

# THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S NEWS

## JUS SUFFRAGII

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THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Ten Days in Geneva .....	1	Japan .....	4
Reports of International Meetings .....	2	Great Britain .....	4
New Zealand .....	2	The Women's Congress in the Ukraine .....	4
Holland.....	2	Germany .....	5
Alliance Congress in Istanbul .....	3	Industrial Legislation for Women .....	5
Reviews.....	4	Section Française .....	6

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### TEN DAYS IN GENEVA.

Miss Gourd and I, on behalf of the Alliance, were joint hostesses at a delightful reception at the International Club, which put us quickly into touch with the women delegates to the Assembly, our colleagues of the many women's organisations, our admirable friends of the Secretariat and the I.L.O. and our many Genevese friends.

A long day's meeting of the Liaison Committee had consolidated our plans for work and the next afternoon we met the women delegates in the new rooms of the women's disarmament committee. We cannot sufficiently thank them for their kindness in meeting us and hearing our views.

First we begged them to influence the Assembly to accept the six recommendations of the Committee against the traffic in women, with its strong condemnation of the system of regulation, and we deplored its introduction into some mandated territories. Lady Aberdeen pressed for a meeting of governments and experts against traffic in the far East and pleaded for help for the Russian women refugees forced by misery into prostitution.

Miss Barry gave an admirable summary of our minimum demands for women in equatorial Africa. No marriage below 14; consent of the girl above 14; recognition of Christian marriage and freedom for the widow.

The situation of women in the English and French Cameroons was criticized in the mandates committee's report and thanks to Miss Dannevig's persistence and courage some reforms in French Cameroons are already begun.

Mrs. Bigland gave our views on the desperate necessity for a minimum standard of humane treatment for

all prisoners. Recent events in Europe have stirred the conscience of the world. We also pressed for a first meeting of the new Slavery Commission early in 1935.

The annual reception to the women delegates given by the women's organisations seemed even more brilliant and friendly than ever. Lady Aberdeen stirred our enthusiasm as she recalled the great pioneers who had made our work fruitful. I had the pleasure of introducing Mme. Grabinska, the new Polish delegate, who in the early thirties is counsellor in the Ministry of Social Assistance and has been for ten years a judge in Warsaw, chiefly in the Children's Court, but acting as substitute in the ordinary courts whenever required. I also had the pleasure of presenting Mme. Tschen T. Liu, delegate of China and Professor of History in Ginling College, Nanking. Her brief summary of the past, present and future of the Chinese women was a superb example of eloquence and compression and was warmly greeted. Miss Saunders (Y.W.C.A.) introduced Mrs. Couchman (Australia), whose work has been largely political and who showed that her interests are very wide. Mme. D'Arcis, of the Union Mondiale, made a delightful speech in introducing the Princess Stahremberg, the tall and distinguished new Austrian delegate, who gave us some account of the object and social work of the Catholic Women's Union, of which she is president.

The Alliance further organized a meeting on the work of the League against the traffic in women. M. Habicht, of the Secretariat, and Miss Kurz, president of the International Girls' Friendly Society, gave us admirable speeches packed with information which deeply impressed the audience.

Finally, the Alliance President and Board members gave a lunch in honour of H.E. Tewfik Rüstü Bey, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Kemal Hüznü Bey, Minister of Turkey at Berne, Celal Hazmi Bey, the Turkish Consul in Geneva, and Necmeddin Sadik Bey, member of the delegation. H.E. Salvador de Madariaga and Mrs. Madariaga, H.E. Henri Martin, Minister of Switzerland in Istanbul, Mr. Knox, President of the Commission of the Saar, and Miss Wambaugh, the author of the classical books on plebiscites, were among the 20 guests.

Finally, a word of thanks must be given to our newest colleague, Miss Ginsberg, for the charming luncheon at which the Alliance Board members, the President, the Secretary, and the Vice-Presidents, Madame Malaterre and Frau Schreiber met and actually worked, in spite of the hospitality which nearly overcame our good intentions.

It is too early to speak of the big political events that crowded the stage, the question of minorities, and the entry of Russia.

I recalled the high hopes of us all as Stresemann made his powerful speech in favour of international understanding and co-operation when Germany entered the League. I remembered the departure of Japan from the Disarmament Conference and measured the difference in outlook between Germany then and Russia to-day. What further catastrophe is needed to persuade statesmen that real co-operation is necessary for individual safety?

M.I.C.A.

## REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS.

The Report of the **British Commonwealth League's Tenth Conference**, on "Woman, Work and Pay within the British Commonwealth" is now available from the League's Office at 17, Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2., price 1/6. In our July issue we mentioned the main lines of this Conference, but we would like to call the attention of our readers to this Report, which gives not only the Resolutions adopted, but the substance of the speeches, many of which are extremely interesting and informative. The field covered was a wide one, and to read this report right through is to get a real, if necessarily in some respects partial, survey of many aspects of women's economic position in many countries. And not only economic, but also social and peace questions were discussed. It must be rare to find such a high level of discussion so well summarised.

The **World's Women's Christian Temperance Union** held its Convention in Stockholm in July, and though the Report has not yet reached us, the White Ribbon Bulletin gives a short and interesting account of the meeting. It discloses an immense amount of work being done all over the world in the Union's special field, and gives in full the Resolution unanimously adopted on disarmament which demanded the abolition of the air arm and control of trade in and manufacture of arms.

A **World Congress of Women against War and Fascism** was held in Paris at the beginning of August. A full Report and the text of the Declaration has not reached us, but we have the Report of the British Delegation which states that no less than 1,200 delegates attended from all parts of the world. The Report states that the Congress represents a tremendous step forward in mobilising women to fight war and fascism, and showed considerable political maturity on the part of the delegates, representing pacifist, feminist and bourgeois organisations. A Working Committee of 15 was elected with a bureau of 6 resident in Paris to carry on the day to day work. There is to be no rigid membership, but pledge cards are to be printed and sold to raise money, and better-off women are to be asked to give

guarantees, each country being asked to raise a certain percentage of money to keep the World Committee going. It appears from the general remarks and the names given that the majority of the supporters come from socialist or communist circles.

The **International Co-operative Women's Guild** met in London at the end of August. A great welcome was given to Frau Emmy Freundlich, the President, who as our readers will remember was imprisoned in Vienna for some time after the socialist push in February. Her opening speech dealt with the ever-growing difficulties of economic nationalism, with the menace of war and the failure of the nations to reach agreement on disarmament. She pointed out that the housewife by the simple expedient of making all her purchases through co-operatives has the power, if a hundred per cent. co-operation could be secured, of making a peaceful and automatic change in the economic system of the whole world. Whether one is a believer in the co-operative system or not, that is a fascinating thought. The Resolutions embodied the same ideas, emphasising the need for accelerating the international co-operative movement by the organisation of an International Wholesale Society, an International Bank and an International Assurance Society.

## NEW ZEALAND.

On July 13th, Mrs. Kate W. Lovell-Smith passed away, aged 86. Better known as Mrs. Sheppard, she led the campaign which in 1893 made New Zealand the first nation in the world to enfranchise its women. She was already a notable and attractive figure in the recently founded Women's Christian Temperance Union, which in the middle eighties adopted woman suffrage as the first and surest means of securing good and sober citizenship. Those fine pioneers who chose Mrs. Sheppard for their fighting head were justified, both in their works and their faith; it was indeed a noble, social and political era that began for New Zealand in the 'nineties. Mrs. Sheppard took her part, notably as first President of our National Council of Women, in all subsequent movements of feminism and reform, in the same gracious, persuasive manner as in the early fray. Failing strength had long led to complete retirement in the home life she loved. The end was a "crossing of the bar."

This year will see the nationality of New Zealand women married to aliens put on the same level as women similarly placed in Britain. The Government has just introduced a Bill on these lines.

JESSIE MACKAY.

## HOLLAND.

The readers of *Jus* will mourn with the Dutch Auxiliary over their great loss at the death of Miss C. S. Groot, generally better known as "Maryke," one of the ardent Dutch suffragists in the peasant costume. Her humour and pathos, her stirring way of presenting facts, were evident to all who heard her address to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and to the Alliance members at the Study Conference on peace questions in Amsterdam in 1927, when she came in with a group of boys and girls in peasant dress offering a Dutch cheese to her beloved chief, Mrs. Catt. She was an international woman in the truest sense of the word. Miss Groot had a full and diversified career. She had been a teacher, an active Toynbee-worker, and chief of a factory. It was Dr. Aletta Jacobs who inspired her to work for the cause of woman's suffrage. For years Miss Groot was the much admired propagandist of the Dutch society as well as secretary of its headquarters. Until her death at 65 years of age, she was an ardent worker for the woman's cause, for peace and democracy.

The women and men of Holland gave her an immense celebration on the occasion of her 60th birthday to show her their appreciation. Miss Groot has attended as a

Dutch Delegate many of the International Alliance Congresses, and we shall all remember her as one of the agreeable, capable, loving personalities of our cause.

## ALLIANCE CONGRESS IN ISTANBUL.

The summer holidays, and the fact that the President and other members of the Board are much occupied with League of Nations business in September, has made it impossible to prepare the Draft Programme for the Congress in time for it to appear in this issue. We shall hope to have it ready for insertion in November.

Many questions of organisation are already receiving attention, and very soon we hope to be able to tell our societies and members something of these preparations. Although April is a long way off, international organisation takes time. Moreover in these days of widespread travel, the Autumn is not too soon to begin thinking about how to get to Istanbul. The Alliance Headquarters cannot undertake responsibility for travel arrangements, the staff is too small and the field the Alliance covers too wide for that. Nor did the Board consider it advisable to ask any one of the many Travel Agencies which have offered their services to act as the official agency for this purpose. It seemed best to allow each country or even each prospective Congress member to make their own plans. But for most people the journey to Turkey is a fairly long and not very cheap undertaking, and there is no doubt that the attendance of many people would be greatly helped if the affiliated societies would set about appointing their delegates early, and take some steps to try to arrange the journey in parties, for which reduced fares would certainly be available. Some countries which cannot hope to send a very large number of delegates might find it a good plan to approach the societies in the neighbouring countries, whose delegates would naturally use the same route for a great part of the way, so as to increase the possibility of making up a party. That sort of organisation takes a little time, and to facilitate this interchange of views about travel, we publish a list of the titles and addresses of all the affiliated societies.

For those who do not happen to live in the big cities where a travel bureau is easily found, and who may not be such regular travellers that the arrangement of a journey is almost automatic, we give the names of the Agencies which have written to Headquarters offering their services. Most of these are naturally in London, but a postcard to the address given here would certainly elicit information as to the nearest branch.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Co., Berkeley Street, London,

W.1.

Wayfarers' Travel Agency, 33, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

(This office is personally known to us and has done much work for the Alliance.)

Ex-Printer, 26, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

(Enquiries should be addressed to Mme. Weill, who did this work for the recent I.C.W. Congress in Paris and who, as the daughter of Mme. Brunsvic, is especially interested in our Congress).

Sir Henry Lunn, Ltd., 79, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

(The Secretary has had a personal interview with Sir Henry Lunn, who has already made preliminary enquiries.)

Pickford's Travel Service, 205-6, High Holborn, London W.C.1.

For those who live near the Mediterranean, the most economical way to travel would certainly be by sea. Both the Messageries Maritimes, from Marseilles, and the Lloyd Triestino, from the Adriatic Ports, run regular services to Istanbul.

We shall hope in later issues to give information about Hotel and other accommodation, and possibly further details as to possible concessions on fares, etc.

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INTERNATIONAL  
ALLIANCE OF WOMEN  
FOR SUFFRAGE  
AND EQUAL  
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18th—25th April, 1935

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## REVIEWS.

EVOLUCAO DO FEMINISMO, by Mariana Coelho. Imprensa Moderna S.A., Rua Visconde de Gavea, 26, Rio de Janeiro.

It is unfortunately impossible to give a real review of this book as it is written in Portuguese, a language in which none of the Alliance staff is proficient. We are, however, glad to be able to call attention to the fact that such a History of the Women's Movement is now available from all book shops in Portugal and Brazil, where it is stated to have met with great success. The book deals with women all over the world from the point of view of religion, politics and administration, science, arts and letters, journalism etc. It has been cordially welcomed by many leading writers both in Brazil and Portugal, and the suggestion has been made that it would be well worth while to translate it into French or English. If any of our readers is familiar with Portuguese and would like to discuss the possibility of undertaking such a translation with the author, we should be very glad to lend the book and give the necessary introduction.

ENQUIRY INTO THE QUESTION OF CHILDREN IN MORAL AND SOCIAL DANGER. Report of Mlle. Chaptal to the Child Welfare Committee, issued by the League of Nations.

This Report is divided into three chapters: The Legal Protection of Children; Description of certain Types of Institution: Defective Children, and is confined to seven countries visited during the period 1929 to 1932, namely: Denmark, Germany, Italy, France, England, Canada, United States of America. It is not a book to read, but rather to study and consult for those who are themselves dealing with this branch of social work. It is clearly arranged and brings out most admirably the different methods adopted by the different countries, while to the uninitiated reader, at any rate, it presents an amazing picture of the extent of the work which is being undertaken, with an inevitable feeling of regret that our so-called civilisation makes so much work necessary. If only we could evolve a society which did not have to spend treasures of time, money and goodwill, in attempting to cure the social misfits which it has itself created.

## JAPAN.

We have received from Mrs. C. Tsune Gauntlett, whose name is well known to our readers and whom many of us have met at international meetings, a touching little pamphlet giving a brief sketch of the life of a great Japanese woman pioneer, Madam Kajiko Yajima, the centenary of whose birth is being celebrated this year. The story of her life is given in her own words, followed by the tale of how she came at the age of forty to leave her early home and take up a new and incredibly full and busy life in Tokyo. She entered a training school for teachers, and having embraced the Christian religion was the first matron and teacher in a Mission School for girls. It was for her work in education that she was perhaps best known and honoured by her country; but her incredible energy and strong will and her own sad experiences also perhaps, led her to take a strong interest in social problems. She founded the Japan Women's Christian Temperance Union, she was untiring in her work for an equal moral standard, and really founded the Anti-Vice and Abolitionist work in Japan. She was also interested in woman suffrage, though that movement began too late for her to take an active part, but as Mrs. Gauntlett says, "Her whole life was a sermon in favour of woman's suffrage." She died in 1926, honoured by her country by the grant of several Orders, and by the women she had led along so many paths of reform. The story is told so simply

that it takes a little effort of the imagination to realise how stupendous her achievement was, and then one thinks with humility of the little advance those of us who start so far ahead on the path of opportunity have made compared with this woman born in the feudal conditions of a Japanese Province. The Alliance Office has a couple of copies of this little booklet and would be glad to lend them to anyone who would like to know more of a wonderful woman.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The National Council for Equal Citizenship is asking its member societies to work hard to secure the nomination—and of course eventually the election—of more women candidates on Town Councils, the present average being just over one woman member for every Borough in England and Wales. It also suggests questions which might be asked of all candidates on: free milk for children and expectant or nursing mothers; slum-clearance and housing; maternity services; equal opportunities for women with men in the Council services; opposition to the "marriage bar", etc.

The Council also reports on action taken by a body known as the Children's Minimum Committee to secure proper subsistence for children under the scale of assistance for the unemployed which will be laid down by the new bodies dealing with Unemployment. Another question which has been receiving attention is the enforcement of Maintenance and Bastardy Orders, which has been considered by a Departmental Committee. This is a difficult question, as in the last resort the only remedy a deserted wife has is to get a defaulting husband put into prison, which wipes out his arrears, stops his immediate possibility of paying her anything and may deprive him permanently of employment. The National Council in giving evidence before the Committee recommended that the attachment of all forms of income should be permitted after a reasonable time for payment had been allowed, as is already the case under Scottish law, as also that dependents' allowances under Unemployment Insurance should be made payable direct to the wife. The Report of the Committee makes recommendations on these lines.

## THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS IN THE UKRAINE.

We have received from Miss Mary Sheepshanks, who as a former Secretary of the Alliance and Editor of this paper, needs no introduction, a most interesting Report on this Congress at which she represented the Alliance. We regret that we can only give a few extracts. As our readers will know from the notice published in earlier issues, the Congress was the Jubilee of the foundation of the Ukrainian Women's Society by Nathalia Kobrynska, and several women who attended the first Congress in 1884 were present, together with a peasant member of the first Village Circle and contributors to the first woman's magazine. There were 588 delegates from branches of the Society in Poland, émigrées from Soviet Ukraine, from Canada, from the United States, from Czechoslovakia, the Bukovina and Bessarabia in Roumania, and many distinguished visitors. Mme. Milena Rudnycka, a member of the Polish Parliament and well-known to us at Alliance meetings, presided, and the Congress was carried out even with some delays and difficulties, in spite of the fact that the relations between the Ukrainian minority and the Polish Government are not always easy. The social gatherings were brilliant, there was a concert of Ukrainian music, a theatre performance of Mazeppa, a banquet and two receptions, at one of which all the delegates appeared in the lovely national costume. Sunday was Peasant Woman's Day at the Sports Stadium, and opened with an open air mass said by the two Bishops of Stanislawow. Afterwards the women marched past, each bearing the sign board of their village and dressed in its particular

and beautiful national dress. Then there was a fine exhibition of physical exercises and dances organised by the Sokol, followed by speeches giving the substance of the debates in the Congress, so that these women who can only find free time on Sunday should not miss the proceedings.

The Resolutions adopted covered the recognition of the work done and to be done by the women's movement, the situation of the Ukrainian people, a statement of the terrible economic and social conditions among women in the Soviet Ukraine, to which the attention of international women's organisations is to be called, the attitude to religious bodies, which should be one of tolerance, the demand for an equal moral standard and a protest against the relegation of women exclusively to home life, the basis of Ukrainian feminism as an essential part of the national movement; the raising of the status of the peasant women, from many points of view, economic, hygienic, etc.

Miss Sheepshanks states that the organisation of the Congress was very good, and that after considerable opposition from many different sources, it was a triumph that it should have proved a brilliant success and that the press and public were unanimous in approving the way in which it was conducted.

Miss Sheepshanks had some considerable opportunity of studying conditions in the country and pays a very warm tribute to the remarkable work accomplished by the Co-operative Movement.

## GERMANY.

German women were unrestrictedly admitted to the plebiscite on August 19th (adherence to the law uniting the posts of Reichs-president and Reichskanzler).

The women belonging to the N.S.D.A.P. met during the Nürnberg party meeting on September 8th, and were addressed by Reichskanzler Adolf Hitler. He welcomed their work, asserting that the larger realm of man could not be dealt with satisfactorily without the smaller woman's being well regulated by the women themselves. It would be a grave mistake to try and amalgamate the spheres. Men and women are meant to cooperate. Woman is man's helpmate, man the woman's protector.

The Deutsches Museum (of Science) at Munich comprises a big library with a department of literature giving special attention to the needs of women as housekeepers, educators and co-workers with men in the different professions and branches of science. Leading German women have therefore resolved on the initiative of some women members of the Museum Council to endeavour to win the assistance of women generally for this Foundation. They are of opinion that it would be of material benefit to this library if the literary production of women was gathered in a special Women's Gift (Frauenspende) and included in this representative Collection of books.

Works on the following subjects are specially welcome:—

- Theoretical and applied Psychology, Pedagogics, Physics, Physiology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Hygienics, Economics, Geography, Astronomy, Geology, Metallurgy, Mining, Engineering, Agriculture and Forestry, Textiles, Papermaking and the Graphic Arts.
- Papers, documents and letters touching the life and works of distinguished Scientists.
- Publications of Universities and other institutions including doctoral theses and dissertations by women on these subjects.

Works belonging to belles lettres do not fall within the scope of the Museum Library.

Books of all Nations and in all languages are welcome.

The undersigned will be extremely grateful for notices of books as specified above (author, title, publisher, date):

Lotte Willich,  
Agnesstrasse, 12,  
München, (Munich).

An excellent bibliography "Die Frauenfrage in Deutschland" has just been published, comprising all works in any way related to questions concerning women 1790-1930 (publ. August Hopfer, Burg bei Magdeburg, 23.50 RM). Editor Hans Sveistrup and Agnes von Zahn-Harnack, the last and well-known president of the German National Council.

D.v.V.

## INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN.

## 10. HUNGARY.

(Extract translated from the German original of the very complete and highly interesting Report by the Auxiliary in Hungary).

Hungarian law is not particularly rich in legislative measures for the protection of workers of both sexes. In regard to female labour, however, legislation is based on the principle of absolute protection.

1. (a) **Night Work.** The prohibition of night work for women was introduced as far back as 1911, when Hungary ratified the Berne Convention which forbids work for women between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. in industrial enterprises with more than 10 workers, and prescribes an unbroken nightly rest-interval of 11 hours for these workers. Exceptions are made in extraordinary circumstances, such as seasonal work, work on perishable material, press of work caused by unforeseen events, etc. In most of these cases the nightly rest interval may be shortened from 11 to 10 hours during at most 60 days in the year. In certain extraordinary cases prohibition of night work is altogether removed, but with an additional regulation that the work must not last for more than 10 hours or, in cases of shift work, that the day and night shifts must alternate every week.

In 1928 the Hungarian Law on Night work was amended in one respect so as to comply with the Washington Night Work Convention, the national law being extended to *all* industrial enterprises, and not only those with more than 10 workers. The new law came into force on July 1st, 1931, except in the Textile Industry where application was postponed until January 1st, 1932.

(b). **Weight-lifting** and (c) **Unhealthy and Dangerous Work.** The law of 1928 which came into force on July 1st, 1931, contains certain restrictions on the work of children, young persons and women. It lays down as a general principle that it is forbidden to use these workers for any work that is beyond their strength or may endanger their health. Further it says that the Minister of the Trade Department shall issue detailed orders relating, among others, to weight-lifting, dangerous or unhealthy work, to be prohibited to these classes of workers. When this Report was written, only preparatory work had been begun in regard to these orders. The application of all laws and regulations regarding protective measures for workers being mostly in the hands of the factory inspectors, it is highly desirable and important from the feminist point of view that Women Factory Inspectors should be appointed.

(e). **Wages.** Minimum wages do not exist in Hungary for industrial workers, only for agricultural workers. In the regulations concerning the wages of these, it is expressly stated that when wages are fixed, consideration shall be given to the worker's capacity, sex and age, and to the kind of work. Also the law prescribes different wages for men and women workers.

Although there is no regulation by law of wages for

other workers, the following examples from official statistics may be of interest. At the end of 1928 the hourly wages of female workers were 44.9% of the wages of skilled men-workers, 65.8% of the wages of less qualified men workers, and 98% of the wages of day workers, the general difference between the wages of the two sexes being 10—40%. The following table gives the wages offered at the public Labour Offices in the second quarter of 1929:

	Per Hour.	
	Men.	Women.
Iron and Metal Industry	0.68 pengó	0.38 pengó
Wood Industry	0.70 ,,	0.51 ,,
Textile Industry	0.81 ,,	0.32 ,,
Clothing Industry	0.58 ,,	0.41 ,,
Paper Industry	0.40 ,,	0.30 ,,
Food Industry	0.64 ,,	0.36 ,,
Hotels, etc.	0.53 ,,	0.53 ,,
Day work	0.51 ,,	0.43 ,,

II. (a) **Appointment of Women workers.** In this respect the law lays down principles and regulations which are never taken into consideration for men workers. The law of 1928 lays down that children, young persons and women may be employed in those trades which come under that law only after a statement being made by a doctor that they are physically fit to execute labour of the kind concerned. The employer is responsible for medical inspection and bears the cost.

(b) **Maternity Law.** The Industrial Law of 1884 made it possible for women to leave their work for 4 weeks after child-birth without losing their situation. In 1928 the text of the Geneva Convention of 1925 was introduced into the law, completed by a regulation as to obligatory leave from work where there is danger of miscarriage. A mother nursing her child is allowed two nursing-pauses of half an hour daily.

As to remuneration during compulsory leave, the Invalidity and Accident Insurance Law contains many detailed regulations. The law secures to the insured mother remuneration corresponding to her full pay as a worker during the last six weeks before and the first six weeks after confinement. If only the husband is insured, remuneration is less, but in both cases necessary help and nursing are given gratuitously.

III. The Report states that it is exceedingly difficult to answer the question as to the results of protective measures for women on their position as workers. Partly because the present time is the meeting point of two periods of different social legislation, and partly because unemployment and the very difficult economic position of Hungarian industry make it almost impossible to give an objective and scientific answer. It is stated, however, that the prohibition of night work has probably not had such bad practical results as might be feared, inasmuch as night work tends to diminish in all industry and particularly in the textile industry where 80% of the workers are women. When night work is necessary in this industry it is caused by exceptional circumstances, and may thus be permitted to women workers.

The Maternity Legislation is said to have been greeted with satisfaction by the Leaders of the Women's Trade Unions and by the women workers themselves. But it is held to be a pity that it is not applied to women employees (clerks) and agricultural workers. One bad result of this law is reported, namely that employers not seldom dismiss women workers in the first period of pregnancy, before the time when such dismissal is legally forbidden, and this has proved in many ways disastrous to the women.

The number of women workers compared with men workers in certain industries in the years 1920 and 1929 was as follows:—

	1920	1929
Textile Industry	45.2%	80%
Clothing Industry	35.3%	58%
Paper Industry	50%	69%
Chemical Industry	26.6%	33%

Protests against protective measures for women workers have only as yet been made by the Auxiliary, the Feministak Egyesulete.

**Sociétés affiliées à l'Alliance.**

- Australie.** Australian Federation of Women Voters.  
Présidente: Mrs. RISCHBIETH, National House, 49, William Street, Perth, Australie de l'Ouest.
- Autriche.** Oesterreicher Staatsbürgerinnen Verband.  
Présidente: Frau E. von FÜRTH, Reichsratstrasse, 7, Vienne. I.
- Belgique.** Fédération Belge pour le Suffrage des Femmes.  
Présidente: Mme. Jane BRIGODE, 232, av. Albert, Uccle.  
— Groupement Belge "Egalité."  
Présidente: Mme. G. CISELET, 57, rue du Châtelain, Bruxelles.
- Bermudes.** Bermuda Woman Suffrage Society.  
Présidente: Miss GOSLING, Paget East.
- Brésil.** Federação Brasileira pelo Progresso Feminino.  
Présidente: Sta. Bertha LUTZ, Edifício Odeon, Praça Marechal Floriano 7—12º, Rio de Janeiro.
- Bulgarie.** Union des Femmes Bulgares.  
Présidente: Mme. IWANKOVA, Gougouljat, 28, Sofia.
- Ceylan.** The Women's Political Union of Ceylon.  
Présidente: Mrs. DE MEL, Villa De Mel, Horton Place, Colombo.
- Danemark.** Dansk Kvindesamfund.  
Présidente: Fru Marie HEJLMER, Absalonsgade, 3, Copenhague.
- Egypte.** Union Féministe Egyptienne.  
Présidente: Mme. Hoda CHARAOUI PACHA, 2, Kasr-el-Nil, Le Caire.
- Espagne.** Union de las Mujeres de Espana.  
Présidente: Mme. la Marquesa del TER, Almagro, 25, Madrid.  
— Asociación de Mujeres Españolas.  
Présidente: Mme. Julia PEGUERO, Plaza de la Republica, 2, Madrid.
- Etats-Unis.** National League of Women Voters.  
Présidente: Miss Marguerite M. WELLS, 726, Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.
- Finlande.** Federation of Auxiliaries.  
Présidente: Miss Nina STRANDBERG, Sampogatan, 1, Helsingfors.
- France.** Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes.  
Présidente: Mme. BRUNSCHVIG, 53, rue Scheffer, Paris, XVI.  
— Ligue Française pour le Droit des Femmes.  
Présidente: Mme. Maria VERONE, 41, rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, Paris, IX.
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**COMPTES RENDUS DE MEETINGS INTERNATIONALS.**

On peut maintenant se procurer, au bureau de la Ligue, 17 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. le compte rendu de la 10<sup>e</sup> conférence de la British Commonwealth League sur "la Femme, son Travail et son Salaire dans la British Commonwealth.

La convention de la "World's Women's Christian Temperance Union" a eu lieu à Stockholm, en Juillet. Le "White Ribbon Bulletin" en donne un compte rendu, où l'on peut se rendre compte de l'immense travail accompli par l'Union dans toutes les parties du monde, et lire la résolution sur le désarmement, adoptée à l'unanimité.

Au début d'Août, un Congrès Mondial de Femmes contre la Guerre et le Fascisme a eu lieu à Paris, 1200 déléguées y vinrent, de toutes les parties du monde. Une Commission de Travail, de 15 membres, fut élue, ainsi qu'un bureau de 6, résidant à Paris.

**JAPON.**

Madame C. Tsuné Gauntlett vient de nous envoyer un livret sur la vie de Madame Kajielo Yajima, dont on célèbre le centième anniversaire cette année. Le Bureau de l'Alliance a un ou deux exemplaires de ce petit livre, et pourrait les prêter à quiconque voudrait connaître la vie de cette femme remarquable.

**HOLLANDE.**

Nous avons le regret d'annoncer la mort de Miss C. S. Groot, une des suffragistes hollandaises. Elle fut une femme internationale au vrai sens du mot, et eut une carrière bien remplie et variée: elle fut professeur, travailla pour le Toynbee Hall, et fut chef d'usine. Jusqu'à sa mort, à l'âge de 60 ans, elle travailla ardemment pour la cause féministe, la paix, et la démocratie.

**GRANDE BRETAGNE.**

Le "National Council of Equal Citizenship" s'efforce d'obtenir la nomination—et, naturellement, l'élection—d'un plus grand nombre de candidates aux Conseils Municipaux, la moyenne actuelle étant d'une femme pour chaque municipalité Anglaise ou Galloise.

Le Conseil donne aussi un rapport sur le "Children's Minimum Committee," et s'occupe aussi des règlements relatifs aux pensions alimentaires et à la recherche de la paternité.

**NOUVELLE ZELANDE.**

Nous annonçons la mort de Mrs. Kate W. Lovell-Smith, le 13 Juillet, à l'âge de 86 ans. Sous le nom de Mrs. Sheppard elle mena la campagne qui fit qu'en 1893,

**LISTE DES FEMMES DELEGUEES A LA XV<sup>e</sup> ASSEMBLEE.**

- AUSTRALIE:** Mrs. Claude Couchman, Délégué Suppléant.
- GDE. BRETAGNE:** Miss F. Horsbrugh, M.B.E., M.P., Délégué Suppléant.
- ROUMANIE:** Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, Membre de l'Académie Roumaine, Délégué Suppléant.
- FRANCE:** Madame Malaterre-Sellier, Conseiller technique et Expert.
- UNION SUD AFRICAINE:** Miss F. M. Burnside, High Commissioner's Office, London, Secrétaire.
- COLOMBIE:** Mlle. Léonor Cespedes, Assistant Secretary of the Permanent Delegation.
- AUTRICHE:** Madame la Princesse Fanny Starhemberg, Délégué Suppléant.
- CHINE:** Madame Luh Tsen T. Liu, Professeur d'Histoire au "Ginling College," Nankin, Conseiller technique.
- INDE:** Miss D. E. Webber, Secrétaire. Miss R. Hocking, Secrétaire.
- DANEMARK:** Mlle Henni Forchhammer, Présidente d'honneur du Conseil national des Femmes danoises et Vice-Présidente d'honneur du Conseil international des Femmes, Délégué Suppléant.

la Nouvelle Zélande fut le premier pays du monde à donner la franchise aux femmes. Elle fut membre de la "Women's Christian Temperance Union," et la première présidente du Conseil National des Femmes.

Le Gouvernement vient de présenter un projet de loi qui mettra les femmes de Nouvelle Zélande qui ont épousé des étrangers sur le même pied que celles ayant la même position en Grande Bretagne.

**CONGRES DE L'ALLIANCE A ISTAMBOUL.**

Nous espérons pouvoir donner le Programme Préliminaire du Congrès dans le numéro de Novembre. Nous espérons pouvoir bientôt donner à nos membres et sociétés des renseignements sur l'organisation du Congrès. Le Bureau Central de l'Alliance ne peut prendre aucune responsabilité pour les voyages, le personnel étant trop peu nombreux, et l'étendue de l'Alliance trop vaste. Il a semblé préférable de laisser chaque pays ou même chaque membre faire leurs arrangements eux-mêmes. Cependant il serait très utile que les sociétés affiliées désignent leurs déléguées aussi tôt que possible, afin d'organiser des voyages en groupes, pour lesquels il serait possible d'obtenir des billets à prix réduits. Pour faciliter les échanges de vues à propos des voyages

nous publions la liste de toutes les sociétés affiliées, avec leurs adresses.

Nous donnons aussi dans la Section Anglaise l'adresse des agences qui ont offert leurs services au Bureau Central.

**LE CONGRES FEMININ EN UKRAINE.**

Miss Mary Sheepshanks nous a envoyé un rapport sur ce Congrès, où elle a représenté l'Alliance. Il a été le Jubilé de la fondation de la Société des Femmes d'Ukraine, par Nathalia Kobryuska. Il y avait 588 déléguées, de Pologne, du Canada, des Etats Unis, de Tchecoslovaquie, de la Bukovine et de la Bessarabie en Roumanie, et plusieurs hôtes distingués. Mme. Milena Rudnycka présida. Les réunions furent brillantes, il y eut un concert, une représentation théâtrale, un banquet, deux réceptions. Le dimanche fut le "jour de la paysanne," au Stadium, et commença par une messe en plein air dite par les deux évêques de Stanislawow. Il y eut une procession, une exhibition de gymnastique et de danses, et des discours.

Plusieurs résolutions furent adoptées, et Miss Sheepshanks dit que l'organisation du Congrès fut excellente.

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