Morning and Afternoon:
Preliminary meeting of Board, and Presidents' Council (simultaneous meetings).
Mrs. Ashby's lunch to Board and Presidents.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Morning and Afternoon:
Meeting of International Committee (Board and Presidents) for discussion of programme, appointment of Congress Committees, ballot for seats, etc.
Evening:
Continuation of Board meeting if necessary.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

Morning:
Simultaneous private meetings of committees on:—
(1.) The Situation of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child.
Chairman: FRAU ADELE SCHREIBER. A review of the progress in laws, welfare, work, and ideas.
(2.) The Nationality of the Married Woman.
Chairman: MISS CHRYSAL MACMILLAN. The new laws in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway; measures discussed in the legislatures of Finland, France, Germany, and the British Empire; the League of Nations and nationality; proposed International Conference and International Draft Convention.
(3.) Enfranchised Women.
Chairman: MISS ANNIE FURUHJELM. Problems of the woman voter.

Afternoon:
Open meeting of the Commission on the Unmarried Mother and Her Child.

Evening:
Simultaneous private meetings of committees on:—
(1.) Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women.
Chairman: FRU ARENHOLT. This question of work and sex is perhaps the centre of the women's fight for equality. Political and social equality may be gained, but the hard conditions of the after-war period have intensified in many lands women's desire for equality in work and pay.
(2.) Equal Moral Standard and Against Traffic in Women.
Chairman: DR. PAULINA LUISI. Crude efforts at ensuring safety in vice directed by the police have given way to health measures under medical direction, which unless carefully controlled may lead to a worse exploitation of women.
(3.) Family Endowment.
Chairman: MISS RATHBONE. Report on the schemes at work in Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc., both in public services and through Equalisation Funds (Caisse de Compensation), or by compulsory contributory insurance or State endowment; followed by discussion on the principle in its bearing on the status of wives and mothers, the problems of equal pay for equal work, the payment of a living wage, and the well-being of children.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Morning:
Open meeting of the Commission on the Equal Moral Standard.

Afternoon:
Open meeting of the Commission on Like Conditions of Work.

Evening:
Board's reception to Delegates.

SUNDAY, MAY 30.

Morning:
Delegations meet their Presidents.

Afternoon:
Open meeting of Commission on Family Endowment.

Evening:
Opening of Congress.
Greeting from the French Government, the Municipality of Paris, the French Auxiliary; President's opening speech; tribute to the late Mme. de Witt Schlumberger; speeches from the Women of Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and from the Marchioness of Aberdeen, President of the International Council of Women.

MONDAY, MAY 31.

9 a.m.—Seating of Delegates, report of Admissions Committee, report of Board on Conduct of Congress, appointment of Congress committees.

10.30 to 12.30 a.m.—Presentation of report and resolutions from the Equal Moral Standard Commission.

2 to 4 p.m.—Presentation of report and resolutions from Like Conditions of Work Commission.

4 to 5 p.m.—General resolutions (Women in Diplomacy).

Evening:
Public meeting: Messages from women of all nations.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

9.30 a.m.—Presentation of report and resolutions from Commission on the Unmarried Mother and Child.

11.30 to 12.30 a.m.—Presentation of report and resolutions from Commission on Nationality of Married Women.

2 to 4 p.m.—Presentation of report and resolutions from Family Endowment Commission.

4 to 5 p.m.—General resolutions.

Evening:
Free.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

9.30 a.m.—Resolutions arising from reports of Board on *Jus Suffragii* and from affiliated societies (all circulated).

10 to 12.30 a.m.—Amendments to Constitution. Nominations for President and Board.

2 to 5 p.m.—Conference on methods of work in unenfranchised countries.

Evening:
Public meeting: Women against the Code Napoleon.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

Morning and Afternoon:
Free for excursion.

Evening:

Public meeting: The Man's view on Woman Suffrage.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

9.30 to 12.30 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.:

—Conference on Problems of Women Voters.

4 to 4.30.—Treasurer's appeal for funds and reception p.m.

4.30—5.30.—Full session of Congress to consider any resolutions from enfranchised and unfranchised women's conferences.

Presentation of resolutions to French Government and tour of cars.

Elections during stated hours.

Evening:

Public meeting: Women members of Parliament.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

9.30-12.30.—Finance: Amendments to Constitution a.m.

(continued).

2 to 4 p.m.—General resolutions (women police).

2 to 5 p.m.—Result of ballot, election of officers, place of next Congress.

Evening:

Reception by French Auxiliary.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6.

Morning:

Free for emergency business.

Afternoon:

League of Nations.

Evening:

Chairman: MRS. CHAPMAN CATT. Public meeting: Women for World Peace. Speakers from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, and the United States.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.

Morning and Afternoon:

Final Board meeting.

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE PARIS CONGRESS ALREADY SUBMITTED BY NATIONAL AUXILIARIES.(1) *Denmark:*

Acknowledging the fact that the housewives, in the hands of whom the preparation of our daily food is entrusted, are not sufficiently equipped to derive the utmost advantage of the important progress which has taken place during the last generation as to the science of nourishment, I.W.S.A. appeals to its organisations in all countries to take up an energetic work for the founding of State colleges for domestic science, where the staff of teachers, who are going to teach the future housewives to manage their budgets more economically and prepare the food of the family in a more wholesome way and always in accordance with the latest result of the science of nourishment, may be trained.

(2) *Germany:*

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance calls upon its National Auxiliaries to urge upon their Governments or other authorities of their countries that women be appointed to their diplomatic services (Embassies, Legations, and Consulates).

(3) *Sweden:*

Amendment to Constitution, proposing that the yearly contributions from affiliated societies should be taxed on a scale, graduated in several degrees depending on the number of members and the income per annum of the societies; consideration can be shown to those countries where the money value is low. The lowest grade of the contributions might be fixed at £2 instead of the now prevalent rate of £1.

NEWS FROM MANY LANDS.**Switzerland.**

The Grand Council of the Canton of Waadt, at its November sitting, unanimously recognised suffrage and eligibility for women to the industrial courts. This is the fourth Swiss Canton to adopt this reform.

A small advance in the domain of woman franchise is announced from Switzerland. The Staatsrat of the Half Canton Basel-land has proposed to the Grand Council that women should be given the franchise for educational, ecclesiastical, and welfare bodies.

Germany.

The elections for the Baden Landtag took place in October. In the last Landtag there were nine women members, now there are only six: two members of the Centre Party, two Social Democrats, one Democrat, and one representative of the Right Block.

Newfoundland.

For the first time in the history of Newfoundland women candidates were nominated for the municipal elections. The three candidates were defeated, but the campaign has paved the way for victory in the future. Mrs. McNeil and Miss Kennedy, of the Suffrage League, two of the candidates, issued a well-reasoned letter to the Press upon some of the regrettable incidents connected with the election. Leading women have the intention now of attending the Council meetings and keeping in touch with civic matters, for, as the letter referred to above states, the campaign has taught the women of Newfoundland as nothing else could have done, that in matters connected with civic welfare, there is work to be done which only level-headed women can hope to cope with successfully.

Roumania.

The League of Nations Union of Roumanian Women (President, Mrs. Catargi) meets every Monday. The League of Women's Duties and Rights (President, Mme. Eugenia de Reuss Janculesco) gave an entertainment at the Military Club in aid of the Julia Hasden Home for War Widows, where there is a Roumanian workshop for Roumanian embroidery, carpets, dresses, blouses, etc., made by peasant women and girls.

Canada.

Mme. Gérin Lajoie, of the Fédération Nationale Saint Jean Baptiste, writes that the Course in Civic Education founded in the University of Montreal, at the request of her society, is now entering on its fifth year, and is now definitely included in the Department of Social Science. M. Montpetit, one of the most distinguished professors, is the holder of the Chair, and he is so convinced of the importance of this course that he undertakes it himself. It will help to create public spirit in Canada, and by means of its women students infuse new life into political affairs.

Mme. Gérin Lajoie believes that the recent congress of Catholic Women's Leagues, at Rome, will have the effect of bringing Catholic women in all countries into active participation in public life.

GRADUATE WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIPS FOR RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA.

The International Federation of University Women will award two Research Fellowships to be held in Australia for the year 1927. These Fellowships, the gift of a member of the Australian Federation of University Women, will each be of the value of £500, and are to be used for a year's research in Biology, Geology, Anthropology, Economics, or Colonial History. At least six months of the year must be spent in work carried out on the continent of Australia, but the latter part of the year may be spent in Tasmania or New Zealand. One of the Fellowships will be awarded to a British graduate (excluding graduates of Australian, Tasmanian, and New Zealand Universities), and the other to a non-British graduate. Further particulars of these interesting Fellowships, which offer remarkable opportunities for research in several different fields, may be obtained from the Secretary, the British Federation of University Women, 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE WOMEN'S LITTLE ENTENTE.

The Women's Little Entente is a group of feminist organisations belonging to five different countries—Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Techeoslovakia, and Poland. It was formed during the Rome Congress of the I.W.S.A. Its object is to help the feminist movement in these countries by mutual aid and to use every endeavour to prevent any causes of war. Thus its object is feminist and pacifist and non-party. According to the statutes, there must be an annual conference, each time in a different country, of the W.L.E. This year was the turn of Greece. The questions to be discussed were decided on at the last conference in Belgrade, and for each one a general reporter was appointed as follows: (1) The position of women in the marriage laws; reporter, Dr. Tylicka, of Poland. (2) The position of women in Civil Service; reporter, Mme. Fr. Plaminkova, of Techeoslovakia. (3) The economic relations between the countries of the W.L.E.; reporter, Miss H. Odobesco, of Roumania. And (4) the question of the national minorities, reporter, Mme. Eliska Purkinova, of Techeoslovakia. The date fixed for the conference was December 6 to 13, 1925. All the countries represented in the W.L.E. sent delegates except Poland, as at this time of the year Dr. Tylicka was too much occupied by her municipal duties, and there was no possibility of sending an alternate delegate. Another one of our most distinguished members was absent, Mme. Fr. Plaminkova, who had just been elected senator.

The regular meetings took place in the hall of the Archeological Society. The public in these meetings was limited to representatives of different women's organisations and of the Press. Two other public meetings were held in other halls, the first in the "Parnassus" and the second in the *aula* of the Academy. Both meetings were literally crowded by a most interested public. The first meeting, organised by the League of Greek Women for Women's Rights (the auxiliary of the I.W.S.A. and of the W.L.E.), was presided over by myself as president of this League. The speeches were all about "Peace"; and the speakers, representatives of the pacifist movement in Greece: Professor A. Andreades, president of the Greek Society of the League of Nations; Madam C. Parren, president of the Greek Auxiliary of the W.L.L.P.F.; Mr. Y. Lambius, of the League of Nations Society; Mrs. M. Soolas, secretary of our League; and Princess Alex. Cantacuzene, vice-president of the W.L.E. All the speakers were most warmly applauded. The second public meeting was presided by Mrs. Lep. Petkovitch, president of the W.L.E. The speakers were this time only women, belonging to the different national branches of the W.L.E. Mrs. L. Petkovitch, Professor Xaina Atanassievitch, Mme. Vadvarka Catchonda (of Yugoslavia), Mme. Eliska Purkinova (of Techeoslovakia), Princess Cantacuzene (of Roumania), Mrs. G. Papadimitriou, El. Pantelakis and myself (of Greece). Mrs. H. Negroponis read all the resolutions adopted by the conference. The whole of this meeting was very impressive.

At the same time as the conference, an exhibition of pictures of women artists of the W.L.E. was organised by the Greek Lyceum Club, as well as an exhibition of decorative art and handwork done by women.

There were also a great many receptions and entertainments, an official reception by the newly elected Mayor of Athens, a concert of national music and popular songs rendered by the most distinguished of our women artists, a very friendly and informal tea party given by the Greek National Council of Women, a reception at the Lyceum Club where Greek national dances were danced by young girls, etc., etc. It was a week of work and enjoyment, full of mutual understanding and interest. I firmly believe that this is the best way for preparing the way to peace. Getting in touch with one's neighbours as frequently as possible and working together for a

noble object. A new board is elected every year. This year's board was elected as follows: Mrs. Avra Theodoropoulos, president; Princess Alex. Cantacuzene, vice-president; Mrs. Mary Soolas, secretary; Mrs. Cal. Sgauros, treasurer.

At this conference resolutions were adopted concerning equality in marriage laws, protection of mothers and of children, equal opportunities and equal pay for women in professions and industry; resolutions dealing with the League of Nations, with peace, with the education of children in ideas of peace. The Congress also passed the following resolution: "Considering that one of the most essential causes of conflicts between nations is the economic question, the third conference of the W.L.E. urges that an economic union be established between the countries represented in this organisation, and the possibility of the realisation of this scheme be carefully studied." AVRA THEODOROPULOS.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE SENT BY INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE CONCERNING VICTORIES FOR WOMEN DURING 1925.**For South Australia Only.**

Supplied by Women's Non-Party Association of South Australia.

1. Have you obtained any extension of the franchise: Parliamentary, municipal, or on any other elected body?

No. We have equality in the Parliamentary franchise, and almost complete equality in the municipal.

2. Has there been any advance in your Civil Service or otherwise towards equal pay and opportunity for men and women?

A recent arbitration award has raised the salaries of teachers, and women teachers now receive very good pay, but the award has increased the difference between men's and women's salaries. As far as equal pay goes the movement this year has been a slightly retrograde one. The woman inspector formerly appointed at an equal salary with men inspectors has now a lower salary than her colleagues. No changes have taken place in other departments. Opportunities have improved. There are more avenues of advancement to higher positions (in the Education Department) than heretofore.

3. Have any professions hitherto closed been opened to women?

No. Most professions are already open to women.

4. Have there been improvements in educational facilities for girls and women?

A distinct improvement has taken place in the "home-making and domestic science" branch of public education. There are better facilities for women to train as domestic teachers, and also for girls to study this subject in the schools.

5. Have you succeeded in passing legislation improving the civil rights of women: in matters of inheritance, ownership of property, guardianship of children, etc.?

No.

6. Are there any other victories for women to be recorded?

A woman councillor, Mrs. A. K. Goode, J.P., has been elected to the suburban municipality of St. Peter's. She is the second woman councillor to be elected in South Australia.

TABLE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Another small correction to the Table published in the November issue has been received from a kind reader. The Channel Islands do not enjoy equal suffrage, but women suffer from the same inequalities as in Great Britain.

REPORTS FROM AUXILIARIES.

ADELAIDE, S. AUSTRALIA.

Adoption of Children.

A Bill relating to the adoption of children provides that a female child may be adopted by a husband and wife jointly, or a married woman alone, but, if she is not legally separated from her husband, only with the written consent of her husband, or any unmarried woman who is, in the opinion of the Special Court, at least eighteen years older than the child, or any unmarried man who is, in the opinion of the Special Court, at least forty years older than the child. A male child may be adopted by a husband and wife jointly, or a married man alone, but, if he is not legally separated from his wife, only with the written consent of his wife, or any unmarried man who is, in the opinion of the Special Court, at least eighteen years older than the child, or any unmarried woman who is, in the opinion of the Special Court, at least forty years older than the child.

It will not be lawful for any person adopting a child under the Act to receive any premium or other consideration, except with the consent of a Special Court of the Supreme Court. The adopted child is to have the legal status of a child of the adopting parents, and the adopting parents are to have the legal status of a natural parent. An adopted child shall, unless the Special Court for any special reason otherwise orders, bear the name of the adopting parent, in addition to his own name. Provision is made for adoption in connection with benevolent or other institutions.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

At the November Council meeting of the Women's League a great deal of important business was dealt with.

The Committee appointed to revise the Constitution submitted its report. This was endorsed by Council and will be considered at a special general meeting of members to be arranged for at a later date.

Report of a meeting of affiliated women's organisations with the Australian Federation of Women's Societies for Equal Citizenship was considered. Nominations were invited for delegates to represent N.S.W. at the International Women's Conference to be held in Paris in May, 1926. It was stated that Western and South Australian delegates had been elected, and women's organisations in other States are asked to nominate and elect their delegates with as little delay as possible.

A meeting of representative bodies affiliated with the Australian Federation of Women's Societies for Equal Citizenship was held on Friday, 20/11/25, at W.C.T.U. headquarters, Rawson Place, Sydney.

Mrs. Jamieson Williams presided and introduced Miss Bromham from Western Australia (Hon. Sec. of the Federation), who addressed the meeting.

The speaker dealt with the problems of organising, the need for education in order to inculcate an international vision. This was more difficult in N.S.W. than in Western Australia because of the larger community.

International Congresses.—Representation was on a national basis. Australia is now privileged to send delegates. It is through the Federated Societies in Australia that affiliated bodies have a voice in the selection and election of women to represent them at these great International Congresses.

Paris Congress.—The International Congress to be held in Paris, May, 1926, twelve delegates and twelve proxies are allowed each nation. It is most desirable that Australia should send if possible the fullest representation allowed so as to be able to compete on equal voting terms with other nations on vital questions.

It was most urgent (1) for each State to be represented; (2) that delegates be prepared to return; (3) that they should have a thorough grip of the subjects to be dealt with at Congress.

Questions of great importance to the women of the world would be discussed, and the responsibility rested with the affiliated organisations to make the wisest and best choice in the selection of their representatives.

Resolutions.—The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

(1) That power be given to the Australian delegation to fill vacancies if necessary, and provided suitable delegates are available before leaving London for Paris.

(2) That following the International Congress in Paris, an Interstate Conference be held, and that consideration should be given to the desirability of holding triennial conferences in each State in turn, providing suitable arrangements can be made and an invitation extended by the State concerned.

British Commonwealth League.—The Constitution was read, and the importance of affiliating with the League was stressed. It was pointed out that the Women's League of N.S.W. had already done so.

Questionnaire.—Copies of the questionnaire dealing with subjects to be dealt with at Paris Congress were distributed, and a request made that replies be sent in not later than January 1, 1926, in order to allow for publication. No replies from Australia indicates no progress made in the subjects referred to in the questionnaire.

Mrs. Emily Bennett, J.P., was appointed Hon. Secretary of the affiliated organisations in N.S.W.

This concluded the business, next meeting to take place early in February.

EMILY BENNETT, Hon. Secretary.

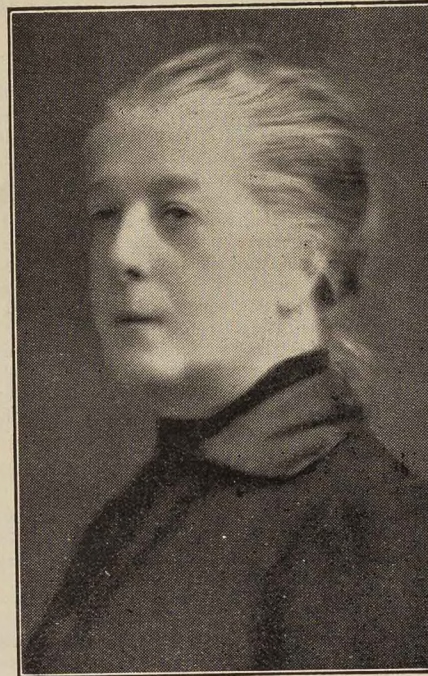
AUSTRIA.

Important Progress of Women.

ALTHOUGH Austria is a small country to-day which does not play a part in the world's politics, in culture it is still in the first rank. This is also demonstrated by the increasing equality of women, and I have to record two important events. Some weeks ago, for the first time, a woman was nominated "Commercialrat" (Commercial Councillor), and the new year began with the pleasant success of a woman being honoured with the title "Hofrat" (Councillor of the Court). In order to point out the importance of these two distinctions, it must be stated that the title "Commercialrat" was hitherto bestowed only on men who had distinguished themselves in a commercial capacity. The commercial work of women was not officially noticed. It was known that there were very clever business women, but officially this fact was disregarded. Still more inaccessible for women was the sphere of a "Hofrat." This title was generally bestowed on a high official of the State—sometimes also on a high official of some enterprise connected with the State. The Hofrat was regarded in old Austria as the personification of efficiency; he was also one of the representatives of social life. How could women, as citizens of the second rank, think of obtaining these titles, which were among the prerogatives of men!

Now the equality of women has made such progress that Government has thought fit to consider women in distributing these titles. The first female "Commercialrat" is Frau Ottilie Wagner, the president of the organisation of milliners. She has devoted her life—and she is already 77 years old—to the development of this trade. In 1884 she began to organise the milliners. Now this organisation is compulsory and has official rights; also a great many men are members. In spite of her age Frau Wagner is still to-day the leading mind of the organisation; she is especially interested in the supervision of professional examinations.

With still greater satisfaction the nomination of the first woman Hofrat was welcomed in feminist circles. This Hofrat is Frau Herta Sprung, the president of the National Council of Austrian Women, who some years ago was honoured with the title "Regierungsrat," and now, on the occasion of her retiring from her office as an inspector of the girls' professional schools, is nominated as Hofrat. This nomination caused a great sensation. Frau Hofrat Sprung is, as president of the National Council of Austrian Women, one of the foremost women; she has also been very active in social work for long years, and her organisation of girls' professional schools is



Frau Herta Sprung.

excellent. She was a delegate of the Austrian women at the Congress of the International Council of Women in Washington, and she is also well known in the international women's movement.

Lecture by Princess Radziwill in Vienna.

Invited by the National Council of Austrian Women, and by the Association for Women's Political Interests, the member of the Information Office of the League of Nations, Princess Gabrielle Radziwill, who is entrusted with the connection between the women's organisations and the League, spoke on "The League of Nations Seen from Within." This lecture was attended by a numerous audience, among them a great many political and social personalities. The Princess gave a very interesting speech. She mentioned the success of the League, which is still very often misjudged, and she stated that the greatest value of the League of Nations' work is to be seen in the attempts to settle differences, and in their publications, which reproduce the utterances of the delegates and cannot be denied. Especially impressive was the appeal of the lecturer to women to promote the League's work. It was a great pleasure for Vienna women to meet this charming delegate of the League, and to hear an authentic report of the League's activity. Princess Radziwill took the opportunity of her stay in Vienna to study the new educational institutions, and especially the much-discussed school reform. She interested the head of the Vienna School Board, Otto Glöckel, in the question of the instruction of youth in the ideals of the League of Nations.

The First Women Engineers in Austria.

Some months ago Fräulein Ada Weinreb acquired the title of "Engineer" at the Vienna Technical High School—the first woman to do so. Now Fräulein Käthe Böhm has also become an engineer. Both have passed their examinations successfully. There has been for some years a woman engineer in Vienna—Frau Lilia Pollak-Soffer,—but she has studied in Germany. She is known for her co-operations as an architect in the exhibition, "The New Household."

Losses of the Austrian Women's Movement.

Two severe losses are to be recorded. At the end of November the leader of the National German Women, Frau Emmy Stradel, died, only 48 years of age, in the midst of her very busy life. In the years 1920-1923 she

was a member of Parliament, and had especially distinguished herself by promoting child welfare, girls' education, and assistance for old people. As an orator she was not passionate, but she was one of the motherly women who influence by their feeling. The mother's love also brought about her untimely death. Her youngest son fell ill of typhoid fever, and she insisted on nursing him herself. Thus she strained herself so much that she could not recover from the illness which she caught from her son. Austrian women set much hope in this leader. They will honour her memory.

In Linz some weeks ago Frau Therese Hinsenkaamp died, the leader of women in Upper Austria, the founder of the Association of Women's Interests, and the leader and organiser of many social, educational, and philanthropic works. She was also appreciated in Vienna for her personal qualities. Her memory, too, will be honoured in the history of the women's movement in Austria. GISELA URBAN.

GERMANY.

Death of Two Prominent Women.

THE recent death of Carolina Michaelis de Vasconcellos, professor of philology and philosophy at the old renowned University of Coimbra, Portugal, has once more drawn the attention of the literary people in Germany to this eminent woman, who, in a foreign country, has brought high honour to her fatherland: to German women as well as to German science, whose distinguished representative she was. Carolina Michaelis, born in Berlin, 1851, acquired, by thorough and zealous private studies, a profound knowledge in Latin languages, especially in old Portuguese literature and history, in which she was most interested, and upon which she had published various remarkable works, even in her younger years. Her scientific renown was well founded, and confirmed by scientific honours from German Universities, when she married Professor de Vasconcellos, of Oporto, and left Germany for Portugal. Here her extraordinary knowledge of Portuguese literature was recognised by a professorship, first at the University in Lisbon, and afterwards in Coimbra. Among her many scientific works in German and Portuguese languages I may mention the "History of Portuguese Literature," which was alluded to as "a work of fabulous scientific profundity, and which alone meant a life's task, winning general admiration for the author." Further, her "Marginal Notes to the Portuguese Song-book," the investigations on the old Portuguese Minstrel Songs, the fine historical sketch on the "Infanta Maria and Her Ladies," the contribution to the bibliography of Camoës, and one of her best works, on "Uriel da Costa." The high esteem and reverence for Carolina Michaelis de Vasconcellos' work and personality found, at her death, its expression in the Portuguese press, and in honour of the eminent learned woman and authoress, the Philosophical Faculty of Lisbon University, where Donna Carolina had first held a professorship, closed its doors for 24 hours, expressing its deep sympathy to the University of Coimbra.

Germany and Portugal equally may deplore the loss of this distinguished woman, of whom they have equal reason to be proud. As her life and work were significant of our international ideas, this obituary notice will be of interest to the readers of our international paper.

Ottilie Hoffmann.

On her ninetieth birthday, in July (see August-September *Jus*), the Mayor of Bremen, in the name of the Senate, presented a considerable sum, as a contribution for a new milk pavilion in the city park, to the brave pioneer and champion against alcoholism. She heartily thanked him in her kind, simple way, saying "how she wished to live to see her hundredth birthday." But fate was against her wish. After a rather rapid decline of her bodily and mental strength, she passed away on December 20. Many co-workers in and out of Bremen, her native city, sincerely mourned for her. The general love and veneration for "one of the noblest and gentlest and most prominent woman citizens, known

as such not only in her own country, but far beyond its frontiers," found touching expression in the press, and especially at her funeral. Representatives of the city authorities, the national anti-alcoholic societies, the women's organisations, the Democratic Party, whose honorary member she was, and the abstinent working men to whom Ottilie Hoffmann had shown the way—they all united in the praise of her noble qualities and indefatigable devotion, and in warmest thanks for all the good work she had accomplished for her city and her country. A large public meeting in honour of her memory is planned for January 30.

Legal Culpability of Artificial Abortion.

An eager controversy is going on in women's organisations, as well as in medical and public circles, at present between the different views on a question which, notwithstanding its extraordinary practical importance, is perhaps of a still greater significance in principle. The controversy first was aroused about two years ago, when a private Bill of two Socialist members was submitted to the Reichstag for an amendment to the criminal code, providing, in the extremely hard paragraph on artificial abortion, for relevant mitigations, and in certain cases, even remission of punishment, for the pregnant woman herself, and for official medical persons. Whereupon the Radical Socialists and Communists claimed that punishment for the pregnant should be abolished under all circumstances. Another motive for the general interest was given in the Government's draft of the new criminal code published in February, 1925, including in the respective paragraphs only some facilities with regard to the time and nature of the punishment, and two years at the most for the woman. The National Medical Association was the first which, at its meeting in Leipzig, in July, energetically affirmed the legal culpability of abortion, but claimed sufficient legal securities for the doctors against accusations in cases when danger to the life or health of the pregnant woman may make necessary abortive medical measures. The National Council of Women, in its resolution at the Dresden biennial, as I have already reported, held about the same standpoint. The final decision of the Reichstag is expected soon.

MARIE SPRETT.

Dresden, January 19.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

The Parliamentary session opened on February 2. We asked that mention should be made in the King's Speech of the Government's intention to deal with some of the most urgent reforms in which we are interested—*i.e.*, employment of married women, legitimisation of children on the subsequent marriage of their parents, and last, but not least, equal franchise.

Equal Franchise.

It is scarcely necessary to emphasise in this paper that the most important of the reforms now ripe for legislation is that of equal franchise. The interest in the campaign on this subject is growing with amazing rapidity. Groups of women all over the country who have hitherto taken no part in political questions are anxious to join in this campaign, and meetings are being held in large numbers of areas. The fact that this inequality lies at the root of many of the inequalities under which women suffer is now being clearly recognised by women. To take two sections of women only—the majority of women occupied in industry and the professions are without the protection of the vote.

We would again remind readers of the mass meeting which will take place on Friday, February 26, at 8 p.m., in the Central Hall, Westminster. We hope that overseas visitors will make a point of coming to this meeting. Seats can be reserved on application to 15, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Disabilities of Married Women.

During the present session it is hoped to deal with many measures affecting the position of married women,

and an endeavour will be made by the N.U.S.E.C. to promote—

(1) *The Coverture Disabilities (Abolition) Bill*, to remove some of the injustices and anomalies of the present law in regard to the position of married women. This Bill would cover, *inter alia*, the point which the Married Women (Torts) Bill, introduced in the House of Lords last session, was designed to deal with—*i.e.*, to relieve the husband from liability for his wife's torts.

(2) *The Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act*, to provide (a) that women shall no longer be excluded from admission to the Civil Service overseas, (b) that women shall not be exempted from service on a jury by reason of the nature of the case. It is further hoped to introduce legislation making it illegal for the Government or Local Authorities to dismiss women on marriage.

(3) *Birth Control*.—The ban imposed by the Ministry of Health on the giving of information by Welfare Centres in receipt of a Government grant, is being increasingly resented by a growing number of women. The N.U.S.E.C. is taking steps to have the matter discussed in the House of Lords.

Criminal Law Amendment.

It is also hoped that a new Bill embodying the recommendations contained in the report of the Home Office inquiry on sexual offences against young persons may be introduced by the Government in the near future.

Annual Council Meeting.

The arrangements in connection with the N.U.S.E.C. Council meetings were fully reported in last month's issue. There is, however, one important event to be announced. Lady Astor is very kindly giving a reception at her house, 4, St. James's Square, on the evening of Thursday, February 25, in honour of the delegates, to which overseas visitors will be welcome.

We would remind readers that the Council meeting begins on February 24, and that the luncheon is on Thursday, February 25, at the Holborn Restaurant. We shall be very glad to see overseas visitors at all the sessions of the Council, as well as at the luncheon. Arrangements for hospitality will be made if this is desired.

D. B. OF B.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

We launched our Equal Suffrage campaign with a public meeting at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on the evening of January 19. Other Equal Suffrage meetings are being arranged by our branches throughout the country, and we shall support the public meetings for Equal Franchise in London by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, as well as take part in the demonstration for the equal political rights for men and women to be held in Hyde Park next June. We have arranged a conference on Women's Work in the Home, to be held at the Minerva Club, London, on January 29. We are expecting to hear many points of view on this matter and of the conditions of the work of housewives in other countries besides our own. At the end of April we shall hold our nineteenth annual conference in London, when resolutions framed by our branches will be considered and voted upon, and the officials and members of our Executive Committee elected.

F. A. UNDERWOOD.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

The Alliance has written to the Prime Minister begging that the King's Speech should express the intention of the Government to pass legislation giving votes to women at the same age and on the same terms as to men. It is also co-operating with the other suffrage societies in the campaign for Equal Franchise.

A special meeting of members has been arranged in order to raise funds for the Paris Congress. This will be held on February 25, when Madame Malaterre-Sellier will be the chief speaker. Mrs. Corbett Ashby has also promised to speak.

CAMPAIGN FOR A NEW MARRIAGE LAW IN HOLLAND.

It is comprehensible that the "Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen," whose object is to further legal, social, and economic equality of men and women, makes much propaganda for a new marriage law, as this law is very old and only a translation of the Code Napoléon on this matter.

This law is based on the principle that the husband is the master of the family, wife, and children, and the wife has to obey him in all that concerns her person, her property, and her earnings.

Generally the act of marriage constitutes in law a community of property between husband and wife, and all the right of administration and representation is concentrated in the husband.

A married woman cannot contract or renounce contracts, remit debts, accept or reject gifts, or buy or sell, unless her husband authorises and empowers her to do so, with the exception of the buying of articles for household use, because her husband's consent to such purchases is presumed.

The father is the guardian of his minor children: he administers their property and enjoys the usufruct. Our Society of Women Citizens was the first in Holland to draft a new marriage law with equal rights for husband and wife.

As member of the Democratic Party I had the pleasure of bringing this law before Parliament. Of course, there is not yet a majority in favour, but that will come. We have already the joy of seeing that other groups—political and non-political—have followed us in the same path.

Our organisation, "Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen," has at the present time taken the initiative to link up with widespread opposition against this antiquated law, and to begin an energetic campaign for a new marriage law.

The principles whereon this action will be based are: (1) Abolition of the marital power; (2) the right of the married woman to use and dispose of her own property and earnings; (3) the right of the mother to decide with the father on all questions concerning the children.

The Catholic women are inclined to agree with a great deal of our programme, but they desire to uphold the marital power and the principle that the man is the head of the family.

The greatest opposition in our country against legal equality in marriage for husband and wife comes from the clerical Protestant groups.

The "Anti-Revolutionnaire" and "Christelyk-Historische" parties demand the dominion of the husband because they are of opinion that the words of the Bible proclaim this authority in man.

Perhaps we may have to fight on for many years for our ideal. But we are sure that we will win this cause, just as we have won already our fight for women's suffrage.

BETSY BAKKER-NORT, M.P.

DINNER TO MISS PATTIE FIELD.

THE "Vereeniging voor Staatsburgeressen" gave a dinner, on the 9th of January, at the "Nederlandsche Vrouwenclub," Amsterdam, in honour of Miss Pattie Field, vice-consul at the American Consulate of Amsterdam. It was an informal dinner at which members of the Board of the "Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen" were present, and also Mrs. Field, the mother of the vice-consul, and Mrs. Spamer, wife of the American consul in Amsterdam. During the dinner each of the guests was asked to say a few words as to her occupation in life, so that the American guests would know "who was who." Then Miss Field told us about her studies in Paris and her exams, in Washington. She seems to find great pleasure in her new career, and is taking all possible pains to learn Dutch, and already understands quite a deal of the language.

Mrs. Field, who is a woman of the "Far West," Colorado, told us about a very funny incident she remem-

bered. Years and years ago, when she was still a young girl, Susan B. Anthony came to speak in her town, and at that time nobody would give her a hall to speak in. When, incidentally, she met Miss Field's father, she told him her difficulties, and he said: "Miss Anthony, I can offer you my warehouse—if you would like to speak there." She accepted, and spoke that evening before an interested audience, and she made the father sit next to her on the platform, and ever since he and his family became ardent suffragists.

Mrs. Spamer is a very interesting woman—a real feminist, who has travelled almost all over the world. When she had finished her studies in philosophy in the United States, she was sent out to China as a teacher. The difficulties she had to go through there were terrible, but her cleverness helped her along, and she seems to have made a great success of her life. Many of her Chinese pupils are now prominent women. As the wife of Mr. Spamer she spent a few years in Sumatra (Dutch Indies), where she studied the problems of the women and tried to solve with them many difficulties.

ROSA MANUS.

HUNGARY.

Peace and Economics.

The first of our course of lectures on International Economics came to a close last Monday, and we may justly feel that we have done good work in regard to the education of our members. The lectures were given every week by the best-known economists of the country. They were introduced by our vice-president, Irma de Szirmai, and by the chief-editor of our most progressive paper, the *Világ*, who in a very spirited way and with vast knowledge, gave a survey of the politics and politicians of the last century, showing the results of their activities in both fields: in politics and economics. Dr. Stephan Varró, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and author of scientific books on economy, gave us a brief explanation of the chief branches of economics, which were to be developed in the further lectures of the course. Mr. Joseph Vágó, Economic Editor of the *Pester Lloyd*, in a most attractive and interesting lecture, treated the subject of currency and bank policy. Dr. Coloman Balkányi, Director of the National Commercial Society, dealt with the most important question of International Free Trade as the chief factor of International peace. He called to mind the recently deceased Nestor and staunch advocate of the cause, Mr. Matlekovics, argued against the erroneous statements of our tariff politicians, and encouraged our audience with beautiful quotations from Anatole France to cling to ideals in order to realise them.

Vilma Glücklich.

Vilma Glücklich, our highly esteemed and much beloved president, after a three years' residence abroad, returned home, and to our sincere joy and great relief took up again her activities as our leader. We were indebted to her for her help and advice even during her absence, but naturally welcomed her back with infinite pleasure. This hearty welcome was offered her on her first appearance in public, on her lecture on the activities and latest achievements of the League of Nations. The high level of her speech, her mild sarcasm over conservative tendencies, and her enthusiasm for great international ideals were much appreciated. Also in the discussion which followed the above mentioned lecture on Free Trade, her suggestion that our Feministák Egyesülete should unite with other economic organisations in order to advocate that Free Trade may be put on the agenda of the International Economic Conference which the League of Nations is convening on the proposal made by Mr. Loucheur in the name of the French delegation, was approved and readily accepted by the representatives of several economic societies, who were present at our lecture. Her personality and knowledge bring us additional weight and value.

Child Protection.

An inquiry respecting destitute children and the measures to relieve them, and the laws to make this

relief possible, was an outstanding event in the activities of our committee for the protection of mothers and children. Just as in the case of last year, of our pedagogic enquête, the importance of the question rallied into one camp all the prominent workers for child protection without political distinction, which proved that the protection of children is the common cause of the whole nation. At the enquête the following were present: The Chief of the Children's Department of the Ministry of Justice, the Codifier of the Children's Department in the Ministry of Public Welfare, the Chief Public Guardian, the founder and the present leaders of the Juvenile Courts, the leaders of the Institution of School Nurses, the Hungarian Administrator of the Save the Children Fund British Work Schools, the representative of the International Save the Children Fund, physicians and teachers, etc. Speeches of other leading educationists had to be postponed until next month. The speeches on the one hand examined the possibilities of relief given by the law, and also emphasised the duty of society in this respect. Mrs. Meller asked those of our members who were present to write forthwith to their respective M.P.s asking them to attend the discussions of the National Assembly especially on the deliberations for child protection with greater diligence and zeal, and provide more liberally for the needs of child welfare. The chairman of the Inquiry and of our committee for the protection of mothers and children, Mrs. de Szirmai, made a summary of all the proposals, and in accordance with the resolutions of the enquête we petitioned the following authorities: We asked the Budapest Municipality to extend the existing "kindergartens" into day nurseries; the Minister of Justice to amend the laws so as to protect children more effectively from all violence whether in the case of their near relatives or strangers. We urged the Minister of Education to extend the limit of compulsory education to the age of fourteen, and the Minister of Public Welfare to develop the existing Temporary Homes for Children, so that every child who in his home is endangered in its physical or psychical well-being could be immediately removed to a better environment.

Anna Kéthly, M.P.

Our sole woman M.P. deserves our sincere homage for her untiring and courageous work in the National Assembly. She has earned also the respect of all the members of the Assembly of whatever party they may be, which is quite remarkable considering that she belongs to the Socialist Party. Everybody always listens attentively to her gentle voice, which she invariably raises in some humane cause: for the protection of children, of labourers, and servants, in questions of Hygiene, Education, Housing, etc. During the recent discussion of the Budget, which was very much neglected by members of all parties, she never missed any occasion to press for the improvement of social conditions and institutions by political means. Her last speech in the discussion of the pension for war invalids was a wonderfully brave feat. With passionate words she condemned all those international organisations which, instead of opposing the war, had supported it. She accused international capitalists, the clergy, and the Socialist International alike, and asked whether these bodies would see fit to alter their attitude should a similar case arise. In our National Assembly, nationalist, conservative, and militarist being in great majority owing to the terrorising methods of our last elections, her speech caused a great uproar and scandal. Our Feministák Egyesülete sent words of sympathy and support to Miss Kéthly, and we intend to arrange a peace demonstration for the same purpose.

The Paris Congress.

We could not afford to publish our official paper, *A Né.* After more than a year we intend to issue one number in which our members will be convened to a meeting. In this we shall make propaganda for the Paris Congress and encourage our members to attend it. We shall also discuss the formation of a permanent political committee to watch and influence politics so as to direct them in the way that we enfranchised progressive women hold to be right.

Table of Woman Suffrage.

Under the above heading information concerning the "New Municipal Election Law" in Hungary was published in the December, 1925, issue of the *International Woman Suffrage News*, which we must rectify. When about a year ago our I.W.S.A. sent us a questionnaire about Woman Suffrage, we were very much embarrassed and did not know how to answer. The situation was as follows: The mandates of our last Municipal Assembly had expired; the Assembly was dissolved and we had no new municipal election laws yet. A Bill for the "Reorganisation of the Assembly for the Capital" passed in the National Assembly, and was signed by the Governor on the 22nd of December, 1924. This law ordained that all those who have the vote for the Parliament (National Assembly) have also the vote for the Municipal Assembly if resident in Budapest six years previously to the registration of the list of voters for the municipal elections. Now, the trouble was that at that time we had no Parliamentary Suffrage Law, the last two National Assemblies having been elected by Ministerial orders.

The new Parliamentary Suffrage Law, passed May, 1925, and as we reported in the December issue of the *International Woman Suffrage News*, discriminates against women in respect of the age limit and educational qualification. Clause 3 of the Municipal Suffrage Law ordained that all those who are eligible have the vote at the time of the elections, provided that they are at least thirty years of age and are taxpayers. In the matter of eligibility there remains for women only the higher educational qualification. We make this—for us—unpleasant statement in the interest of truth, and apologise that we had not made it before.

EUGENIE MISCOLCZY MELLER.

Budapest, December, 1925.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THREE women—the largest number to sit at one time as members of the House of Representatives—are facing what promises to be a serious political test. Friends and foes agree that their presence in the Congress has great potentialities, and there is no question but that their activities and influence will be watched with intense interest.

Will they distinguish themselves, or will they be content to render a quiet and nondescript service, usually considered the proper thing for first-term legislators? The question is being propounded frequently on Capitol Hill, and especially in political circles which have particular interest in women as office-holders.

There is no reason to believe, at this time, that Mrs. Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey; Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn, of California; and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, will blaze the sixth year of woman suffrage in the United States with any spectacular front-page declarations or achievements. Rather, it is expected they will render what may be considered a quiet and effective service, within the realm of first-term possibilities. All three women have started out in a matter-of-fact way, accepted their committee assignments as a serious job, and proceeded to represent their constituents to the best of their ability.

There is a well-defined movement to get "more women in Congress" next year if possible, and without a doubt the record of the three women in the 1926 Congress will have great bearing on the results in the November next elections. Coming as they do from three varied sections of the country, and trained in various schools of political thought, and political methods, too, they represent an interesting triumvirate. In each case these women legislators are of womanly, motherly types, whose interest in the welfare of children and veterans overshadowed all other legislative matters.

Believing that American participation in a preparatory conference on arms limitation arranged by the League of Nations is in keeping with our interest in the reduction of armaments, Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League, addressed the following letter to President Coolidge on December 23:—

On behalf of the National League of Women Voters I desire to express to you our earnest hope that the United States will be represented in the proposed conference in Europe which will prepare the plans for an International Conference on Disarmament.

The country at large is fully aware that this preliminary conference deals with technical questions, and has no political significance. Nevertheless, we feel that the moral responsibility to accept participation in such a conference is great, and under your leadership we are confident that acceptance is assured.

May I respectfully urge that your great influence be used to secure the acceptance by the United States of this opportunity to aid in plans looking toward world peace?

Women of the United States have been centring their legislative interest on the United States Senate during the last few weeks, in view of the discussion on the World Court. Special delegations were in the Senate galleries on December 17, the day officially designated for the start of the World Court debate. Eighteen national women's organisations are maintaining a close watch on the Senate, and while the opponents, headed by Senator Borah, plan a vigorous fight to the finish, there seems nothing at this date to prevent American adherence within the next six months.

The point of view entertained by most American women is well summed up in the following words from a Christmas peace message from Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the Department of International Co-operation of the National League of Women Voters:—

The League of Women Voters is seriously striving for the machinery of peace on earth. It is well for us to remember that the condition of successful and harmonious relations between men and women everywhere, and especially between men and women of different countries, is based upon goodwill toward each other, and that is, in plain terms, that they shall desire each other's well-being and believe in each other's righteousness.

If the women of this country have worked together for the support of the World Court and for the entry of their own country as one of its members, it is because they have believed that it is an instrument of peace. Therefore, at Christmastide it would ill become us to say or to believe that it can be an instrument of peace unless goodwill towards men is recognised as the only thing that can make it powerful for peace. In a world which relied upon force, man lived by the conviction that the strong was always right, or, if not right, that the strong could always win. This is the aristocratic idea at its worst. To this view law is unalterably opposed; it stands for the democratic ideal of a court where justice is alike for all, the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak, and to this extent a just court stands for the Christmas ideal of goodwill towards all men.

Officers and committees of the National League of Women Voters are giving much attention to plans for the seventh annual convention in St. Louis, Missouri, April 14 to 21. Next in interest comes the meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Paris early in June, where the American delegation will include several leaders in the League. Miss Ruth Morgan, of New York City, will head the official group from the States.

Members of the League rejoiced in the recent appointment of Miss Julia C. Lathrop as a member of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations. Miss Lathrop is counsellor on Public Welfare in Government for the League, and also an executive member in the National Conference of Social Work of the United States.

ANNE WILLIAMS.

NEW ZEALAND.

Disputed results in the elections leave it still in doubt whether the official Opposition will be the small remnant of the once powerful Liberal Party, or the considerably diminished Labour Party, which faced the election under the cloud of the recent Australasian shipping strike, in

sympathy with the British seaman who went out on reaching the Australian ports this spring.

The defeat of Prohibition is yet a moral victory, in that Prohibition has a majority of nearly 20,000 votes over Continuance. Unjustly, however, State control, totalling only 8 per cent. of the votes cast, is counted with Continuance. It is inconceivable that State control could ever be carried here, and its retention on the ballot paper is resented as a ruse to maintain the existing order. A stiff fight lies ahead; on the reformers' side to eliminate the State control issue, on the pro-liquor side to substitute nine-yearly for triennial polls and other bureaucratic restrictions on the party which, even now, the turnover of nineteen thousand votes would place on top.

The women who in our country place Prohibition automatically in the van of feminist demands are undaunted, and since Continuance has been morally argued out of court in New Zealand, it is safe to say that the long and lastingly murky history of State control will be duly ventilated before next referendum.

Our Wembley-Dunedin Exhibition charms all visitors. A very fine staff has the Women's Organising Committee in hand, including the well-known author, Miss Edith Howes, and Miss Jean Begg, a leading social worker trained in America.

JESSIE MACKAY.

Christchurch, December 15, 1925.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Campaign Against Women Wage-earners.

Amersfoort, January 3, 1926.

DEAR MADAM,—In the December number of *Jus Suffragii* Miss Barry, of St. Joan's Social and Political Association, expressed her amazement at the attitude of the Roman Catholic Labour Party in Holland. I understand this amazement. This newly formed party, "de Roomsche-Katholieke Volksparty," had already two seats in the "Provinciale Staten" (county council) of Brabant and two seats in the Town Council of Tilburg. The fact that it obtained but one seat in the Second Chamber at the last elections in July was a surprise even to its enemies. The address of its secretary is: Mr. Felix A. C. Donders, Korvelscheweg, Tilburg. The name of its founder, leader, and sole M.P. is: Mr. Pius Arts, address "2de Kamer der Staten-Generaal," The Hague.

The "R.C. Staatsparty," with its thirty seats, makes since many years a point of keeping married women out of employment, but it is no longer zealous as far as concerns the employment in factories. Against employment of married teachers and officials it is as keen as the two orthodox Protestant parties.

The greater part of the so-called R. C. "Democrats" remains faithful to the Roman Catholic Staatsparty, but formed in that party a group called St. Michael's Club.

The word "democratic" applied to Roman Catholics in this country has no wider meaning than upholding Labour interests, so it may be explained that Mr. Arts' small party is still more anti-feminist than the Roman Catholic Staatsparty and has this astounding item on its programme: Legal prohibition of all paid work for women, except in their own commerce.

E. VAN DER HOEVEN.

PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE.

Women's International League.

December 14, 1925.

Dear Madam,—The Women's International League is anxious that during next spring and summer there should be a big campaign amongst British women in support of arbitration and disarmament. We believe that there is a great deal of feeling amongst all sections of the population in support of these two great causes, but that something specially representing the view of women would be effective and would be useful from the point of view of general propaganda.

We feel that this is the psychological moment, when there is evidently a move towards international conciliation and goodwill amongst the great masses of the people, for some effort to be made to focus it in measures which will make a lasting contribution to peace. People are at last wondering whether war is really inevitable, and turn-

ing to see if reason can be a better guide. You will, I am sure, agree with us that there is a great opportunity for women to throw their weight into this vital decision and to give the momentum needed for reason to win the race with war.

In considering what would be at once the most striking form of propaganda from the point of view of publicity, and the most effective way of reaching people in all parts of the country, our thoughts turned to the Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage held in the summer of 1913.

The idea was that women from all parts of England should make their way to London by road, either walking, riding, or driving, as the case might be, the arrival in London being fixed for a certain date upon which a great demonstration in Hyde Park took place. There were, of course, definite routes selected for the pilgrimage, roughly covering roads to London from North, South, East, and West, and, naturally, the groups which came from the more distant places had to start several weeks before the date of meeting in London. It is not, of course, essential for the success of such a pilgrimage that the same people should walk the whole way. I believe that in the Suffrage Pilgrimage one old lady walked from Land's End to London, and there were many other cases in which the whole distance was covered by the same people; but for the most part the pilgrims would give as much time as they could spare—say, one day or two days, starting from their own home and accompanying the pilgrimage as far as they were able, returning home by train. A great feature of such a Pilgrimage, of course, is the long-continued publicity for which it gives occasion, culminating in the great London demonstration. It passes through numerous out-of-the-way villages, almost untouched by this sort of propaganda, and naturally involves the holding of open-air meetings all along the route. Also, it may be noted that it costs very little in proportion to its widespread activity, and it gives the opportunity for women of all classes to share. Everyone can help in some way and to the fullest extent of her ability. There is room for great local initiative and variety.

The Executive Committee of the Women's International League believe that if it were possible to organise such a pilgrimage it would be an immensely effective piece of work and of great educative value. Obviously, however, it would be a very great undertaking, and our organisation, being a small one, would hesitate to embark upon it without the co-operation both of the League of Nations Union and of women's organisations, which are more widely spread over the whole country.

We understand that the Women's Advisory Committee of the League of Nations Union is making the suggestion that a week of open-air meetings, etc., might be held in the summer by the women's organisations in support of the ideas of the League of Nations. There seems no reason why such a week should not be organised, as well as the great pilgrimage which we suggest. The two demonstrations ought to help each other, and with a little organisation it could no doubt be arranged that they should do so. . . . Yours faithfully,

K. D. COURTNEY, Chairman

[N.B.—Since the above was written a Conference of Women's Organisations held on January 19 has agreed to organise the Pilgrimage.—Ed.]

(Continued from following column.)

rich and poor, young and old, were wonderful tributes to the strength and greatness of her character. Those who were present will never forget the ovations she received at the Royal Free Hospital dinners, and again at the Jubilee Dinner of the London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women at the Guildhall on December 24, 1924. The entire assembly rose to do her honour, and the applause seemed as if it would never stop.

It appeared, indeed, as if the medical women of Great Britain, their friends and colleagues, and the great body of distinguished men who had worked with her, could not do enough to proclaim their faith in her, and a loyalty and allegiance which will never die.—*The Women's Leader*. By L. Martindale, M.D., B.S. (London).

DAME LOUISA ALDRICH-BLAKE, D.B.E., M.S., M.D.

THE passing of the Dean of the London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women, on December 28, 1925, will be felt by thousands of her friends, colleagues, students, and patients as a great personal loss, for, as one said, "We shall never see her like again."

Only a great surgeon wins such a reputation for brilliant skill, calm judgment, courage, and resource, and in Dame Louisa we recognised not only all these qualities, but, in addition, the sterling virtues of sincerity, purity of mind and motive, consideration for others, and a great loveableness. She was directly descended from Thomas Aldrich, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1699, and the niece of the late Admiral R. D. Aldrich, and first cousin of Rear-Admiral Pelham Aldrich.

She was educated at Cheltenham College and the University of London. As a student she was brilliant. She was the first woman to obtain the degree of Master of Surgery. In the M.B. she took first-class honours both in medicine and obstetric medicine. In the B.S., first-class honours in surgery with marks qualifying for the Gold Medal. After qualifying, she became Surgical Registrar and Anaesthetist at the Royal Free Hospital, and was afterwards House Surgeon, Clinical Assistant, Senior Assistant to Out-patients, and Surgeon to the New Hospital for Women (Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital). She was also Surgeon to the Canning Town Women's Settlement Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the New Sussex Hospital, Brighton, and later Consulting Surgeon (with beds) to the Royal Free Hospital.

In 1914 she was created Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women, and from that till the present time has exercised an important influence on many generations of women medical students. It must be remembered that hers was one of the two largest schools of medicine in London, St. Bartholomew's being the other school showing this distinction.

During the war Dame Louisa spent three of her vacations abroad. In the Christmas vacation of 1914 she helped in the work of the unit at Château Tourlaville, near Cherbourg, whither numbers of Belgian and French sick and wounded soldiers were being brought by sea. In August and September, 1915, she went out under the Anglo-French Red Cross to the Hospital at Royamont for French soldiers, which was under the charge of Miss Ivens, M.S., and a staff of British Medical Women and Nurses. She relieved Miss Ivens of a good deal of operating work, returning again the following year.

In 1916 she heard, through the Royal Society of Medicine, that medical women would be welcomed for service with the R.A.M.C. On circularising the women on the Medical Register she received many offers for service, and 80 women were sent to hospitals in Malta in August and September, serving there or in Egypt and Salonika till the end of the war. In the October of that year she was informed by the War Office that at least fifty more medical women were required for service in hospitals in England with the R.A.M.C. She again circularised the graduates, this time only those qualifying during the preceding ten years, and, as a result, large numbers of young graduates were appointed and served until these additional hospitals were finally closed down.

Dame Louisa's work and influence for good will only be fully realised as the years go by. She was a great Dean, administering with wisdom, justice, and vision.

She was a brilliant surgeon, operating with great skill and judgment—not only at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, on the Honorary Surgical Staff of which she served for thirty years, but also at the Royal Free Hospital and at the New Sussex Hospital, Brighton, and during the war at the W.A.A.C. Hospital at Isleworth, and at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

She was original, initiating several new methods of surgical technique, and although her busy life left little time for publishing, the articles that she has contributed from time to time to various medical works and journals will leave their mark on the surgical literature of this country.

The love and admiration she had won for herself from

(Continued in preceding column.)

SECTION FRANÇAISE.

LA GRANDE ALLIANCE.

L'Alliance internationale pour le suffrage des femmes qui tiendra son 10^e congrès à Paris en mai est née à Washington en 1902. Créer une association internationale suffragiste avait été l'idéal de Mrs. C. Stanton et de Miss S. B. Anthony; mais seule, la Grande-Bretagne possédait une organisation. Quand Mrs. Chapman Catt devint présidente de l'ass. américaine, elle songea à fonder une association internationale, et, après deux ans de correspondance, le premier congrès se réunit à Washington en 1902. Sept pays seulement étaient représentés; mais, à chaque congrès biennal, le nombre augmenta. En 1913, le congrès réunissait les déléguées de 22 pays. La guerre mondiale de 1914 apporta une preuve décisive des liens très forts que l'Alliance internationale avait forgés pour unir ses membres. Les nouvelles féministes de tous les pays belligérants continuèrent à arriver et la juste balance fut maintenue jusqu'à la fin. Pas une société ne se détacha de l'Alliance, et, à la fin de la guerre, de nouveaux pays demandèrent leur affiliation. Le 8^e congrès tenu à Genève en 1920 réunit toutes les contrées belligérantes sauf la Belgique et la Russie. 20 gouvernements avaient envoyé leurs représentants officiels, et 21 nations répondirent à l'appel des contrées affranchies depuis le congrès de 1913. Nous avons eu, depuis, l'agréable souvenir du Congrès de Rome, où 13 nouveaux pays, comprenant les Indes, le Japon, la Palestine, furent affiliés. Maintenant les yeux se tournent vers Paris, où nous sentons que l'Alliance va gagner un nouveau renom. Ceux qui la connaissent savent que l'avenir sera digne du passé et que, unir les femmes de tous les pays du monde, c'est préparer les voies à une paix durable.

Société des Nations.

À la dernière session du Conseil (10-16 décembre) Sir A. Chamberlain a déposé le traité de Locarno. Tous les membres du Conseil ont noté l'importance de ce traité pour la paix du monde. Le Conseil prépare trois conférences internationales: une sur la réduction des armements, une sur le contrôle des usines d'armes et de munitions, une conférence économique. Frau Freulich, d'Autriche, a été nommée membre du comité préparatoire.

La 8^e conférence internationale du Travail se tiendra en mai. Elle discutera la question de l'émigration et de l'immigration et de l'inspection des émigrants. Mlle. Gourd envoie un appel aux femmes de tous les pays pour qu'elles fassent nommer un délégué, par pays, parce que cette question est liée à la traite des femmes. Le directeur du Bureau du Travail à la requête du Conseil pour la représentation des femmes à la S. des N., a écrit aux membres gouvernementaux de l'organisation internationale du travail pour leur rappeler que l'article 7 du traité de Versailles établit l'égalité des hommes et des femmes au point de vue des élections aux fonctions de délégué et de conseiller.

PRINCIPAUX ÉVÈNEMENTS FÉMINISTES DE 1925.

Argentine.—Loi donnant aux femmes l'égalité des droits civils. Buenos Aires a nommé 50 femmes dans la police.

Australie.—Australie occidentale: pour la première fois une femme, Docteur Roberta Jull, est nommée "warden of convocation" de l'Université. Miss Holman est élue membre de l'Assemblée législative. Queensland accorde la pension alimentaire dans le "Endowment Bill" pour les enfants. Nouvelle Galles du Sud: Miss Reston Stanley est la première députée à l'Assemblée législative. Dr. Jeanne Greig est nommée dans la Commission royale pour l'hygiène nationale.

Allemagne.—Un projet de loi réduisant les licences pour la vente des boissons et interdisant la vente d'alcool aux mineurs a été présenté par les sociétés féministes et rejeté.

Autriche.—Frau Zeynek, députée, a présenté le projet de loi sur les sages-femmes qui a été immédiatement enregistré. Dr. Marianne Beth est la première femme

avocate sur la liste des Conseils qui correspondent au Conseil Royal.

Belgique.—Mme. Brown de Tiege a été nommée bourgmestre, ce qui porte le nombre des femmes bourgmestres à 7.

Bermudes.—Pour la première fois, un projet de loi sur le suffrage a été présenté, mais il a été rejeté.

Canada.—Une loi a été votée pour l'égalité du divorce.

Chili.—Loi votée donnant aux femmes mariées le droit à leur salaire et la droit d'être témoin. Une femme a été nommée juge pour la première fois.

Danemark.—Loi votée donnant aux femmes mariées le droit de garder leur nationalité dans tous les cas où elles n'acquièrent pas celle de leur mari.

Egypte.—Premier club féminin ouvert au Caire.

Etats-Unis.—Pour la première fois, une femme, Miss Pattie Field, nommée vice-consul des E.U. (à Amsterdam). Le mot obéissance rayé du rituel du mariage dans l'Eglise épiscopale. Trois femmes élues au Congrès. À Washington, Congrès sur les causes et la suppression des guerres sous la présidence de Mrs. Catt. Election des deux premières femmes gouverneurs d'états (Texas et Wyoming). Première femme, Miss L. Atcherson, nommée secrétaire de légation (à Berne).

Finlande.—Huit femmes élues parmi les électeurs pour la Présidence.

France.—Dix femmes communistes élues aux élections municipales, quoiqu'elles ne soient pas éligibles. Décret rendant éligibles aux Chambres de Commerce les femmes déjà électeurs.

Grande-Bretagne.—Bill présenté et rejeté pour donner aux Paires le droit de siéger à la Chambre des Lords. Première femme notaire, Miss Amphlett. Résolution passée au Parlement admettant pour les femmes mariées à des étrangers le droit de garder leur nationalité. Loi votée sur la tutelle des enfants et la juridiction sommaire (séparation et pension alimentaire). La première femme, Miss Niven, reçoit le "Brunton Memorial Prize" à l'Université de Glasgow. Ordre de Dame Grande Croix de l'Empire Britannique conféré à Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Ellen Terry, et Miss A. Blake. Miss Rathbone nommée assesseur pour le Comité international des sociétés féminines pour la protection de l'enfance à la Société des Nations.

Grèce.—Loi votée donnant aux femmes au dessus de 30 ans le vote municipal sans éligibilité (à partir de 1927). Les femmes avocates sont autorisées à plaider.

Hongrie.—Le suffrage des femmes est introduit dans la Constitution.

Indes.—La première femme, Mrs. Amma, nommée au Conseil législatif de Cochin. Vote du Conseil législatif du Bengale donnant le vote aux femmes. Age du consentement élevé pour les femmes à 14 ans (non mariées), 13 ans (mariées). Première femme élue à la corporation municipale de Madras.

Irak.—Premier club féminin ouvert à Bagdad.

Irlande.—Première femme élue membre de la Bourse de Dublin. Examen du Civil service, ouvert aux deux sexes. Loi sur la pension alimentaire aux veuves et aux enfants, votée sur le modèle de la loi anglaise. Mrs. Chichester, seule femme élue membre du Parlement du Nord.

Italie.—Vote final de la loi donnant aux femmes le suffrage administratif.

Japon.—Les femmes deviennent éligibles pour la pratique du droit.

Jersey.—Vote de l'acte semblable à l'acte qui règle la propriété des femmes mariées.

Suède.—Projet de loi sur le Civil service accordant l'égalité des salaires. Mme. Sophie Wessmann élue au Riksdag, ce qui porte à 5 le nombre des femmes députés.

Suisse.—Expositions du Travail Féminin: à Genève, à Vevey, et à Bâle.

Ratification par les Chambres Fédérales des conventions internationales contre la Traite des Femmes.

Nominations de femmes à des postes officiels: membres de Commissions administratives officielles à Genève;

inspectrices cantonales du travail à Berne; pasteurs suppléants dans les cantons de Berne et de Vaud; femmes fonctionnaires à l'Office Fédéral du travail, etc.

Rejet à Soleure du suffrage féminin en matière d'école, d'église, et d'assistance.

Promesse du Gouvernement genevois de déposer un projet de loi sur le suffrage féminin.

Votation par le Grand Conseil vaudois de la loi reconnaissant aux femmes de ce canton, le droit de siéger dans des Tribunaux de Prud'hommes.

Fermeture des maisons de tolérance à Genève.

Votation fédérale en faveur des assurances vieillesse et invalidité.

Votation cantonale bernoise en faveur de l'enseignement ménager obligatoire.

Terre-Neuve.—Loi accordant le vote et l'éligibilité aux femmes au dessus de 25 ans.

Uruguay.—Chaire d'hygiène sociale établie à Montevideo: Dr. Luisi nommée. Projet de loi supprimant les maisons de tolérance. Projet de loi sur la complète égalité civile et politique des deux sexes (en discussion).

PROGRAMME DU 10^e CONGRÈS DE L'ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE SUFFRAGE DES FEMMES.

(Paris, 30 mai—6 juin, 1926).

Mercredi 26 mai.—Meeting préliminaire du Conseil et meeting des présidentes (simultanés). Lunch offert par Mrs. Ashby au Conseil et aux présidentes.

Jeudi 27 mai.—Meeting du Comité international (Conseil et présidentes) pour la discussion du programme. Nomination des Comités du Congrès. Vote pour les places, etc. Le soir, continuation du meeting.

Vendredi 28 mai.—Matin: Meetings privés simultanés des Comités suivants: (1) Situation de la mère non mariée et de son enfant. Présidente: Frau Adele Schreiber. Revue des progrès dans les lois, les conditions de vie, le travail et les idées. (2) Nationalité de la femme mariée. Présidente: Miss C. Macmillan. Les nouvelles lois en Suède et Norvège. Mesures discutées dans les législatures du Danemark, Finlande, France, Allemagne, Empire Britannique, Société des Nations et nationalité. Projet de conférence et de convention internationales. (3) Femmes affranchies. Présidente: Miss C. Furuholm. Problèmes de l'électrice. Après-midi: Meeting public de la Commission sur la femme non mariée et son enfant. Soir: Meetings privés simultanés des Comités sur: (1) Conditions de travail égales pour les hommes et les femmes. Présidente: Frau Arenholt. Cette question de travail et de sexe est peut-être le centre de la lutte des femmes pour l'égalité. L'égalité politique et sociale peut-être obtenue, mais les dures conditions d'après guerre ont intensifié dans beaucoup de pays le désir pour l'égalité du travail et des salaires. (2) Egalité de la morale et contre la traite des femmes. Présidente: Dr. P. Luisi. Les grossiers efforts pour assurer la sécurité du vice sous la direction de la police ont donné lieu à des mesures médicales qui, si elles ne sont pas contrôlées sérieusement, peuvent conduire à une exploitation pire de la femme. (3) Etat financier de la famille. Présidente: Miss Rathbone. Rapport sur les plans en voie d'exécution en Australie, Autriche, Belgique, France, Allemagne, etc., dans les services publics et par les caisses de compensation, ou par des souscriptions obligatoires des assurés ou un don de l'Etat; suivi d'une discussion sur le principe en ce qui concerne le statut des femmes mariées ou des mères, les problèmes du salaire égal pour travail égal, du paiement d'un salaire suffisant, et le bien-être des enfants.

Samedi 29 mai.—Matin: Meeting public de la commission sur l'égalité de la morale. Après-midi: Meeting public de la Commission sur les conditions de travail semblables. Soir: Réception offerte par le Conseil aux Déléguées.

Dimanche 30 mai.—Matin: Réunions des délégations et de leurs présidentes. Après-midi: Meeting public de la Commission sur l'état financier de la famille. Soir: Ouverture du Congrès. Bienvenue du gouvernement français, du Conseil Municipal, de l'Union française;

discours d'ouverture de la Présidente; hommage à Mme. de Witt Schlumberger; discours des femmes de l'Asie, Afrique, Amériques, et de la marquise d'Aberdeen, présidente du Conseil international des femmes.

Lundi 31 mai.—9 heures: Installation des déléguées, rapport du Comité des admissions rapport du Conseil sur la conduite du Congrès, nomination des comités, 10.30—12.30: Présentation du rapport et des résolutions de la Commission; sur l'égalité de la morale. 2—4: Sur les conditions semblables du travail. 4—5: Résolutions générales; les femmes dans la diplomatie. Soir: Meeting public; messages des femmes de toutes les nations.

Mardi 1^{er} juin.—9.30: Présentation du rapport et des résolutions de la Commission sur la mère non mariée et l'enfant. 11.30—12.30: Sur la nationalité de la femme mariée. 2—4: Sur l'état financier de la famille. 4—5: Résolutions générales. Soir: Libre.

Mercredi 2 juin.—9.30: Résolutions découlant des rapports du Conseil sur *Jus Suffragii* des sociétés affiliées (voir circulaires). 10—12.30: Amendements à la constitution. Elections de la Présidente et du Conseil. 2—5: Conférence sur les méthodes de travail dans les contrées non affranchies. Soir: Meeting public: Les femmes contre le Code Napoléon.

Jeudi 3 juin.—Libre pour excursions. Soir: Meeting public: Les vues de l'homme sur les suérages des femmes.

Vendredi 4 juin.—9.30—12.30 et 2—4: Conférence sur les problèmes des électrices. 4—4.30: Appel de fonds par la trésorière et engagements de souscriptions. 4.30—5.30: Session générale du Congrès pour examiner les résolutions des femmes affranchies et non affranchies. Présentation des résolutions au gouvernement français et tour en auto. Elections aux heures indiquées. Soir: Meeting public. Les femmes membres du Parlement.

Samedi 5 juin.—9.30—12.30: Finances. Amendements à la Constitution (suite). 2—4: Résolutions générales (femmes dans la police). 2—5: Résultat des élections, élection du bureau, siège du prochain congrès. Soir: Réception par l'Union française.

Dimanche 6 juin.—Matin: Laissé libre pour affaires imprévues. Après-midi: Société des Nations. Soir: Meeting public. Les femmes et la paix mondiale. Oratrices: Autriche, Belgique, France, Allemagne, Grande-Bretagne, Italie, et Etats-Unis.

Lundi 7 juin.—Matin et après-midi: Meeting final du Conseil.

Résolutions pour le Congrès de Paris déjà présentées par les Unions nationales.

1. Danemark.—Etant donné que les maîtresses de maison entre les mains de qui notre nourriture quotidienne est confiée ne sont pas équipées suffisamment pour tirer avantage des progrès importants dus à la science, l'Alliance internationale demande que, dans tous les pays, des collèges d'Etat soient fondés pour enseigner la science domestique suivant les derniers progrès.

2. Allemagne.—L'A.I. demande aux Unions nationales d'exercer une pression sur leurs gouvernements, pour que des femmes soient nommées dans les services diplomatiques (ambassades, légations, et consulats).

3. Suède.—Amendement à la Constitution: proposant que les contributions annuelles des sociétés affiliées soient graduées suivant le nombre des membres et les ressources des sociétés, en tenant compte du change. La contribution la plus basse pourrait être fixée à £2 au lieu de £1.

NOUVELLES INTERNATIONALES.

Etats-Unis.

Trois femmes vont siéger à la Chambre des représentants: Mrs. M. T. Norton, de New Jersey; Mrs. F. Prag Kahn, de Californie; et Mrs. E. N. Rogers, de Massachusetts. La Présidente de la Ligue nationale des électrices a adressé au Président Coolidge une lettre dont voici le résumé: Au nom de la L. des E., je tiens à vous exprimer notre espoir que les Etats-Unis seront représentés à la Conférence en Europe qui prépare les plans pour le désarmement. Nous insistons respectueusement afin que vous usiez de votre haute influence pour que les E.U. profitent de cette occasion de travailler à la paix internationale.

Les femmes des E.U. ont concentré leur intérêt sur les discussions du Sénat au sujet de la participation à la Cour internationale de La Haye. Les délégations étaient dans les galeries du Sénat le 17 décembre. Dix-huit sociétés féministes ont suivi les délibérations et tandis que les adversaires, ayant à leur tête le sénateur Borah, dressent des plans pour faire échouer ce projet, rien n'empêchera l'adhésion de l'Amérique. La Ligue des électrices fait les efforts les plus sérieux pour la réalisation de la paix sur la terre. Miss Lathrop a été nommée membre du comité de l'enfance à la Société des nations.

Grande-Bretagne.

Session parlementaire.—Elle s'ouvre le 2 février. L'Union nationale des Sociétés pour l'égalité civique, la Ligue de la liberté des femmes et l'Alliance Sainte Jeanne se sont unies pour demander que le discours de rentrée du Roi fasse mention de l'intention du gouvernement de discuter quelques-unes des réformes les plus urgentes: emploi des femmes mariées, légitimation des enfants par le mariage subséquent des parents, franchise égale. Cette dernière question a provoqué un mouvement d'opinion considérable dans toutes les parties du pays.

Hollande.

Campagne pour une nouvelle loi sur le mariage.—L'ancienne loi basée le Code Napoléon, a pour principe que le mari est le maître de la famille, de la femme et des enfants. Le régime de la communauté est la loi du mariage et le mari administre tous les biens; une femme mariée ne peut faire de contrats, accepter ou refuser des dons, remettre des dettes, acheter ou vendre (sauf les articles du ménage), sans une procuration de son mari. Le père est le tuteur des enfants mineurs, il administre leurs biens et jouit de l'usufruit. Un nouveau projet de loi a été présenté par B. Bakker-Nort, député; il n'a pas encore la majorité, mais cela viendra. Il comprend: Abolition du pouvoir marital, droit de la femme d'user et de disposer de son propre bien et de son salaire, droit égal sur les enfants.

La "Petite Entente" des Femmes.

C'est un groupe de sociétés féministes appartenant à cinq contrées: Roumanie, Yougoslavie, Grèce, Tchecoslovaquie, et Pologne. Elle s'est fondée pendant le Congrès de Rome; son objet est d'organiser le mouvement féministe et de travailler à la paix. D'après les statuts, il y aura une conférence annuelle dans chacune des cinq contrées successivement. Cette année, la 3^e conférence a eu lieu en Grèce du 6 au 13 décembre. Les questions discutées (préparées à la conférence de Belgrade) étaient: Situation légale des femmes mariées; situation légale des femmes fonctionnaires; relations économiques entre les contrées de la P. E. Minorités nationales. A toutes les séances, une foule nombreuse remplissait la salle. Pendant les conférences, une exposition de femmes artistes a été organisée au Lyceum Club d'Athènes. Une réception par le maire d'Athènes, un concert de musique nationale, des danses populaires, un thé offert par le Conseil National des femmes, une réception au Lyceum Club, ont été donnés.

Mme. L. Petkovich, présidente de la Petite Entente, et de la jeune Croix-Rouge yougoslave, a été élue présidente du Conseil national des femmes.

Allemagne.

Nous apprenons la mort de Carolina Michaelis de Vasconcellos, professeur de philosophie à l'Université de Coimbra (Portugal), auteur de l'Histoire de la littérature portugaise, âgée de 75 ans, et de Ottilie Hoffman, âgée de 90 ans, champion de l'antialcoolisme.

Culpabilité légale des manœuvres abortives.—Une importante controverse a lieu en ce moment dans les milieux féministes et les cercles médicaux. Les socialistes demandent l'abolition absolue des peines. Dans le nouveau code pénal de février 1925 des adoucissements de peine et même la remise de la peine dans certains cas étaient accordés. L'Association médicale nationale, à son meeting de Leipzig en juillet, a énergiquement affirmé la culpabilité légale de l'avortement, mais elle a demandé des sécurités légales pour les docteurs dans les cas où la mère est en danger. Le Conseil National des femmes, à l'Assemblée de Dresden,

a soutenu ce point de vue. On attend la décision du Reichstag.

Les élections au Landtag de Bade ont eu lieu en octobre. Il y a eu 6 femmes élues: deux du centre, deux social-démocrates, une démocrate, et une conservatrice.

Autriche.

La cause des femmes est en progrès. Il y a quelques mois une femme a acquis pour la première fois le titre d'ingénieur à l'Ecole supérieure technique de Vienne; une deuxième femme, K. Bohn, vient d'obtenir ce titre. Il y a quelques semaines, une femme a été nommée pour la première fois "Commercialrat" (Conseiller commercial); c'est Frau Wagner, présidente de la Société des modistes; et en janvier une autre a été nommée "Hofrat" (conseiller à la Cour); c'est Frau Sprung, présidente du Conseil national des femmes. Le dernier titre n'est généralement accordé qu'aux hauts fonctionnaires. Nous apprenons la mort de Frau E. Stradel, députée de 1920 à 1923, et de Frau T. Hinsen-kamp, fondatrice de l'Association des intérêts féminins.

Hongrie.

L'Economie politique et la paix.—Des conférences faites par les meilleurs économistes du pays sur l'E. P. internationale ont soulevé un vif intérêt. Celle du Dr. Balkangy sur le libre échange international a montré que le libre échange était le facteur principal de la paix; que l'erreur de point de vue de nos politiciens protectionnistes pouvait avoir des conséquences graves. Frau V. Glucklick, présidente de l'Union hongroise, a proposé que le libre échange soit mis au programme de la conférence économique de la Société des Nations.

Protection des enfants.—Une enquête sur les enfants indigents et les lois favorables à leur relèvement a réuni les chefs de toutes les organisations de protection infantile. Une pression sera exercée sur les membres du Parlement en faveur des enfants. Une pétition a été envoyée au Ministre de l'Inst. Pub. pour qu'il élève l'âge de l'instruction obligatoire jusqu'à 14 ans, et au Ministre du "Public Welfare" pour qu'il développe les Homes temporaires en vue du sauvetage de l'enfance.

Anna Kéthly, la seule femme députée, a dénoncé les organisations internationales (capitalistes, clergé, socialistes, etc.) qui, au lieu de s'opposer à la guerre la préparent. Elle a fait scandale dans ce Parlement impérialiste.

Terre-Neuve.

Pour la première fois, des femmes se sont présentées aux élections municipales, sans succès d'ailleurs; mais il y a bon espoir pour l'avenir et ces élections ont montré aux femmes la nécessité de s'intéresser à la vie civique.

Australie.

Au congrès de Paris, chaque pays ayant droit à 12 déléguées, l'Australie enverra des représentantes de toutes ses provinces.

Un enseignement civique va être organisé pour inculquer aux femmes le sentiment international.

Australie du Sud.—Un bill sur l'adoption des enfants propose qu'un enfant pourra être adopté par un ménage ou par une personne mariée avec l'autorisation du conjoint; ou par un célibataire du même sexe, ayant au moins 18 ans de plus que l'enfant, ou, s'il est d'un sexe opposé, 40 ans de plus. La situation des parents adoptifs sera la même à l'égard de l'enfant que celle des parents naturels, et leur nom sera ajouté au nom de l'enfant.

AU SÉNAT FRANÇAIS.

Séance du 21 Janvier, 1926.

On a adopté ensuite une proposition de loi de Mr. Louis Martin et de plusieurs de ses collègues, portant que, en cas de désaccord entre le père et la mère pour le consentement à donner au mariage d'un mineur, le consentement de l'un d'eux suffira, à condition que le consentant ne soit pas déchu de la puissance paternelle.

"A Sa Majesté, la Femme.—Homage de son ex-Majesté, l'Homme." Tel est le titre significatif du nouveau livre qui va paraître prochainement à Paris. L'auteur en est M. Leopold Katscher, depuis presque un demi-siècle champion international du suffrage des femmes, auteur de "Les Femmes dans les Sociétés Secrètes," etc.

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