

WOMEN'S NEWS

JUS SUFFRAGII

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD.

Dear Friends and Fellow Workers,

Since 1904 the Alliance has worked for equality for women, except for the war years of 1914-1918, when we laid aside our political work and gave ourselves wholeheartedly to the special calls made on us.

Since 1923 we have laboured in the twin fields of feminism and peace because we believe that peace is necessary to human happiness and welfare.

Is this winter of 1936 another such crisis as 1914? Is the more than medieval savagery in Abyssinia, Palestine and Spain, with prisons groaning with men and women tortured for opinions and not for deeds, another challenge to women again temporarily to lay aside feminism? I think not.

Feminism is the faith of women who believe in individual freedom and responsibility. It is but the women's side to the great doctrine of freedom of thought and speech, of ordered self-discipline, of self-government, of free loyalty to the community, of equal opportunity and mutual assistance which in the last century effected a world wide change from medieval to modern conceptions and produced the most amazing progress in science, health, standard of living and amenities of any century known to us. Because our material power has outgrown our spiritual conceptions we are allowing our inventions to bring torture and death, poverty and tyranny instead of happiness, health, riches and freedom.

The woman's movement now is in the van of those who are working to prevent the world slipping back into despotism. If we insist on our rights as human beings we are fighting the battle of every man who suffers for his race, his creed, his class or his opinions. Men are impatiently throwing away their liberties because they would not use them wisely for the wellbeing of all mankind without distinction of nationality or sex. Women, even where they have won political freedom, are too near the fight to undervalue this great possession.

Let us this winter spread our gospel courageously. It does not clash with peace, on the contrary the equality we ask for ourselves must be given freely to all others. Wealth and opportunity, education and trade must be shared with all without distinction of race, colour, creed or nationality. Peace can only rest on the organisation of the whole world as one community, where rightful claims are granted and national gangsters are ruthlessly suppressed.

Our one great enemy is lack of faith before the despot state. We must meet faith with faith, despotism by discipline, militarism by mutual assistance, grievance by remedies, hate by love.

M. I. CORBETT ASHBY.

Brussels Board Meeting.
September 1936.

ALLIANCE BOARD MEETING IN BRUSSELS.

A meeting of the Board was held in Brussels on September 9th and 10th, the President, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, presiding, and with the following members present: Mlle. Gourd, Mme. Malaterre-Sellier, Miss Manus, Miss Piepers, Mme. Plaminkova, Miss Neilans, Miss Schain, Mrs. Spiller and Mme. Wolfova.

The President expressed the Board's sympathy with Mme. Charaoui Pacha, prevented from attending by the

sad death of her son-in-law. She then had three pleasant duties to perform: to congratulate Miss Rosa Manus on receiving the Order of Officer of Orange Nassau, for her services to feminism and peace—an honour seldom conferred on a woman. The President spoke of the great success of the International Peace Congress, of which Miss Manus had been the Organising Secretary. Secondly congratulations were sent to

Mme. Brunschvicg on the occasion of the first meeting of the Board since her appointment as Under Secretary of State for Education in France; and thirdly, congratulations to Dr. Bertha Lutz, President of the Auxiliary in Brazil, who has just taken her seat as a Member of Parliament.

The first work of the Board was to fill the place left vacant by the sad death of Miss Walin, and Mlle. Marcelle Renson, the distinguished Belgian lawyer, was co-opted, and also asked to serve on the Admissions Committee, where her legal knowledge will be of great value. The appointment of a Chairman to replace Miss Walin on the Committee of Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women was not made, as an enquiry to ascertain clearly the views of the affiliated societies as to the main lines of policy was not complete.

The appointment of Alliance delegates to the Congress of the International Council of Women in Dubrovnik had to be revised, as, owing to the postponement of the League Assembly, Mlle. Gourd cannot leave Geneva, and Mrs. Rama Rau is leaving for India. The Alliance will, however, be admirably represented by Mlle. Atanatskovich, Mme. Wolfova and Mlle. Renson.

The question of action in regard to the Status of Women Enquiry now being undertaken by the League of Nations and the International Labour Office was discussed at length, so as to ensure an adequate expression of views by the Alliance when the question finally comes before the Assembly, and also to issue general instructions to those members who will be present at the Assembly this year.

Among other general and administrative questions, finance must always have an important place, and on this occasion there was good news to report. Although the accounts are not yet finally wound up, it is now known that a considerable sum will come to the Alliance from the sales of the Turkish Stamps. Very warm thanks and congratulations were sent to Mlle. Ginsberg, to whose brilliant brain, endless resource and inexhaustible energy the Alliance owes the scheme and its happy result, though the Board did not fail to thank Mlle. Gourd for her very valuable share in the work and responsibility. The Board is planning to use part of this money for a scheme of active propaganda, because everyone feels that it is indeed "now or never" that freedom and equality must be actively upheld.

There was another unexpected gift to Alliance funds, received not without sadness. When we regretfully announced the death of Mr. Jaakoff Prelooker, we did not know that he had indeed remembered his life-long interest in the Alliance in his will, and next month we shall give the touching little history of his legacy to us.

During its meeting, the Board was most hospitably entertained at two delightful dinner parties. Mme. la Baronne Boël, President of the National Council of Women of Belgium, invited us to dinner at her beautiful house in the country. After a delightful drive over the fields of Waterloo and through the charming pastoral Belgian country, our eyes were delighted by a wide-spread view over rolling country without, and within by a mass of exquisite flowers. It was hard to leave such a lovely spot behind us, and very warm were our thanks to the Baronne for her friendly hospitality so cordially seconded by her husband.

On the following evening, Mme. Ciselet and some of her colleagues of the Belgian Auxiliary, "Egalité," gave us an intimate and entertaining evening at the Cercle de l'Avenue, a charming Club where the grey pannelled walls, recalling Balzac's typical "boiserie grise," were in piquant contrast to a modern "bar." Not, let me hasten to add, that the Board, enjoying lively conversation after an excellent dinner, felt any need for additional stimulant!

DENMARK.

It is with the very greatest pleasure that we announce that Dr. Ingeborg Hansen, Member of the Alliance Board, is now a member of the Landsting, the Upper House or Senate of the Danish Parliament. Dr. Hansen has for some years been on the list of Substitutes and has now taken her place as a member to fill a vacancy. We congratulate Dr. Hansen with all our hearts and rejoice that this distinguished woman lawyer has now yet another field for her activity. She belongs to the Social Democratic Party.

Mrs. Vang Lauridsen has been a Member of the Landsting for some six months and has now been re-elected. She is a Member of the Left or Liberal Party, and is President of one of the Branches of the Alliance Auxiliary. Anna Westergaard, well known in all feminist circles and connected with the national and international Open Door, has become substitute for the former Minister of Justice, Mr. Zahle, and belongs to the Party of the Radical Left.

BRAZIL.

There is a really exciting piece of news to report, namely, that Dr. Bertha Lutz, the President of the Brazilian Federation for Women's Progress and a Member of the Alliance Board, has been called upon to take her seat in Parliament for the remainder of the session. Under the Brazilian constitutional system, when a vacancy occurs, a bye-election is not held, but the non-elected member of the party to which the seat had fallen, who polled the largest number of votes fills the vacancy. Dr. Lutz, in fact, polled only 54 votes less than the member actually elected, and we can well believe that if there had been just 55 more women electors she would have achieved this direct election. We congratulate her and wish her good luck.

Several more women have been elected as Mayors and County Councillors. Dr. Maria Luisa Bittencourt has been studying public finance at Radcliffe College in the U.S.A., under professors of Harvard, it being an innovation for Harvard to admit women. Dr. Bittencourt's thesis is on a comparative study of the budgets of Brazil and Canada, and this seems to us a particularly suitable subject, as we believe that women would be specially successful as Finance Ministers.

SWEDEN.

The number of women elected in the recent elections to the Riksdag (2nd Chamber) has risen from 5 to certainly 9, almost certainly 10, and possibly even 11. The List System employed has made it impossible to be quite certain of these two last results in time for us to go to press. The Labour (Social Democrat) Party has: Agda Ostlund, Rut Gustafson, Olivida Nordgren, Blenda Björck, Hildur Alvé, Elsa Johansson. The Popular—former Liberal—Party has Kerstin Hesselgren, formerly a member of the First Chamber, and Beth Hennings; the Conservative Party has (probably) Ebon Anderson, and the Communists, Solveig Rönn Christianson. Miss Hesselgren was put on a special list by the Popular Party, but she is not a member and has reserved the right to sit as an independent member. It was her own reputation and the enthusiasm of women which secured her election.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING, COPENHAGEN.

In 1896 an exhibition organised by women realised a surplus and it was decided to use it to start a "Woman's Building"—a house where training schools for women, lodgings for women, rooms for their meetings should be gathered under one roof and where there should also be an hotel and restaurant.

It is nowadays impossible to combine in one building homes and rooms for business as meetings must be held

in a central district. So we divided the scheme and prepared for a building with rooms for meetings, offices and a restaurant and hotel. In 1929 we bought some old houses in the very heart of the old part of Copenhagen, opposite the fine old Church of the Holy Spirit and only one minute's walk from "Strøget," the main street, of Copenhagen. In 1935 these old houses were pulled down and the Women's Building arose from the design of a young woman architect.

We have two halls for meetings, concerts, etc., in the basement. On the ground floor there are 4 shops, all rented by women; on the 1st floor a big restaurant for 200-250 people and three rooms for meetings; the 2nd and 3rd floor are used as offices for different women's organisations: Dansk Kvindesamfund, the Women Clerks Organisation and the Copenhagen Branch of the Housewives Association; also by a woman Teacher of Gymnastics, a woman Chiropodist, salons for robes, beauty culture and needlework, and by three women lawyers, myself and two young solicitors. The 4th and 5th Floors are occupied by the Hotel Cecil, managed by two women one of whom has managed an hotel in Copenhagen already, while the other has studied hotel work in Copenhagen, Elsinore, London, Berlin and France.

We are very proud of our "Women's Building," which should be finished by December 1st. At present we are all in it together with the joiners, painters, engineers, etc., but by then we hope to have the restaurant and committee rooms ready for the Opening and for a small Exhibition of Women's Work and Art.

INGEBORG HANSEN.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

SEPTEMBER 3RD TO 6TH, 1936.

"Peace is at Stake" was the call and the nations rallied. Over 4,000 delegates from 35 different countries poured into Brussels during those first sunny days of September, bringing together the combined powers of 750 national and 40 international organisations, and of every creed, class, and interest imaginable: for instance, conservatives, liberals, socialists and communists spoke from one platform. It was a remarkable experience. The immense hall of the Palais du Centenaire on the outskirts of the city was full to overflowing, and all listened intently as Lord Cecil and M. Pierre Cot gave an inspiring start to the Congress, supported by such well known men and women as M. Herriot, Mme. Fridtjof Nansen, Professor Wang, Professor Ward, and M. Schwernik.

The next morning the Hall of Commissions was the centre of interest. The vast assembly broke up into a dozen or so groups, so as to study specialised aspects of the means to peace. Trade Unions, Ex-Service Men, Churches, Arts, Co-operatives, Educators, Youth, were some of the divisions formed.

One of the most dramatic to watch was the Commission of Aviators, where for the first time one saw the famous young pilots of several nations, surrounded by an intent crowd of mechanics and engineers, seriously discussing together how man can be saved from the tremendous destructive power of aviation; and concluding that the only way of assuring security was by replacing national air forces by an international force, now that man's conquest of the air transcends all frontiers. This suggestion of an International Air Force has been turned down as impracticable on previous occasions, but has now been voted as not only practicable but urgently necessary by men who ought to know.

Very useful work was done also by the group of Scientists who met for the first time to discuss their

contribution to peace, and besides endorsing the four points of the I.P.C.—the sanctity of treaty obligations, reduction of armaments and suppression of profit from the manufacture of arms, support for the League of Nations and the establishment of effective machinery for remedying conditions likely to cause war—they decided to remain in touch with each other for combined efforts towards peace.

The Parliamentary Commission also decided they must meet at intervals and especially before the Assembly of the League of Nations, a decision which may have very far-reaching results.

The Peasants, a tremendous group, who had to have a special 'Palais' of their own, stressed the dreadful suffering brought on peasant life by war. For this reason a greater sense of political responsibility among peasants was advocated, and for the first time in history one heard the united expression of peasant sentiment in favour of peace, a refusal to beat their ploughshares into swords and their pruning hooks into spears.

A very practical commission was that of the Economists, who have, in fact, already arranged in five countries for organisations to continue the work of the Congress by studying subjects such as the redistribution of raw materials, the lowering of tariff barriers, unemployment, and so on.

And there was, of course, a Commission of Women, which, with Miss Josephine Schain as President, Mme. Lippens as Vice-President, and Miss Dingman and Mme. Duchene as rapporteurs, did practical research on such questions as an international plebiscite, an international team of speakers, and international exchange of information. Readers of Jus may also be interested to know that the official Alliance representatives at the Congress were Miss Josephine Schain and Mme. Plaminkova, and that Mme. Malaterre Sellier and Mrs. Corbett Ashby were on the Executive Committee, while Miss Rosa Manus was the Honorary Organising Secretary.

We hope that those 4,000 delegates, who represent literally millions of men and women, will carry back to their countries and to their societies an inspired determination to organise in support of the I.P.C., which with their support alone can continue as a practical and efficient organisation to prevent the forces of militarism from leading humanity to its own destruction by the arms which science has placed at its disposal.

M. MATHIESON.

NOTE.—Madame Charaoui Pacha, President of the Union Féministe Egyptienne, was kind enough to send direct to the Editor a copy of the suggestions presented by her society to the R.U.P. Space does not, unfortunately, allow us to publish this interesting document, but briefly it states that while the sanctity of treaties must be observed, changing circumstances must make revision possible; that disarmament must be preceded by a real effort to find a solution of the causes of war, notably economic difficulties; that the first essential for the maintenance of peace is the disappearance of conscription, and the control of civil aviation, together with the establishment of a single International Air Force under the control of the League of Nations.

BULGARIA.

The 30th Congress of the Bulgarian Women's Union took place in Plevna from the 5th to 8th July, marking the 35th year of its active work. Two public meetings were held on: The Union's Thirty Years' Work, and Marriage and the Family.

A Resolution was adopted for the recognition of Civil Marriage as the legal form and the compulsory celebration of a civil marriage before the religious

ceremony. Another Resolution demanded a Family Law to assure equal rights and responsibilities for men and women as spouses and parents.

A Report was presented on the immediate initiative necessary to ensure peace. The Bulgarian Women's Union has from its foundation based itself on peace between nations, and this 30th Congress re-affirmed with emphasis its support of peace and horror of war. Bulgarian women have adhered to the Rassemblement Universel pour la Paix. They are convinced that only by the intelligent and general revision of the Peace Treaties so as to establish the freedom of all peoples, can humanity and justice reign throughout the world.

This Congress aroused a lively interest among the public and its sessions were very largely attended by both men and women.

D. IWANOWA.

AN APPEAL OF A YOUNG LEADER.

I would like to raise the question in Jus Suffragii how to approach the young generation of women to enlist and work for the women's cause. Being one of the delegates to the Congress at Istanbul in April, 1935, and having followed the proceedings with interest, I was astonished that this question was not touched on.

It seems to me that every movement has to appeal to youth and educate it in its spirit; because having no young followers the movement has no future. It is much easier to impress the mind of a youngster than to educate older women who have already shaped their mind on different questions. When young women meet obstacles in their way because of their sex, they understand that there is an international women's problem.

I would suggest that groups of young girls between 16—18 should be formed in each country. These groups would have to be guided by experienced feminists. The history of Women's Franchise, Legal Status of women in different countries should be studied and debated on. International debates could be arranged in order to promote international friendship and peace.

Three years ago I founded a circle of young women, most of them fellow students of the Hebrew University, affiliated to the Palestine Jewish Women Equal Rights Association. Our aim is to study the problems of Women's Suffrage. We meet twice monthly where different members lecture on certain questions followed by debates. (Women in the prehistoric age. The women in the Bible, New Testament and Koran. Legal status of women in Palestine. The Labour movement and women. Women in science and arts, etc.). Sometimes a book is proposed to be read and a talk is given on it.

I would like to hear from elders suggestions and advice towards this problem, so that youngsters should find life better than we did.

SHOSHANA ZELMANS,
Chairman, J.J.W.E.R.A.

CEYLON.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's Political Union the following Resolutions were passed:

"In view of the recent announcement in the Press of opening a Hospital for Women in Galle and the likelihood of further development of Women's Welfare Centres throughout the Island, the Women's Political Union would recommend the advisability of giving women graduates from the Ceylon Medical College a special course in training at the Lying-in-Home to better equip them for such appointments. This might be either by regular appointment as House Surgeon or by otherwise providing opportunities for practical experience."

"The Women's Political Union would draw the

attention of the Ministry of Health to the correspondence in 1931 on the subject of special provision for mentally deficient children and urges the immediate establishment of a Home for such cases."

It was resolved to renew the Union's affiliation with the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.

GERMANY.

A most interesting and instructive report on the Nationality of Married Women has appeared in the well-known "Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht," Vol. VI. (published by de Gruyter, Berlin-Leipzig, 1936), in the form of an article by Dr. Angèle Auburtin. It is an excellent historical study of the problem and the efforts made for its solution. The author's own view is on the lines of that held by the Alliance. Numerous footnotes and quotations make the report valuable for experts and societies studying the question.

The present German Government from the first took administrative steps to abolish women's work as judges and on juries. In July a formal order was issued which closes to women a career as judge or advocate. Those who have passed the earlier stages may be given posts of a subaltern kind, such as secretaries, etc. No women can serve on a jury whatever the nature of the case. Women law students may hope to find employment in welfare work, private or public, or in business life, but not in the profession of law.

D.v.V.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Women's Freedom League have received a letter from the Home Office informing them that their Petition on the subject of the Nationality of Women has been laid before the King, but that the Secretary of State was unable, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to advise His Majesty to issue any Commands in the matter.

The Women's Freedom League have replied that they are keenly disappointed at the attitude taken by the Government in regard to this subject, more especially when it is remembered that in 1931 the delegate from the United Kingdom in the Assembly of the League of Nations declared its policy to be that:

"The British Government considers it right that all disabilities of married women in matters of nationality should be removed, and that, so far as nationality is concerned, a married woman should be in the same position as a man—married or unmarried—or any single woman."

Their letter goes on to say:

"We fail to understand why the British Government has departed from its declared policy of 1931, and we urge the Government to bring in and pass into law without delay a Measure which will give to British women an independent right to their own nationality, a right which ought not to be taken away from them automatically by the mere fact of their marriage with an alien."

F. A. UNDERWOOD.

OBITUARY.

We regret to learn of the death of Miss M. M. Homersham, who for many years had acted as Auditor of the Alliance accounts. She was something of a pioneer in this field and was admitted to the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors in 1922, becoming a Fellow in 1925. With considerable courage she started in practice on her own account and made a success of her business, in spite of the extremely unfavourable business conditions at the time. She was always ready to give help and advice to her colleagues, and in many other ways did much to improve the position of the woman worker.

HUNGARY.

On July 23rd took place the National Demonstration for the International Campaign of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, known as the People's Mandate to Governments.

Representatives of six organisations: the Feministak Egyesülete, the Hungarian Peace Society, the Hungarian Cobden Association, the Hungarian Esperanto Association (Auxiliaries of five international organisations), as well as the Hungarian Women Writers' Circle and the Club of Women in Business and Professions, were in the deputation that was received by the Councillor Zoltán Baranyai, who deputised for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The signatures of 12,884 men and women of all classes and occupations in various Hungarian towns proved that also in Hungary people demand peace.

The list was headed by six names forming the Comité d'Honneur: The Archbishop of Kalocsa, Count Gyula Zichy, the Bishop of the Reformed Church in Debrecen, Dezső Balthazár, the Chief Rabbi of Budapest, Simon Hevesi, the former Minister of Education, György Lukács, Anna Kéthly, Member of Parliament, the writer and poet, Mihály Babits, and the Duchess of Odescalchi, Klára Andrássy.

The Mandate-sheets were presented in an artistic case, ornamented by the PAX badge of the W.I.L.P.F.

Mrs. Eugenie Miskolczy Meller recorded the history and aim of the campaign to voice the mute desire of the peoples for peace. In the name of the W.I.L. she introduced the delegates of the organisations, who emphasised their special fields of activity and their adherence to the Mandate campaign. Dr. Bella Kunváry stated that many more signatures could have been obtained, but for the intimidation of people who did not dare to sign.

Councillor Baranyai, in his reply, said that, in the name of the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he welcomed the deputation and assured the delegates that the Hungarian Government's, as well as the Hungarian people's, aim and endeavour is peace, and he could have made nine millions of Hungarians sign this Mandate. He quoted Count Apponyi, who said that peace cannot be maintained without justice; peace and justice are inseparable; it is only a question which must precede the other. He thanked the delegates for their activities and begged them to continue, especially by making use of their international connections and emphasising the wish of Hungary for peace.

According to Councillor Baranyai's views it is only abroad that pacifist propaganda is needed.

E. M. MELLER.

INDIA.

The following is a manifesto issued on behalf of the All-India Women's Conference to Candidates for the coming elections to the legislatures:—

"We hereby desire to make an appeal to all candidates for the various legislatures to keep in mind questions concerning the general welfare and the social, economic and political progress of the country for which we stand."

It is now a recognised fact that women have their own special contribution to make in the public life of every country and the educated women of India are fully alive to their duties and responsibilities. For the attainment of full opportunities of service, we feel that all sex disqualifications should be removed and that wide measures of social and educational reform should be sponsored by our legislators. To this end we draw your special attention to the following questions which we consider to be of urgent importance.

(1). Are you in favour of and will you give your active support to equal opportunities for all by removal

of untouchability and sex disqualification, whether legal or social, or in any sphere of public activity?

(2). Are you in favour of and will you give your active support to educational reform by instituting free compulsory and universal primary education, by removal of mass illiteracy, by a remodelling of the entire system of secondary education, with a view to turning out useful citizens and by instituting vocational training?

(3). Are you in favour of and will you give your active support to Rural Reconstruction by patronage and development of indigenous and cottage industries and improved sanitation and medical facilities?

(4). Are you in favour of and will you give your active support to social reforms such as the removal of Purdah and Polygamy, early marriage and immoral traffic in women and children, and the protection of young people from the evils of drugs, drink, tobacco, exploitation and cruelty?

(5). Are you in favour of and will you give your active support to public health questions such as infant and maternity welfare centres and crèches, and the early formation of a National Tuberculosis Association, adequate measures to cope with social diseases, leprosy, cancer, etc.?

(6). Will you support social insurance for the sick, aged, unemployed and injured by accidents, and maternity benefits?

(7). Will you actively support the solution of unemployment both among the labouring and educated classes?

(8). Will you give your active support to the protection of civil liberties?"

The All India Congress Committee has issued an election manifesto to the country. There is this paragraph in it with regard to the removal of sex disabilities:—

"The Congress has already declared that it stands for the removal of all sex disabilities, whether legal or social or in any sphere of public activity. It expressed itself in favour of maternity benefits and the protection of women workers."

"The women of India have already taken a leading part in the struggle for freedom, and the Congress looks forward to their sharing in equal measure with the men of India, the privileges and obligations of the citizens of a free India."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

China. The National Government has issued an Edict which states that all Chinese citizens, men and women, shall enjoy equal franchise in the elections to the National Assembly, which is to meet in November to adopt a constitution. In the notices of this event in the press it is not stated whether eligibility is also to be on equal terms.

Ceylon. The *Catholic Citizen* states that the curious anomaly by which women had the legislative franchise but not the municipal franchise has now been removed, and women can now vote in municipal elections.

France. Just before the holidays the French Chamber again passed a Bill for Woman Suffrage with a single dissentient vote. But the Chamber has adopted such bills before and the Senate has always contrived to defeat them or prevent discussion on them, and its tactics do not appear to have changed—perhaps the Deputies relied on that?

Great Britain. Perhaps it is not exactly "news," but yet it is interesting to learn that one of the first "air mail" letters ever posted, during a short experimental service to celebrate the coronation

of the late King, was from the Women's Social and Political Union to Mr. Asquith. It said "Remember Votes for Women in 1912."

Philippine Islands. The President in a special message to the Assembly has urged the speedy passage of a Bill for a plebiscite to be taken on woman suffrage.

U.S.A. On August 26th, the 16th anniversary of the Constitutional Amendment granting votes to women, a 3 cent. stamp was issued bearing the head of Susan Anthony. This has been based on a bust made by a woman sculptor, Mrs. Johnson, and bears the words "Suffrage for Women." Immense numbers were sold on the first day of issue.

JAPAN.

Mrs. Gauntlett writes to us: Our women are very active in their work for women's suffrage and the general public seems to understand the why and wherefore of our movement. We have been, and still are, very busy helping the men in their special campaign for "Clean Elections." There are five women on the National Committee for Clean Elections and there are hundreds of them serving for the same purpose throughout the country. There are now many organisations which have woman suffrage on their programme.

Mrs. Gauntlett adds that she herself is very busy with preparations and money-raising for the Japanese delegation to the Women's Pan-Pacific Conference in Canada next July, over which she will preside as International Chairman.

WOMEN IN THE UKRAINE.

The Alliance of Ukrainian Women, which is one of the two societies affiliated to our International Alliance in Poland, continues to grow. It has now 75 Branches, 829 Peasant Women's Circles, making a total membership of over 50,000. It now issues two papers, one is a small sheet specially for the use of the peasant women, while the other has been newly founded for more general news of the movement.

At the last Annual Meeting, held in March, Mme. Milena Rudnycka was re-elected President.

AUTHORS are invited to forward MSS of all kinds for prompt publication. Fiction is specially required. £50 cash is offered in prizes for Poems. Catalogue and advice free. Address: STOCKWELL, Ltd., 29, Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

SECTION FRANCAISE.

NOUVELLES BREVES, DE TOUS PAYS.

Message de la Présidente. Nous espérons publier ce message intégralement au numéro prochaine. Pour le moment, retenons l'admirable péroraison:

"Notre plus grand ennemi est le manque de foi devant l'Etat despotique. Il nous faut confronter la foi par une autre foi — le despotisme par la discipline — le militarisme par l'assistance mutuelle, les griefs par les remèdes, la haine par l'amour."

Brésil. Par suite d'une vacance au Parlement du Brésil, Dr. Bertha Lutz, Présidente de notre auxiliaire brésilienne a été nommée députée; ceci en vertu du fait qu'elle était deuxième sur la liste de son parti aux dernières élections n'ayant obtenu que 55 voix de moins que le candidat élu. Nos félicitations.

Plusieurs autres femmes ont été élues maires et conseillers. Dr. Maria Luisa Bittencourt est en train de préparer une thèse sur les finances comparées du Canada et du Brésil, à l'Université de Harvard.

Allemagne. Une étude documentée sur la question de la Nationalité de la femme mariée par Dr. Angele Auburtin vient de paraître chez de Gruyter, Berlin, Leipzig. Le Gouvernement actuel interdit aux femmes d'exercer les fonctions de juge et de juré. En Juillet un décret leur a fermé la carrière d'avocat. Les femmes peuvent encore occuper des postes subalternes de secrétaires et celles qui ont fait leurs études de droit peuvent s'employer comme assistantes sociales, ou trouver des places dans le commerce, mais le Barreau leur est rigoureusement fermé.

Ceylan. La Women's Political Union de Ceylan attire l'attention du Ministère et des Services de Santé sur la nécessité d'instruire les étudiantes du Collège Médical dans la pratique des accouchements et dans tout ce qui touche le service social de maternité. Elle rappelle aussi sa correspondance en 1931 sur le sujet d'une provision spéciale d'Institutions pour les enfants anormaux et retardés.

Les femmes de Ceylan peuvent voter désormais dans les élections municipales.

Danemark. Dr. Ingeborg Hansen membre du Board de l'Alliance vient de passer du rang de substitut à celui de Sénateur en titre, dans le Landsting. Dr. Hansen est avocate et appartient au parti social démocrate.

Mrs. Vang Lauridsen a été réélue au Landsting Anna Westergaard devient substitut pour l'ancien ministre de la Justice, Mr. Zahlé.

France. Juste avant les vacances, la Chambre des députés a voté le suffrage des femmes à l'unanimité, sauf une voix. Cela est déjà arrivé plus d'une fois et n'empêche pas le Sénat de poursuivre sa tactique d'obstruction.

Chine. Le Gouvernement national a publié un édit décrétant que les citoyens chinois des deux sexes auront des droits égaux de suffrage dans les élections pour l'Assemblée nationale, qui doit se réunir en novembre et adopter une constitution.

Philippines. Le Président, dans un message spécial à l'Assemblée a recommandé le vote sans délai d'une loi qui soumettrait au plébiscite la question du Suffrage féminin.

Etats Unis d'Amérique. Le 26 août, seizième anniversaire de l'Amendement à la Constitution qui accorda le droit de suffrage féminin, il y eut une issue spéciale de timbres représentant la tête de Susan Anthony, dessin inspiré par le buste d'une femme sculpteur Mrs. Johnson.

Inde. La Conférence féministe pan-indoue a publié un manifeste dont le but est d'atteindre tous les candidats aux prochaines élections législatives.

Ce manifeste qui est aussi un questionnaire demande aux candidats, s'ils sont en faveur:—(1) de la disparition de l'intouchabilité et de l'inégalité de droits entre les sexes;

(2) d'une instruction gratuite et obligatoire, et d'une modification de l'enseignement secondaire pour y introduire la préparation professionnelle;

(3) d'une Reconstruction rurale qui favorise les industries villageoises et améliore l'hygiène et l'Assistance médicale?

(4) de réformes sociales qui auraient pour but d'abolir le Purdah, la polygamie, les mariages d'enfants, la traite et l'exploitation des femmes et des enfants, le libre commerce des stupéfiants et de l'alcool?

(5) d'un système d'assistance publique, de services d'hygiène pour lutter contre la tuberculose, la lèpre, le cancer, etc.; de la création de crèches et de sanatoria?

(6) d'un système d'assurances sociales contre la maladie, les accidents et le chômage?

(7) de l'étude des solutions pour réduire le chômage dans la classe ouvrière et les professions libérales?

Ce questionnaire conclut par une profession de foi où les femmes affirment leur volonté de partager également avec les hommes les privilèges et les obligations de l'Inde libre.

Ukraine. L'Alliance des femmes Ukrainiennes, affiliée à notre Alliance Internationale continue de prospérer. Elle a maintenant 75 succursales, 829 cercles de Paysannes, et au total 50,000 membres. La société publie deux bulletins, l'un destiné spécialement aux paysannes. A la réunion annuelle du mois de mars, Mme. Milena Rudnycka fut réélue Présidente.

Bulgarie. Le 30ième Congrès de l'Union des Femmes, bulgares se réunit à Plevna du 5 au 8 juillet.

Le Congrès adopta deux résolutions: l'une recommandant l'adoption d'un mariage civil, obligatoire et légal, qui précéderait le mariage religieux, l'autre demandant un Statut familial qui assurerait des droits égaux comme époux et parents, aux deux conjoints. Le 30ième Congrès des femmes bulgares, qui a adhéré au Rassemblement universel pour la paix, réaffirma son appui pour la paix et son horreur de la guerre.

Japon. Mrs. Gauntlett nous écrit: Nos associées japonaises font une propagande très active en faveur du suffrage des femmes et la compréhension du public est encourageante. Nous aidons les hommes qui font campagne pour des "élections propres."

Mrs. Gauntlett s'occupe activement d'organiser la délégation japonaise pour la Conférence pan-pacifique des femmes, qui aura lieu au Canada, en juillet prochain et dont elle-même doit être la présidente.

Hongrie. Le 23 juillet 1936, des déléguées de six organisations féminines de Hongrie, culturelles, professionnelles et autres, furent reçues en députation par le Conseiller Zoltan Baranyai, et présentèrent à celui-ci la pétition couverte de 12,884 signatures émanant de toutes les classes de la société hongroise, qui déclarent leur volonté de paix.

Mme. Meller introduisit les déléguées des diverses organisations. Dr. Bella Kunvary dit "qu'une certaine campagne d'intimidation, les avait empêchées de recueillir un plus grand nombre de signatures."

Le Conseiller Baranyai représentant le premier Ministre et le Ministre des Affaires étrangères, exprima sa sympathie aux déléguées et leur assura que le but et l'effort du Gouvernement hongrois et de son peuple tend à la Paix.

Mais suivant les paroles du Comte Apponyi "La Paix ne peut être maintenue sans la Justice." Toutes deux sont inséparables.

D'après le Conseiller, c'est plutôt à l'étranger qu'en Hongrie, qu'une propagande pacifiste est nécessaire.

Grande Bretagne. The Women's Freedom League a reçu une lettre du Ministère de l'Intérieur l'informant que sa Pétition sur la Nationalité de la Femme Mariée, ayant été considérée par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, celui-ci avait déclaré ne pouvoir statuer en aucune façon sur ce sujet.

La Women's Freedom League dans sa réponse exprime sa déception et rappelle combien l'attitude du Gouvernement aujourd'hui, est différente de celle de son délégué à la Société des Nations en 1931 qui avait déclaré:

"Le Gouvernement britannique juge équitable que toutes incapacités en matière de nationalité, disparaissent, et que sur la question de nationalité il n'y ait aucune différence entre une femme mariée et un homme, marié ou non."

Suède. Le nombre des femmes récemment élues au Riksdag (Deuxième Chambre) a passé de 5 à 10, très probablement, peut être même 11. Le Parti social démocrate a six candidates élues — le parti populaire (anciennement libéral) en a deux dont Kerstin Hesselgren dont la réputation internationale est établie. Le Parti conservateur et le Parti Communiste ont chacun une candidate élue.

Copenhague. Le Maison de la Femme. La place nous manque pour décrire cette Maison, dont l'origine date de 1896; Une exposition alors organisée par des femmes, réalisa un bénéfice qui fut employé pour l'érection d'un centre féminin, avec chambres, salles de réunion, de Conférences, restaurants, etc. — auxquels se sont adjoints aujourd'hui des bureaux, des salons pour le commerce et l'industrie, et au 4e et 5e étage un véritable hôtel, le Cecil, administré par deux femmes.

Le Congrès International pour la Paix à Bruxelles. S'est tenu du 3 au 6 septembre — et a réuni 4,000 délégués venant de 35 pays, représentant 750 organisations nationales et 40 internationales de toutes nuances, confessions et statut social.

La Commission des femmes avait Miss Schain comme présidente, Mme. Lippens vice-présidente, Miss Dingman et Mme. Duchêne rapporteurs.

L'Alliance était représentée par Miss Schain, Mme. Plaminkova, Mme. Malaterre-Sellier, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby et Miss Rosa Manus, étaient membres du Comité Exécutif.

ASSEMBLEE DE LA S.D.N.

LISTE DES FEMMES DANS LES DÉLÉGATIONS.

Australie	MRS. E. A. WATERWORTH
Danemark	Mlle. FORCHHAMMER.
Espagne	MME. I. O. DE PALENCIA.
Hongrie	LA COMTESSE APONYI.
Lithuanie	MME. CIURLIONIS.
Pays-Bas	MME. KLUYVER.
Roumanie	Mlle. VACARESCO.
Suède	Mlle. HESSELGREN.
France	MME. MALATERRE-SELLIER.
Portugal	MME. DE CASTRO E ALMEIDA.
Iran	MME. FATHMA SAYAH.
Norvège	Mlle. REUTZ.
U.R.S.S.	MME. KOLLONTAI
Autriche	PRINCESSE STARHEMBERG.
Pologne	MME. ADAMOVICZ.
Turquie	MME. MIHRI PEKTAS.

ROUMANIE.

L'Association pour l'Emancipation de la Femme Roumaine, dont la Présidente est Madame Hélène Meissner et qui est affiliée à l'Alliance, et l'Union des Femmes Roumaines, dont la Présidente est Mme. Marie Baiulescu, ont organisé ensemble un congrès dans la ville de Constantza, les 7, 8, 9 Septembre, pour discuter le programme suivant:

1. Le droit au travail de la femme selon ses aptitudes et sa volonté.
2. Nouveaux courants politiques, et sociaux Droits de la femme.
3. La recherche de la paternité.
4. Enfants délinquants; prisons de femmes.
5. Prostitution et Police des moeurs.
6. La femme dans l'assistance sociale.
7. La femme dans l'agriculture.
8. La Femme, l'éducatrice de la nation.
9. La Paix.
10. L'activité politique de la femme dans la situation actuelle de ses droits en Roumanie.

Chaque question fut exposée par une oratrice, et les discussions qui suivirent ont été extrêmement vives et intéressantes.

MARIE DIMITRIU CASTANO,
Vice-Président de l'Union des Femmes Roumaines.

COURS DE VACANCES

du 12 au 17 Octobre 1936.

à l' "HOTEL SEEHOP," HILTERFINGEN (Lac de Thoune).

Les difficultés actuelles menacent le caractère particulier de notre démocratie. C'est pourquoi l'Association suisse pour le Suffrage féminin désire organiser pour la première fois, un cours de vacances en collaboration avec le groupement: "Femme et démocratie."

Ce cours est destiné à fortifier le sentiment de notre responsabilité en faveur du maintien et du développement de nos institutions démocratiques et en même temps, à étudier les conditions générales de notre communauté démocratique.

Comme dans les précédents cours de vacances organisés par l'Association suisse pour le Suffrage féminin, des

exercices pratiques de présidence, discussion, etc., auront lieu. Du temps libre permettra aux participantes de jouir des beautés automnales du Lac.

Au programme figurent:

M. le Prof. NABOHLZ (Zurich): "La liberté démocratique en Suisse."

M. le Prof. de la HARPE (Neuchâtel): "Qu'est-ce qui conduit un pays à la dictature."

M. H. P. ZSCHOKKE (Bâle): "La liberté économique et M. Max WEBER (Berne): "notre démocratie actuelle"

Mlle. E. GOURD (Genève): "La responsabilité de la femme dans l'Etat démocratique."

Mlle. Maria FIERZ (Zurich): "La tolérance comme élément de liberté démocratique."

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