

JVS SVFFRAGII.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE NEWS



THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Volume 23. No. 7.

PRICE 6d.

APRIL, 1929

Annual Subscription, 6/-

CONTENTS.

The Congress	97	United States of America	107
Text of Resolutions	100	Section Française:	
Correspondence	104	Congrès de Berlin	108
Reports from Auxiliaries:		Texte des Résolutions	109
Austria	105	France: Etats Généraux du Féminisme..	113
Great Britain	105	Nouvelles Internationales	114

THE CONGRESS.

MRS. ASHBY'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

In connection with the preparations for the Congress in June I spent a pleasant week in the Hague, Cologne and Berlin. I had with me Miss Allen, who is acting as my secretary until after the Congress, and we had a very busy time studying the wonderful preparations which are going to make June an unforgettable month in the annals of the I.A.W.S.E.C.

At the Hague I was fortunate in having an opportunity to consult Mrs. Bakker van Bosse, who is Vice President of the Peace Committee. The two meetings should be most impressive—one is to be political in the Fest Säle at which representatives from countries will speak. The other is to be a demonstration in the Volksbühne, showing the fundamental solidarity of all nations of the world for peace.

We took the opportunity to present our respects to our veteran colleague Dr. Aletta Jacobs who was celebrating the jubilee of her work. Surrounded by flowers she spoke to us of the first early and difficult days of the Alliance in 1904.

Cologne welcomed us with its usual friendly hospitality at a luncheon and later at an impressive gathering of the leading women of the town. I was given an opportunity to speak of the work of the Alliance and of the arrangements for the Congress. Many visitors were enrolled and we were promised a large contingent to the Congress from Cologne by Frau Bodenheimer, their energetic secretary.

It was a great pleasure to find Frau Lindemann as active as ever and keenly interested. She will be a great help to us with her knowledge and experience.

As a reward for our labours we were taken to see a new Italian opera by Wolf Ferrari, which we enjoyed very much indeed.

In Berlin we spent our first morning in meeting chair-

men of the various committees and discussing details. Arrangements seem to be well ahead and everything should go as smoothly as clockwork if human effort can make it. The different chairmen explained to us the work they had undertaken.

Frau von Gierke is arranging for guides to take visitors who can arrive before the Congress begins to see the sights of Berlin. All social works, factories, schools, etc., are offering to throw open their doors to visitors and Frau von Gierke has promised to arrange to show anybody almost anything they could ask to see.

Frau Deutschland is arranging visits at reduced rates to different parts of Germany for those visitors to the Congress who are not obliged to return home immediately. Unfortunately these trips are to be at the same time, otherwise we felt we should not have been able to resist going on each of them.

Frau von Zitzewitz is arranging for a day to be spent in Potsdam, and Frau Gräfin von Hopfgarten is organising a concert and a special visit to the opera, and Frau Hildegard Abegg is arranging social gatherings.

Accommodation is in the hands of Frau Louise von Leyden—no easy task when there may be 1000 visitors to the Congress.

Other Committees are undertaking as necessary but less spectacular work:

Information Bureau:

Frau Else Tiktin, W15, Meinickestr. 5. Bismarck 956.

Finance:

Frau von Raumer, Charl. 2, Fasanenstr. 77. Bism. 9276.

Youth Programme:

Frau Dr. A. Wulff, Charl. 4, Goethestr. 22.

Stall: Frau Agnes Reigner, Charl. 2, Bleibtreustr. 47.

Publicity:

Frau Stud. Dir. Schönborn, Friedenau, Moselstr. 4.

(a) With Women's Organisations:

Frau Stud. Rätin Polaczek, Schbg. Mühlenstr. 8, Stephan 9500.

(b) With Shops, etc.:

Frau Ulla Brode, Charl. 4, Dahlmannstr. 29.

(c) Entrance cards and invitations:

Frau Heiberg, Grunew. Salzbrunnenstr. 44a, Uhland 4970.

(d) Book Stall and Photographs:

Frau A. Dzialoszynski, Dahlem, Thielallee 14, Breitenb. 2680.

In the afternoon there was a meeting at the Lyceum Club for representatives of the Press. This was arranged through the kindness of Frau Clara Mende and was of great assistance. I had an opportunity of speaking, and afterwards there were questions, the Press representatives present showing a keen interest in the work of the Congress.

In the evening, we felt that we could not do better than attend a production of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, this was produced at one of Reinhardt's theatres and was most amusing.

The next morning with Frau Elsa Fleischschmann I inspected the Kroll Hall where the Congress will be held in June. Frau Fleischschmann has had a difficult time in finding sufficient space for the numerous activities which have to be carried on whilst the Congress is in session, but we think that everybody should, when the time comes, find sufficient room to do their work.

In the afternoon Frau Staatsminister Becker gave a reception in the ministry. She has a beautiful old house and the reception room was crowded with some of Berlin's most prominent ladies. Through her kindness I was able to make many new friends and interest them in our work. We very greatly appreciated the real interest shown by Frau Becker and we realise how much the presence of her name among our supporters will help us.

I have not mentioned the names of our own Board members, Frau Adele Schreiber, our First Vice-President and Frau von Velsen, the President of our German Society, because fortunately we are able to take their wholehearted work for the Congress for granted. The same applies to Frau Dr. Wex, the indefatigable Secretary, who at the time of the Congress, is taking over the work of special organiser on behalf of the Alliance.

In conclusion I can only say that if Berlin fulfills all its plans for hospitality, we shall have the greatest difficulty in tempting delegates into the meetings of the Congress.

MARGERY I. CORBETT ASHBY.

TOURS OF INSPECTION AND PLEASURE TRIPS IN GERMANY.

The German women of all parties in the Reich have planned three expeditions for Congress members, which, while providing them with an opportunity to recover from the strain of the Congress, will also give them an insight into German Kultur, German industrial life, and various German social institutions.

The first expedition will be to the old town of Weimar, the town of Goethe and Schiller, and then through Gotha to Eiserach, and on to 'Wartburg,' the castle and the Minnesänger and the sanctuary of Luther.

The second expedition will be to Dresden and the 'Sächsische Schweiz.'

The third and most interesting expedition will be to the Rhine and the large industrial centres of Western Germany. In Frankfurt, the birthplace of Goethe will be seen, and also modern tenements. A steamer excursion

through the country of vineyards and castles and an evening on the Rhine will afford an idea of romantic German life. The women of Cologne, Düsseldorf and Duisberg invite members of the Congress to inspect their factories, model schools for apprentices, social institutions and the theatre created by a great German woman, and to see the biggest inland harbour in the world.

All tours of inspection will be alternated with pleasure trips. The journey will be both comfortable and inexpensive, free hospitality will everywhere be provided, and there will be guides who speak several languages in every town. The women's associations of all the towns included in the itineraries are looking forward to the occasion, and hope that large numbers of the members of the Congress will avail themselves of their invitations.

Apply to the chairman of the Travel Committee: Frau Deutschland, Berlin W.30, Lindauer Strasse 4.

YOUTH AT THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Large numbers of young people welcome the opportunity which the Berlin Congress will give to youth to express its own views on the question: "What is the attitude of the younger generation towards the Woman's Movement?" The Youth Committee is busily at work already framing a programme for the younger visitors, which will enable them to take part in all the important sessions of the Congress, and to express themselves with regard to their own problems. The programme arranged so far is as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 16. Steamer trip of all Congress members and visitors to Potsdam.

Evening, 8 p.m. Discussion of Youth on the subject: "Youth and the Professions."

(a) The Girl Student (in Women Students' Home, Schloss, Berlin.)

(b) Youth and Social Work (at Jugendheim, Charlottenburg.)

(c) Youth in Trade and Commerce (at the Club-house of the young members of the Women Employees Trades Union.)

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Morning: Attendance at Congress.

Evening: Concert in Schloss Monbijou or Berlin Schloss.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Morning: Visits to Berlin social, economic, and cultural institutions.

Evening: Attendance at Public Meeting of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Morning: Sightseeing tours.

Afternoon: Attendance at Congress.

Evening: Gala Performance at State Opera House, Unter den Linden.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Morning: Sightseeing, visits to Museums, etc.

Afternoon: "Youth Movement and Woman's Movement."

Evening: Theatre or attendance at public meeting "Women Police."

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Morning: Attendance at Congress.

Afternoon: Garden Party at Pestalozzi-Froebel House.

Evening: Attendance at Demonstration of the Committee for Peace and the League of Nations.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Morning: Sightseeing, visits, etc.

Afternoon: Visits to Sportforum and Women Students' Home.

Evening: Youth's Call to Youth; Midsummer-night's Fire, Sportforum.

SUNDAY, JUNE 23.

12 noon: Peace Festival, Volksbühne.

Afternoon: Party for all Congress members and visitors at Schloss Charlottenburg.

Besides this programme there will be daily visits and excursions under expert guidance in Berlin and its environs. The latter will be set forth in detail in a special programme. The Youth Committee will provide suitable quarters for young visitors, make arrangements for their meals and generally see to their bodily comfort. All communications should be sent as early as possible to the following address: Jugendausschuss des Frauenweltbundes, Berlin, Ansbacher Strasse 4.

Attendance at the Congress is to be made as cheap as possible for the younger visitors. An admission ticket for them costs 2 marks. Lodging will be free in private houses or will be provided as cheaply as possible at good Hostels. A good mid-day meal will be provided at about ninepence (75 pfennigs.)

The Youth Committee hopes that these reductions will induce a great number of young people to come to the Congress.

SOCIAL WELFARE INFORMATION BUREAU.

Address: From the 9th of June 1929, at Hotel "Kaiserhof," Berlin W.8, Wilhelm und Zietenplatz. From the 16th to the 23rd of June, 1929, in "Kroll-House," Berlin NW 40, Platz der Republik.

Office Hours: Daily, from one hour before each meeting until one hour after each meeting.

Purpose: The Information Bureau wishes to make it possible for all persons visiting the Congress to become acquainted with social welfare work in Germany and especially in Berlin and to secure expert information on the subject. The bureau will be glad to arrange for the inspection of any of the institutions in question and will also give advice on trips to other cities to anyone wishing to study social conditions elsewhere. Printed matter on social work in Germany will also be placed at the disposal of anyone interested.

Organisation of Information Bureau:

Business Management: Dr. Ruth Weiland, German Red Cross.

General Social Welfare Department: Mrs. Linger, Archiv für Wohlfahrtspflege.

Youth Welfare Department: Dr. Kate Mende, Deutsches Archiv für Jugendwohlfahrt.

Social Hygiene Department: Information on this subject has not yet been received.

Municipal Welfare Institutions in Berlin: Mr. Wauer, Inspector.

Visitors who do not speak German can obtain information and advice in English and French.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to report that a very generous offer has been made to the Alliance by the Director of the Hotel Kaiserhof, Wilhelmsplatz, Berlin, namely, free accommodation for our preliminary committee meetings, and for the Secretary's office and rooms. Our readers will have already noted in the programme published last month, and reprinted in this issue, that all meetings before the opening of the Congress will be held in this Hotel, and we are sure they will appreciate the very considerable lightening of our expenses which the free use of these

beautiful rooms will mean. In the circumstances, we hope that all delegates and visitors who are in a position to do so will make a point of arranging to take rooms at the Kaiserhof for their stay in Berlin. It is one of the first class hotels, and they will certainly meet there with every comfort, and the fact that it will be the Headquarters of the Board and Secretariat right up to the opening of the Congress, will save them a good deal of time and trouble in attending the various committee meetings, receptions, etc.

For those who desire cheaper accommodation, the special Committee in Berlin can arrange for rooms with breakfast in good but less expensive hotels from 7 to 8 Marks a night; or in a boarding house from 5 marks a night. As the mark equals a shilling, this is extremely moderate.

Applications for accommodation should be addressed to Frau Luisi von Leyden, Berlin-Dahlem, Am Falkenried 18.

DRAFT PROGRAMME.

Preliminary meetings: June 12-16, 1929.
Hotel Kaiserhof, Wilhelmsplatz.

Wednesday, June 12.

2-5 Board Meeting.
Evening Reception to Press.

Thursday, June 13.

10-0 Board Meeting.
2-30-6 Meeting of International Committee (Board and Presidents or their proxies).
7-0 Mrs. Ashby's dinner to Board and Presidents (Kaiserhof).
8-30 Continuation of Board meeting if necessary.
Excursions available: Sightseeing tour round Charlottenburg.

Friday, June 14.

Morning Simultaneous meetings of three international Committees (Committee members only) viz.:
Committee for Peace and the League of Nations;
Committee for Family Allowances;
Committee for an Equal Moral Standard and against the Traffic in Women.

Afternoon Simultaneous meetings of three international Committees (members only), viz.:
Committee for Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women.
Committee for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child;
Committee on the Nationality of Married Women.

Evening President and Board's dinner to prominent personalities (Kaiserhof).
Excursions, etc., available: Sightseeing tour round Schoeneberg.

Saturday, June 15.

Morning Simultaneous meetings of three international Committees (Committee members only), viz.:
Committee for the Equal Status of Women under the Law;
Committee for Women Police;

Committee for Work in the Enfranchised Countries.

Afternoon Leaders of delegations to summon delegation meetings.

5-10 Frau Schreiber's reception to Board and Presidents. Other receptions, etc., to delegates.

Excursions, etc., available: Sightseeing tour through the City. Teaparties by professional organisations. Lantern lecture in the Town Hall on Welfare Work in Berlin (evening).

Sunday, June 16.

Morning Meeting of Finance Committee.

Afternoon President and Board free to see delegates.

Evening Board's reception to delegates.

Excursions, etc., available: Excursions to the environs; visits to various institutions.

Special programme of sight seeing, and hospitality at Potsdam.

CONGRESS SESSIONS.**June 17-22.**

Staatliche Festsäle, Platz der Republik, Berlin (Kroll Hall).

Monday, June 17.

Morning Opening of Congress. President's speech. Official speeches of welcome. Report of Admissions Committee. Roll-Call with procession.

10-1 ANNIVERSARY SESSION. "The Twenty-five Year's Triumph of Woman Suffrage," MRS. CHAPMAN CATT.

1-0 Luncheon given by City of Berlin to delegates.

Afternoon "Twenty-five Years of Work and Progress towards Legal, Economic and Moral Equality."

4-6 Concert at the Schloss Monbijou or the Berlin Schloss.

Evening

Tuesday, June 18.

Morning Nomination of candidates for new Board during the day. Report on Rules of Order. Report of Board; Resolutions submitted by Board. Report of "Jus Suffragii." Report on League of Nations and International Labour Office. Amendments to Constitution.

Afternoon Nationality of Married Women. Report and Resolutions of Committee. Equality under the Law. Report and Resolutions of Committee. Official reception.

5-30 Public meeting: "Women Leaders: their work in Parliament and Local Government."

Evening Chairman: Senator PLAMINKOVA: in the Reichstag.

Excursions, etc., available: This day and daily visits to museums and social institutions.

Wednesday, June 19.

Morning Family Allowances. Report and Resolutions of Committee.

Unmarried Mother and Her Child, Report and Resolutions of Committee. Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women.

Afternoon

Evening Report and Resolutions of Committee Official Reception.

Thursday, June 20.

Morning Elections 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Planning and financing of future work of the Alliance for Suffrage and Equality.

Afternoon Women Police. Report and Resolutions of Committee. Public meeting on Women Police.

Evening Chairman: MISS ROSA MANUS: the Lehrervereinshaus Alexander-Platz. Gala Performance in the State Opera House, Unter den Linden.

Friday, June 21.

Morning Equal Moral Standard. Report and Resolutions of Committee. Report on Bibliographical Bureau. Peace and the League of Nations. Report and Resolutions of Committee. Reception given by the Women M.P.'s at the Reichstag.

5-0 Public Meeting for Peace. Chairman: MISS RUTH MORGAN: Kroll.

Evening

Saturday, June 22.

Morning Unfinished business.

Afternoon Women Voters. Result of elections.

Evening Youth's Call to Youth; Midsummer-night's Fire, Sportforum. Chairman: Mlle. Atanatskovitch.

Sunday, June 23.

12 noon Peace Festival: Volksbühne.

Afternoon Party for all Congress members and workers at Schloss Charlottenburg.

Monday, June 24.

Final Board Meetings, Kaiserhof.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

We print below the text of resolutions to be presented at the Congress, grouped under two main headings, (1) General Resolutions, (2) Resolutions connected with the work of the different International Standing Committees.

I.—GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

1. The following resolutions are to be presented by the Board:—

A. Omnibus Resolution.

The Eleventh Congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship reaffirms its steadfast belief in the principles which have guided its programme and work for 25 years and restates them as follows:—

i.—Woman Suffrage.

The Congress instructs the Board of the Alliance to inform all unenfranchised self-governing States of the fact that women are now enfranchised on equal terms with men in 25 nations with unquestioned advantage to the men, the women and the nations concerned, and to urge the enfranchisement of women in these States in order that "government by the people" may everywhere include all the people.

ii.—Peace and the League of Nations.

The Congress declares that it is the duty of the women of all nations to work for friendly inter-

national relations, to demand the substitution of judicial methods for those of force, and to promote the conception of human solidarity as superior to racial or national solidarity;

That the entrance of women into political life is necessary to promote the cause of peace;

That this peace should be based on a League of Nations, which, leaving each nation its autonomy and its liberty of action, establishes a lasting harmony between peoples.

iii.—Economic Rights.

The Congress realising that economic necessities and the desire and right of women to work and to secure for themselves the means of life has made them important and irreplaceable factors in production, demands:

"That all avenues of work should be open to women, and that the sole consideration in regard to work should be the physical and intellectual suitability of the workers; that education for professions and trades should be available for women on the same terms as for men; that all professions and posts in the public service should be open to men and women, with equal opportunities for advancement;

That women should receive the same pay as men for the same work;

That the right to work of all women be recognised and no obstacles placed in the way of married women who desire to work.

iv.—Moral Rights.

The Congress demands that a higher moral standard, equal for men and women should be recognised; that the traffic in women should be suppressed; that the regulation of vice and all laws and practices differentiating against women, or any class of women, in this matter be abolished.

v.—Legal Rights.

The Congress demands that the married woman should have the same right to retain or change her nationality as a man has;

That on marriage women should have full personal and civil rights, including the right to the use and disposal of her property; that she should not be under the tutelage of her husband and should have the same rights over her children as the father;

That research for the father of a child born out of wedlock should be authorised and that an illegitimate child should have the same right to maintenance and education from the father during the period of dependency as a legitimate child, and that an unmarried mother during the period when she is incapacitated should also have the right to maintenance from the father of her child.

B.—Constitution of Committees.

That the Congress, realising that the Resolutions adopted can in many cases only be effectively carried out by the appointment of international committees for the study of special questions:

Authorises its Board of Officers to set up such international committees in all cases where such a method of work seems desirable, and to dissolve such committees when the work on which they are engaged no longer demands more special attention than the Board can itself give to it;

At the same time the Congress calls the attention of the Board to the necessity of limiting the field of work to such questions as are in direct relation to the objects of the Alliance as set forth in its Constitution.

The Congress expresses the view that the membership of such Committees should be as follows:

- (i) A Chairman with expert knowledge of the questions dealt with, who shall not be regarded in any way as a national representative of her country;
- (ii) One national representative of each affiliated country, to be chosen as an expert in the subject dealt with;
- (iii) Where this subject is so technical that it forms the basis of professional women's organisations in any country, a member of such an organisation, if outside the ranks of the Auxiliary but willing to co-operate, may be invited to serve as an additional expert member by invitation of the Board on the recommendation of the Auxiliary, or by invitation of the Chairman of the Committee subject to the approval of the Auxiliary.

Finally, the Congress desires to express the view that the above Resolution shall not in any way limit the Board in appointing, on whatever basis of membership may appear desirable, such special sub-committees as those dealing with Finance, Congress Organisation, etc.

Amendment proposed by Dr. Paulina Luisi.

4th Par. at end of section (i) add: and who may or may not be a Member of the Board of the Alliance. A Vice-Chairman and a Secretary, who should preferably be chosen from among the representatives of the affiliated societies, as referred to in section (ii).

C. Relations with International Council of Women.

The Congress proposes to the International Council of Women that a Joint Committee, composed of an equal number of representatives of the Alliance and the Council, be formed in order to examine the possibilities of practical co-operation between their organisations.

And further, the Congress instructs the representatives of the Alliance on the Joint Committee of Women's International Organisations to bring before that Committee a proposal that its powers be extended to cover co-operation among its constituent bodies in work connected with the League of Nations besides that to which it is at present limited, namely, the nomination of women to the Committees and other bodies of the League.

2.—Resolution submitted by the German Auxiliary:

The Congress proposes that all social-political questions which require to be dealt with in committee during the Congress or by already existing Committees, shall be dealt with by a single Committee.

3.—Resolution submitted by the Italian Auxiliary:

The Congress rules that speakers may use any of the four following languages: English, French, German or Italian, and that in every case, without exception, a speech or report delivered in a language other than French, shall be immediately and automatically followed by a French translation. Translations into English or German shall also be given if required by delegates.

4.—Proposed by the British Auxiliary (The three affiliated Societies).**Age of Marriage.**

That the Congress is of opinion that the age of marriage in all countries should be not less than 16 for both boys and girls.

League of Nations.

That the Congress calls upon the Auxiliaries to see that women are included in the national delegations

to the League of Nations, and that pressure be brought to bear on the Governments to secure that the women selected should be of outstanding knowledge, experience and representative qualifications.

II.—RESOLUTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE WORK OF THE DIFFERENCE INTERNATIONAL STANDING COMMITTEES.

NOTE.—These are resolutions submitted by Auxiliaries and sent to the Chairman of the Committees concerned. Actual resolutions to be submitted in the name of the Committee will be available later on, in the draft reports of these Committees.

I.—Committee for an Equal Moral Standard and against the Traffic in Women.

(a) Proposed by the Greek Auxiliary:

The Congress considering that prostitution is a social scourge of which the principal causes are to be found in economic conditions which directly influence moral conditions:

And considering that repressive measures only take into account the results without attempting to remove the causes, and are thus powerless to cure the scourge, especially when these measures are exclusively directed against women and the less privileged classes,

Requests its affiliated societies to concentrate their attention on, and to direct all their efforts towards the creation of institutions and the introduction of social reforms tending to raise the economic, intellectual and moral level of the people, and at the same time to endeavour to direct the public conscience towards the view that prostitution is a moral degradation not only for the women who sell themselves, but also for the men who pay them.

(b) Proposed by the British Auxiliary (The three affiliated societies).

The Congress, in view of the report on the Traffic in Women and Children of the special body of Experts of the League of Nations, demands the total abolition of all systems of State Regulation or licensing of prostitution wherever such methods exist. It further demands the suppression of all Traffic in Women and the repeal of all laws or regulations, whether concerned with public health or public morals, which constitute measures of exception differentiating against women or any group of women.

The Congress calls upon women throughout the world to base all their work on these subjects on the principle of obtaining the same high, equal code of moral responsibility for both sexes, and to press for full official recognition of that equal code and all its implications in law, custom and public opinion.

2. Committee for like Conditions of Work for Men and Women.

(a) Proposed by the Greek Auxiliary:

The Congress

(i) Considering that in many countries the professional education of women is neglected, while on the other hand the secondary education of girls tends to be organised in a way which bars their access to higher education,

Requests its affiliated societies to work for professional education, at least in its elementary stages, to be provided by the State without charge for employees during their working hours, without loss of salary and on the same conditions for the two sexes;

And further to ensure that secondary public education is provided for both sexes equally, and so organised that no difficulties are placed in the way of women entering the higher branches of education.

(ii) Considering that it is urgent that the question of a minimum wage should be dealt with in order to prevent the exploitation of workers of either sex and especially of women,

Requests its Auxiliaries most earnestly to approach their Governments in order to urge them to sign an international convention containing a formal clause stating that no legislation on minimum wages shall set up differences between the workers of the two sexes.

(iii) Considering that trade union organisation is one of the most effective methods of improving the conditions of life for workers of both sexes,

Expresses the opinion that liberty for such organisation should be assured to both sexes, and that the civil status of women should not in any way militate against such liberty;

And requests its affiliated societies to aid women in their professional and trade union organisation and to work towards securing for women such representation on the Executives of mixed Unions as would correspond with the number of women members of these Unions.

(b) Proposed by the British Auxiliary (all three sections):

(i) Whereas the Seventh General Principle within the constitution of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, to which all States Members of the League of Nations have adhered, lays down as of special and urgent importance the establishment of the principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value;

The Congress calls upon the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations to promote a Convention giving effect to this principle with respect to men and women employed by the Governments of Nations within the League.

(ii) That the Congress views with concern the tendency of the legislation and customs of some countries to restrict the right of married women to engage in paid work and affirms its belief in the principle that liberty in the choice of work is essential to the true freedom of the adult individual.

(iii) Proposed by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship alone.

That the Congress welcomes the recommendation (A, III) attached to the I.L.O. Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention to "take account of the necessity of enabling the workers concerned to maintain a suitable standard of living," but expresses the opinion that "a suitable standard" cannot be attained unless the Governments ratifying this Convention accept both in theory and in practice Recommendation B attached to the Convention, reiterating Article 427 of the Treaty of Versailles, of which they are already signatories, namely: "the principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value."

The Congress therefore calls upon its Auxiliaries to secure that the ratification by Governments includes the acceptance of Recommendation B.

(iv) Proposed by St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance and the Women's Freedom League.

The Congress records its conviction that restrictions placed on conditions and hours of work should be based on the nature of the work which the operative has to perform and not upon the sex of the worker.

It therefore demands that the Convention and Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations concerning the employment of women during the night (1919), the protection of women and children against lead poisoning (1919), the night work of women in agriculture (1921), and the use of white lead in painting (1921), shall, in so far as they refer to adult women, be either abrogated or brought into line with the principle.

(v) Proposed by St. Joan's Alliance and Women's Freedom League.

Whereas the Seventh General Principle within the Constitutions of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, to which all States Members of the League of Nations have adhered, lays down as of special and urgent importance the establishment of the principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value;

The Congress calls upon the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations to give effect to this Principle by the adoption of an Equal Pay Convention.

(vi) Proposed by St. Joan's Alliance and the Women's Freedom League.

In order that the obligation of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations to give effect to the nine Labour General Principles laid down within the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation may be ascertained, and the meaning of the Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention be made clear:

The Congress urges its Auxiliaries to represent to their respective Governments the desirability of proposing that an advisory opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice should be obtained to determine:

If legislation adopted pursuant to this Convention must be such as to provide that the minimum rates shall be the same for women as for men; Whether the International Labour Organisation is competent to draw up and propose labour legislation for the fixing of minimum wages not based on the seventh principle of the Labour General Principles laid down within the constitutions of the International Labour Organisation, namely, "the principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value."

3. Committee for Family Allowances.

Proposed by the British Auxiliary N.U.S.E.C. alone.

(i) The Congress expresses the opinion that the system of family allowances, by making provision for the cost of rearing children otherwise than by means of the wages of the father, would facilitate the achievement of equal pay and opportunities among the workers affected. The Congress urges its auxiliaries to study the working of the family allowance system in this respect, and to endeavour to ensure that its value as a means of promoting equal pay should not be overlooked.

(ii) The Congress notes with satisfaction that since the last triennial Congress of the Alliance the system of family allowances in France and Belgium has been greatly strengthened and extended; further that a system of family allowances on a state basis has been introduced into New South Wales and New Zealand. The Congress urges the auxiliaries of the Alliance to promote the adoption

of the system on an adequate scale in their several countries and in especial to secure that the allowances for children should be paid to the mother.

4. Committee for the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

Proposed by the British Auxiliary (the three affiliated Societies).

(i) That this Congress shall work for uniformity of legislation which provides that a man may be legally compelled to contribute towards the ante-natal, natal and post-natal care of his illegitimate child; and further shall explore the possibilities of international reciprocity in the enforcement of such legislation in order that a man shall be less easily enabled to evade his responsibilities to his child by quitting the country in which it is born.

(ii) That this Congress shall collect statistics and general information as to the death-rate in childbirth among unmarried as compared with married mothers, with a view to bringing before Government Departments and national organisations in those countries where the death-rate is higher among unmarried mothers the need for such provisions as will protect them.

5.—Committee for Work in Enfranchised Countries.

Proposed by the British Auxiliary (the three affiliated Societies).

As women worked for suffrage in order to bring to politics the contribution of their special experience, the Congress believes that in those countries where the vote is won, it is essential, in order to achieve full equality of opportunity between men and women, for non-party feminist organisations to continue to exist, in order to bring pressure to bear on Governments, to educate all the political parties and the press, and to organise the women voters.

6.—Committee for Peace and the League of Nations.

Proposed by the German Auxiliary:

As in the opinion of all experts, poison gas will form one of the main weapons in any future war, and as the whole population of the combatant countries will be affected inevitably, and as the women of all countries will share the responsibility for such destruction of peoples, the Congress affirms that it is the duty of all women citizens to occupy themselves with this question, and asks the auxiliaries

(i) To give their most earnest consideration to the prevention of war and to support all genuine efforts to this end:

(ii) To study the subject of international industrial combines (Cartels, Trusts, etc.) and their connection with the production of poison gas; to study assertions made as to the industrial necessity for such production as well as expressions of opinion to the contrary; and finally to follow closely the work of the League of Nations in regard to the use of poison gas in war, which at present appears to be far from satisfactory.

7.—Committee for Women Police.

Proposed by the British Auxiliary (the three affiliated Societies).

The Congress urges delegates to lay before the Minister in control of the Police Force in their own

countries the essential need that women accepted for Police Service should be given a general Police training in addition to the special training necessary to their particular duties connected with women and children.

The Congress further urges that Policewomen should by their training, experience, and status be in no way debarred from filling, equally with their men colleagues, any and all positions of responsibility, not excluding the higher administrative branches of the Police Force.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dame Millicent Fawcett in Ceylon.

Dear Madam,

In reference to your kind article entitled "Dame Millicent Fawcett in Ceylon" in your number of this month, I am a little perturbed by some passages which may lead to misconception.

I addressed two meetings during my short visit. The first was called by the Women's Franchise Union of Ceylon and was entirely non-party in character. It was presided over by Lady Bundaranaiki, the President, and all friends of our movement to whatever party they belonged, were welcomed. The second was a Labour Party meeting pure and simple. It was held at a time when party feeling was acute during a hotly contested tramway strike. This however gave us no apprehension.

I made it quite clear that in our own country we had had a non-party victory, in as much as we owed our success to friends identified with each of the several parties. I confined my speech on this point to a narration of facts such as our first parliamentary division in 1867, when J. S. Mills' Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Government Reform Bill was supported mainly by Liberals but also by a small group of distinguished Conservatives such as The Rt. Hon. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London. I also quoted the fact that the Labour Party here when it came into existence was the first and then the only party which supported us as a party, but in order to deal fairly all round I mentioned what I regard as an interesting point, that from the Premiership of Benjamin Disraeli five consecutive Prime Ministers had given us their support. I mentioned their names: Disraeli, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

I should be grateful if you can find room for this.

Yours faithfully,

MILlicent G. FAWCETT.

(We regret that some passages in the report of Dame Millicent Fawcett's visit to Ceylon which we published in our last number should have been open to misconception. We were reduced for an account of this interesting visit to an article in a Ceylon paper, which, although properly enthusiastic, was not, as it proves, entirely accurate.—Ed.)

A Letter from the Treasurer.

Dear Madam,

May I, through the columns of "Jus," appeal to members of the Alliance to be sure to send all payments direct to Headquarters, especially now that they have so much business to do with the Treasury? Our receipt books are there, and we bank our money from there, and the office is always open, except for the very few days of public holidays, so that payments can be acknowledged at once. Any letters requiring my personal attention are always sent on to me, and should I be away from home, the Secretary has my address and can reach me quickly. It is difficult to avoid delay if money comes to my home address, as I live in the country, not even near the village post office.

I am hoping for a great deal of money to come in just now, which makes me particularly anxious that all should be dealt with in a business-like way.

I am, etc.,

G. M. STERLING.

Mrs. Catt's 70th Birthday.

We have received a note from Miss Manus on the celebration of Mrs. Catt's 70th birthday, a description of which was furnished by our American Auxiliary in last month's issue. Miss Manus writes: "I am returning home after a three months' stay with Mrs. Catt. The birthday party on January 9th was a great success.

Mrs. Catt was most grateful for the wonderful gifts and much touched by the tributes from her friends all over the world. Unfortunately, almost immediately after the birthday party she was taken ill. When I left last week she was improving in health, but was still very weak. This is the reason why friends of the Alliance have not heard from her. Be patient, however, a word of thanks from our great leader will soon come.

I want to remind our Auxiliaries to bring souvenirs from their countries to Berlin to be sold in the International Hall. Please apply for information to Headquarters."

Codification Conference and Nationality.

It is evident from the report of the preparatory Committee of the Codification Conference of the League of Nations just issued that the Conference can hardly take place before 1930. The Committee recommends the spring of that year, and announces that the report in a final form will not be adopted until the meeting in May, 1929.

As it is at this Conference that the question of nationality, including the nationality of married women is to be discussed, women's organisations in all countries should obtain the report as soon as it appears, and act promptly in notifying their respective governments of their views on it. They should also take steps to get representatives of their point of view included in the delegations to the Conferences, either as delegates or advisors.

CHRISTAL MACMILLAN.

REVIEW.

JAHRBUCH DES BUNDES DEUTSCHER FRAUENVEREINE, 1929 (1927—1928); compiled by Dr. Emmy Wolf, J. Bensheimer, Mannheim.

The Year book of the German National Council of Women gives a most interesting survey of the part played by German women in many departments of public life. For those of our readers who read German, this Report appears at a very opportune moment, as if they are coming to our Congress in Berlin, they will be able to get from it a very striking idea of the women's movement in Germany.

There is, for instance, the very imposing list of women Members of the Reichstag, and of the various State Parliaments; a list of women's papers, not confined to German publication only; and a list of women's national and international organisations.

A considerable section is devoted to social work, and it is a revelation of what is being done in this direction in Germany, as well as of the great part played by women. There are housewives' organisations, many institutions for welfare work, public health, the care of children and young people, social insurance, as well as work for temperance and for the League of Nations. A very interesting section deals with vocational guidance and professional opportunities for women.

It is altogether a most complete and business-like volume, and the cost is only 4 Marks, or for members of the Council, 2.50 M.

REPORTS FROM AUXILIARIES.

AUSTRIA.

The Birthday of a Woman's Leader.

Some weeks ago Adelheid Popp, the leader of the women of the Social-democratic party in Austria, celebrated her 60th birthday. She contributed some autobiographical notes to this paper in December 1923, so it remains only to say briefly that she is one of the most popular women not only in Austria, but also in all the countries where Social-democratic women's organisations are at work, and is the President of the International Social-democratic Women's Committee. She is a member of Parliament and is constant in her endeavours for the progress of women. Her birthday was an occasion to show her the admiration which is felt for her.

The first monument by a woman sculptor put up in Vienna.

It is to be reported with satisfaction that the municipality of Vienna has resolved to erect the masterpiece of the sculptor Teresa Feodorowna Ries in a public place in Vienna. This work, called "The Invincibles" was accomplished some time ago; it shows four men pulling on a rope, they are straining under the effort, but by the union of their labour they are invincible.

Teresa Feodorowna Ries was born in Russia, but she came as a young girl to Vienna in order to devote herself to the practice of her art. A short time later she surprised the public by her talent and she has for a long time ranked as one of the most prominent women sculptors, perhaps the most prominent, of our time. The distinction bestowed on her by the erection in a public place of her work, the first by a woman in Vienna, may be regarded as the climax of her career in which all art-loving Austrian women are interested.

The first woman Police Physician in Vienna.

According to the wishes, repeatedly expressed by the National Council of Austrian Women and by the Federation of Austrian Women Citizens, that a woman physician should be engaged in Police work in the interest of women and children, the Police Board of Vienna have nominated Dr. Helene Jokl as the first Woman Police Physician. It is to be hoped that her position will be permanent, and that further nominations of women Police Physicians will follow.

Other Viennese Woman Physicians in important positions.

This news may be completed by the report that in the last two years other Viennese Woman Physicians have been called to important positions. Dr. Marianne Stein, nominated as a "Oberstadtärztin," was entrusted with the management of the nursing work in the humanitarian institutions of the City of Vienna, Dr. Anemarie Schmitz, receiving the title "Oberbezirksärztin," was charged to carry through the medical examinations of the female employees of the city. The infant Department of the new Lying-in Hospital of the city was placed under the care of Dr. Rachel Holländer, and Dr. Gertrud Bien was nominated "Primarius" of the new "Kinderübernahmestelle," an institution which receives forsaken or homeless children for some weeks while a decision is taken about their future. The title of "Primarius" was also given to the head of the department for Children suffering from venereal diseases, in the Central Children's Home, Dr. Hilda Lustig-Riedel, and Dr. Erna Greiner is working as "Primarius" of the Children's Dental Clinic. The well known Physician Dr. Gisa Kammer, working in cancer research, has been honoured by the title of "Primarius."

Women as master-builders in Austria.

Some months ago the first woman passed her examination as a master-builder in Vienna. She is Marie Riha, who, after having attended as the only woman pupil the Staatsgewerbeschule (State Trade School) was engaged by a building company in whose service she has done practical work for five years. She was then allowed to enter for the examination which she passed successfully.

There is also a woman master-builder at work in Salzburg. Hilda Crozzoli is the daughter of a master builder who resolved to instruct her in his trade. She worked as an apprentice and later as an assistant builder in her father's business. Two years ago she passed the examination as a master-builder in order to establish her own firm which under her management has already built houses in Salzburg.

GISELA URBAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

The Coming General Election.

The end of the present Parliament is very nearly at hand, and little business, other than the Budget, can be introduced after the Easter Recess, which be carried through by it. All activities are now concentrated on the forthcoming General Election, when for the first time women will be voting on the same terms as men. The number of women candidates is still growing and it is to be hoped that their numbers in the new Parliament will be substantially increased.

Raising the Age of Marriage.

In last month's issue we were able to report the successful launching in the House of Lords of a Bill raising the minimum age of marriage for boys and girls to sixteen. Although this Bill, which was introduced by Lord Buckmaster, passed its second reading without one dissentient voice, it has not been allowed to pass through without reference to a Select Committee. This delay will of course prevent its reaching the Statute Book this session, but we hope very much that it may be adopted by the Government soon after the opening of the next session.

Nationality of Married Women.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson raised the question of the nationality of married women in the House of Commons, introducing, under the "Ten Minutes Rule," the Aliens Bill, which provides that a British woman who marries an alien shall not thereby change her nationality unless she wishes to do so. The same applies to a foreign woman marrying an Englishman. This subject is of particular importance at the present moment in view of the fact that it is to be discussed at the forthcoming Conference on the Codification of International Law to be convened by the League of Nations. A committee of experts set up by the British Imperial Conference in 1926 has yet to discuss this question, and we hope it will not be very long before not only the British Empire, but also all members of the League of Nations will realise the justice of the proposed measure.

A Memorable Annual Council Meeting.

The Annual Council Meeting of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, which was held in London last week was of particular interest, being the first since the passing of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act, and also as it came so

very soon before the General Election. Naturally much of the business of the Council was concerned with the future development of the National Union, now that the first point on its programme has been achieved. The keenness of the discussion was a sure indication of the enthusiasm with which the work of the National Union is to be carried on under the leadership of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, who has succeeded Miss Eleanor Rathbone as President. It will go forward under the same name, the old object being replaced by the following:—

"To enable women as citizens to make their best contribution towards the common good, and to obtain all such reforms as are necessary to secure a real equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between men and women."

The Immediate Programme of the Union now that the first point, Equal Franchise, has been attained is as follows:—

1. To encourage self-education, independent thinking, and effective action among women voters on all questions concerning their citizenship.
2. To secure more women in Parliament and on local authorities and other governing bodies.
3. To work for an equal moral standard between men and women, and to oppose all restrictions or regulations which, under pretext of public health or public order, are directed—whether formally or in effect—solely against women or any group of women.
4. To secure improvement in the status of wives and mothers, including:—
 - (a) An adequate maternity service throughout the country.
 - (b) The provision of Family Allowances for any or all sections of the community.
 - (c) The Freedom of married women who desire it, to obtain information on Birth Control at Welfare Centres in receipt of Government Grants.
 - (d) Equal rights of married women with men to retain or change their nationality.
5. To secure equal opportunity and pay in the public services, the professions, and industry, as between man and women, including:
 - (a) Equal opportunity for service in the ministry of religion;
 - (b) Abolition of the restrictions on the right of married women to engage in paid work;
 - (c) Application of the principle that protective legislation should be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker.
6. To support the League of Nations and the practical application of the principle of equal opportunities for men and women within it.

The Council Meeting received a great send-off at its first session; Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., was present and moved the resolution recording gratitude to all who had striven to bring about equal franchise, and thanks to His Majesty's Government for having carried into effect this great measure.

GERTRUDE HORTON.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

The Women's Freedom League is affiliated to the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee, and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence is representing us on its deputations to the Party leaders—Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to ask them to include in their election programmes the granting to women of equal political rights with men (the inclusion of women in the House of Lords); equal rights for married women with their husbands—that women who marry

foreigners shall not automatically lose their own nationality; that married women's incomes shall be separately assessed and separately taxed; and that married women shall have the same right as married men to engage in paid work; the recognition of an equal moral standard for men and women; and equal economic rights to men and women.

In London we are pressing for Women Governors on the Boards of Management of General Hospitals, and particularly on the Board of Management of the London Lock Hospital for Women. We are also urging that the services of medical women shall be made more use of in all mental hospitals.

On April 13th we shall hold our Twenty-Second Annual Conference at Caxton Hall, Westminster, when delegates from our Branches in England, Scotland and Wales will meet together, discuss and vote on resolutions, and vote for the members of our Executive Committee to carry out the policy of the League for the coming year. At the close of the Conference proceedings, in the early evening at Caxton Hall, Miss Nina Boyle will speak on Slavery in Marriage, dealing with tribal marriage customs in various parts of the British Empire, and the Chair will be taken by our President, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence. The following afternoon (Sunday) our Minerva Club Branch will be At Home at the Minerva Club, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1., to Conference delegates, members and friends of The Women's Freedom League, and any suffragists from other countries who may be in London that day are very cordially invited to be present.

Our Branches in various parts of the Country are arranging Public Meetings at which the local prospective parliamentary candidates or their chief party protagonists speak from the same platform and are questioned and heckled by the audience.

F. A. UNDERWOOD.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE 18th ANNUAL MEETING.

MISS C. M. GORDON, M.A. was elected Chairman.

1.—Equal Political Rights.

- (a) *Equal Franchise.* St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance wishes to place on record its gratitude to the British Parliament which distinguished itself by granting the vote to women on the same terms as men. At the same time, the Alliance expresses its thankfulness to the countless men and women, known and unknown, who have contributed to the winning of this victory after a struggle of 61 years.
- (b) *Women in the House of Lords.* St. Joan's S.P.A. demands that peeresses in their own right should have a seat and vote in the House of Lords, and, further, that in any measure reforming the Second Chamber men and women should have equal eligibility and voting rights.

2.—Equal Moral Standard.

- (a) *Solicitation Laws.* St. Joan's S.P.A. expresses dissatisfaction with the Report of the Street Offences Committee and demands the repeal of the present Solicitation Laws, and the substitution of a law on the lines of the Public Places (Order) Bill which deals with street solicitation by general legislation against annoyances or molestation, and under which the evidence of the person annoyed or molested would be necessary in order to obtain a conviction.
- (b) *State Regulation of Vice.* St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government to hasten the abolition of

all brothels known to the authorities within the jurisdiction of the British Empire.

- (c) *Veneral Diseases.* St. Joan's S.P.A. welcomes the recent declarations in favour of voluntary methods of dealing with venereal diseases which have been made by the House of Commons, the Ministry of Health, the British Medical Association, and the London County Council, and reaffirms its opposition to any form of compulsory notification or treatment of venereal diseases.
- (d) *Mui-Tsai.* St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take all necessary steps to enforce effectively the pledge made in Parliament by the Colonial Secretary, in March 1922, to abolish within a year the system of child-slavery which prevails and is increasing in Hong-Kong under the name of the Mui-Tsai system.
- (e) *Federated Malay States.* St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government to publish before the General Election the Report of the Advisory Committee on "Social Hygiene" which has been inquiring into new enactments in the Federated Malay States giving power for the compulsory medical examination of alleged "prostitutes."

3.—Equal Pay and Opportunities.

- (a) St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government and local authorities to establish among their employees a system of equal pay and opportunities for men and women, and freedom for married women to decide for themselves whether or not they shall engage in paid employment after marriage.
- (b) *"Protective Legislation."* St. Joan's S.P.A., while believing that protection should be afforded to industrial workers, declares that to impose restrictions on women only, is to treat them permanently as minors, and to lower their status as workers.

It believes that the only policy which safeguards their individual liberty and responsibility is that of basing all labour regulations and restrictions upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker, and calls upon the Government to apply this principle to all legislation.

- 4.—*Nationality of Married Women.* St. Joan's S.P.A. demands that a British woman should have restored to her the right of retaining her nationality on marriage with an alien, which was taken from her in 1870; and that, irrespective of marriage, she should have the same right as a man to retain or change her nationality.
- 5.—*Maternal Mortality.* St. Joan's S.P.A. welcomes the fact that two committees have been set up by the Minister of Health to inquire into the causes of maternal mortality, and hopes that these investigations will be complete and thorough. It calls for more widespread and adequate maternity services.
- 6.—*Income Tax.* St. Joan's S.P.A. holds strongly that the income of married persons should be separately assessed and separately taxed and that each should be entitled to the abatements to which a single person is entitled.
- 7.—*Age of Marriage.* St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government to introduce and pass through all its stages a simple measure raising the age of marriage for boys and girls to 16.
- 8.—*Women Police.* St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government to further legislation making it compulsory for watch committees and standing joint committees to appoint a sufficient number of women police.
- 9.—*Women in Medicine.* St. Joan's S.P.A. de-

plores the action of certain London Hospitals in excluding women from their medical schools: in view of the crying need for highly qualified women throughout the Empire and the fact that these hospitals, it urges the governing bodies to reverse their decision and admit women students on equal terms with men.

- 10.—*Birth Control.* St. Joan's S.P.A. reaffirms its conviction that the policy of the present Minister of Health should be continued in not allowing information on artificial Birth Control to be given at Infant Welfare Centres which are maintained out of public funds to which people of all opinions are required to contribute.
- 11.—*Catholic Education.* St. Joan's S.P.A. calls for fair and adequate financial treatment of Catholic elementary and secondary schools similar to that received by Council Schools.
- 12.—*General Election.*
 - (a) *Party Programmes.* St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the political parties to embody the above reforms in their election programmes.
 - (b) *Women M.P.'s.* St. Joan's S.P.A. views with grave dissatisfaction the small number of promising constituencies hitherto allotted to women candidates, and urges that this defect may yet be modified by all the political parties.
- 13.—*Policy of the Alliance.* The Alliance pledges itself to support, wherever possible, Parliamentary candidates who adhere to the whole of its programme, in particular, women candidates.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

A Radio Citizenship School.

An impressive contribution to the field of adult education is being made by the National League of Women Voters in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Company, in the presentation of weekly "Voters' Service" programs, designed to give a nation-wide radio audience the background and current developments of governmental issues. Since January 3, 1928, when the Voters' Service was inaugurated, the radio committee of the League has arranged no less than 55 programs. Twenty-four stations, including six on the Pacific coast, are carrying these programs which are radiocast from either New York City or Washington.

In fulfilling its mission as an agency of popular education the Voters' Service has just concluded in four consecutive programs the League's first experiment with "a citizenship school by radio." The theme of the four-session school was "Problems of Our Federal Government," while the topics of specific half-hours were "Tariff and Living Costs"; "Federal Responsibility for Public Welfare"; "Problems of Federal Reorganization"; and "The Party System and legislative Bodies." S. K. Ratcliffe, formerly of the "Manchester Guardian" and the "New Statesman," was a speaker in the last programme, discussing "Parliament and Parties in England."

The speakers or "faculty" included men and women qualified to speak with authority on the general background of these basic government problems. To make the radio Citizenship school successful, in accordance with the League's conception of schools and institutes, a link between the speaker and the "listening-in" public was established. "Listening-in" classes were formed as a means of continued discussion.

Mrs. Park in U.S. Delegation.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, a former president of the

National League of Women Voters, will probably be the first member of the delegation from the United States to arrive in Berlin for the Congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. Mrs. Park sailed from New York City for Greece on March 13, and will tour southern Europe before arriving in Berlin.

Mrs. Park will represent the United States on the Committee for Enfranchised Countries. It will be recalled that Mrs. Park, then president of the League, headed the United States' delegation to the Alliance Congress in Rome, in 1923. Just before her departure from Washington, D.C., where she passed the last two months of the Seventieth Congress, Mrs. Park was the honor guest at a dinner given by the National League and the District of Columbia League.

Eight Women in Congress.

When the Seventy-First Session of the Congress of the United States is called in special session by President Hoover the middle of this month, eight women will answer the roll-call in the House of Representatives. It is the first time that more than four women have sat in at one time in the Congress. Of the eight women, four were re-elected. Three of the new members are "Ruths"—Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, daughter of the widely known Republican leader, Mark Hanna of Ohio; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan; and Mrs. Ruth Pratt, who for the last three years has been the only woman in the New York City Board of Aldermen.

In the Inaugural Programme.

Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters, who will head the American delegation to the Berlin Congress, was a participant in the Inaugural Day Radio programme broadcast from Washington, D.C. over the Columbia Broadcasting Company's nation-wide hook-up. Miss Sherwin spoke on "The Significance of Inauguration Day" and she was heard shortly after the conclusion of President Hoover's inaugural address.

(Owing to the great demands made on our space by the printing of the text of the Congress Resolutions, we regret that it is not possible to publish here Miss Sherwin's speech on this important occasion, as reported by the American Auxiliary. We hope to be able to include it next month.—Ed.)

Italy.

The article on the Italian General Election in our last issue should not have appeared under the heading, "News from Auxiliaries." It was contributed, not by the Italian Auxiliary,—from whom we should be pleased to have a contribution—but by a private correspondent, well-known to us as an enthusiastic feminist.—Ed.

National Union of Women Teachers.

We regret that there was not space in our last issue to publish a protest from the General Secretary of the National Union of Women Teachers concerning an extract in the February issue reprinted from the "Woman's Leader," headed "The National Union of Teachers," and referring to the recent Conference of the National Union of Women Teachers at Buxton. As the Secretary says: "It is particularly unfortunate that the N.U.W.T. and the N.U.T. should be confused in a feminist paper, for, as you are doubtless aware, the N.U.W.T. is a feminist organisation, and was formed owing to the impossibility of having the woman's point of view expressed through a mixed organisation." We apologise for carelessly copying the error along with the information.—Ed.

SECTION FRANCAISE. CONGRES DE BERLIN. PROGRAMME PROVISOIRE.

- 12 au 16 juin :** Réunions préliminaires: Hotel Kaiserhof, Wilhelmsplatz, Berlin.
- Mercredi, 12 juin.**
2—5 h. Séance du Comité Exécutif.
Soir Réception de la Presse.
- Jeudi 13 juin.**
10—1 h. Séance du Comité Exécutif.
2-30—6 h. Séance du Comité International (Comité Exécutif et Présidentes (ou leurs remplaçantes) siégeant en commun.
7 h. Dîner offert par Mrs. Ashby au Comité Exécutif et aux Présidentes (Kaiserhof)
8 h. 30 Séance éventuelle du Comité Exécutif. Excursion: visite de Charlottenburg.
- Vendredi, 14 juin.**
Matin Réunions simultanées de la Commission de la Paix et de la Société des Nations; de la Commission des Allocations familiales; de la Commission pour l'Egalité de la Morale et contre la Traite des Femmes. (Réunions réservées aux membres des Commissions seulement).
Après-midi Réunions simultanées de la Commission de l'Egalité des Conditions du Travail entre Hommes et Femmes; de la Commission de la Situation de la Mère non-mariée et de l'Enfant illégitime; de la Commission de la Nationalité de la Femme Mariée. (Réunions réservées aux membres des Commissions). Excursion: visite de Schoeneberg.
- Samedi 15 juin.**
Matin Réunions simultanées de la Commission de l'Egalité légale de la Femme; de la Commission de la Police féminine; de la Commission des Femmes électrices. (Réunions réservées aux membres des Commissions).
Après-midi Réunions des délégations sur convocation de leur présidente.
5—10 h. Réception offerte par Mme. Schreiber au Comité et aux Présidentes. Invitations particulières, etc., pour les déléguées.
Cours de la Ville.
Conférence illustrée sur l'oeuvre berlinoise de bienfaisance (Hotel de Ville).
- Dimanche, 16 juin.**
Matin Réunion de la Commission des Finances.
Après-midi réservée par la Présidente et les membres du Comité pour recevoir les visites des déléguées.

Soir Visite de Berlin et excursions dans les environs. Visite de Potsdam.
Réception offerte par le Comité aux déléguées.

REUNIONS PLENIERES DU CONGRES.

Salles des Fêtes de la place de la République (Salle Kroll).

Lundi, 17 juin.

Matin Ouverture du Congrès.
10—1 h. Discours de la Présidente.
Discours officiels de bienvenue.
Rapport de la Commission des Admissions.
Appel des déléguées et défilé des délégations.

Séance d'Anniversaire.

Lundi, 17 juin.

Matin (suite) "Vingt-cinq ans de Triomphe du Suffrage féminin."
Oratrice: Mrs. Chapman Catt.
Lunch offert par la Ville de Berlin aux déléguées.
Après-midi "Vingt-cinq ans de Travail et de Progrès vers l'Egalité légale, morale et économique."
Soir Concert au Schloss Monbijou ou au Schloss Berlin.

Mardi, 18 juin.

Matin Les annonces de candidatures pour le Comité Exécutif seront reçues ce jour-là.
Adoption par le Congrès de son règlement.
Rapport du Comité Exécutif et Résolutions proposées par le Comité Exécutif.
Rapport sur "Jus Suffragii."
Rapport sur les relations de l'Alliance avec la S.d.N. et le B.I.T.
Modifications aux Statuts.
Après-midi Nationalité de la Femme mariée: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
Egalité légale de la Femme: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
5 h 30 Réception officielle.
Soir Meeting public: "L'Activité des femmes parlementaires et membres de Conseils municipaux," sous la présidence de Mme. Plaminkova, Sénateur (Reichstag).

Mercredi, 19 juin.

Matin Allocations familiales: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
La Situation de la Mère non-mariée et de son Enfant: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
Après-midi Egalité des Conditions de travail entre Hommes et Femmes: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
Soir Réception officielle.

Jeudi, 20 juin.

Matin Les élections du Comité auront lieu ce jour-là de 9h. à 3 h.
L'avenir de l'Alliance. Son programme de travail pour le suffrage

Après-midi féminin et l'égalité des droits de la femme. Sa situation financière.
Police féminine: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
Soir Meeting public: "La Police féminine" sous la Présidence de Mlle. Rosa Manus. Lehrervereinshaus Alexanderplatz.)
Opéra.

Vendredi, 21 juin.

Matin Egalité de la Morale et Traite des Femmes: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
Après-midi Rapport du Bureau bibliographique. Paix et Société des Nations: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
5 h. Réception offerte aux Déléguées par les femmes sénateurs (Reichstag).
Soir Meeting public: "La Paix" sous la présidence de Mlle. Ruth Morgan. (Salle Kroll.)

Samedi, 22 juin.

Matin Affaires imprévues.
Après-midi Session des Femmes électrices. Résultat des élections.
Soir Appel de la Jeunesse à la Jeunesse: Feu de la St. Jean (Sport forum.)
Présidente: Mlle. Atanatskovich.

Dimanche, 23 juin.

Midi Fête de la Paix (Théâtre populaire).

Lundi, 24 juin.

Matin et après-midi Dernière séance du Comité (Hotel Kaiserhof).

CONGRES DE BERLIN.

Nous publions ci-après les textes des différentes résolutions qui seront présentées au Congrès, en les groupant en deux grandes catégories: (1) Résolutions d'ordre général; (2) Résolutions touchant à l'activité des différentes Commissions Permanentes Internationales.

I.—RESOLUTIONS D'ORDRE GENERAL.

1. Résolutions proposées par le Comité Exécutif: A. Resolution "Omnibus."

Le XIe Congrès de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage et l'Action civique et politique des Femmes affirme à nouveau sa conviction profonde à l'égard des principes qui ont été à la base du programme de travail de l'Alliance depuis vingt-cinq ans, et les formule comme suit:

(i) Suffrage féminin.

Le Congrès charge officiellement le Comité Exécutif de l'Alliance de porter à la connaissance de tous les Etats se gouvernant eux-mêmes, et qui n'ont pas encore reconnu le droit de vote aux femmes aux mêmes conditions qu'aux hommes, qu'actuellement les femmes de 25 nations possèdent les mêmes droits politiques que les hommes, ceci pour le plus grand bien du peuple tout entier de ces pays. Le Congrès charge encore le Comité Exécutif d'insister de façon pressante auprès des gouvernements de ces Etats pour qu'ils reconnaissent aux femmes leurs droits politiques, en sorte que le terme de "suffrage universel" puisse vraiment s'appliquer à la nation toute entière.

(ii) Paix et Société des Nations.

Le Congrès déclare: Qu'il est du devoir des femmes de toutes les nations de travailler à l'avancement des relations internationales amicales entre les peuples; de réclamer que, dans le règlement des différends pouvant surgir entre Etats, l'emploi du droit international remplace celui de la force; et de placer la conception de la solidarité humaine au dessus des affinités de races ou de nationalité.

Que l'entrée des femmes dans la vie politique est nécessaire pour l'avancement de la cause de la paix.

Que cette paix doit être basée sur la Société des Nations, qui, en laissant à chaque nation sa liberté et son autonomie, établit une entente durable entre les peuples.

(iii) Egalité économique.

Le Congrès, considérant que les nécessités économiques comme le désir et le droit des femmes de travailler pour s'assurer leur indépendance économique ont fait d'elles un facteur important et irremplaçable dans le domaine de la production, demande que toutes les possibilités de travail soient ouvertes aux femmes et que le seul élément qui intervienne dans le choix de ce travail soit constitué par les aptitudes physiques et intellectuelles des travailleurs, et que par conséquent, la même préparation professionnelle soit mise à la disposition des femmes et des hommes; que toutes les professions et fonctions publiques soient également ouvertes aux femmes et aux hommes, avec les mêmes possibilités d'avancement; que les femmes reçoivent le même salaire que les hommes pour un même travail; que le droit au travail de toutes les femmes soit reconnu, et qu'aucun obstacle n'entrave le droit au travail de la femme mariée.

(iv) Egalité morale.

Le Congrès demande qu'une même morale élevée soit reconnue pour les hommes et les femmes; que la traite des femmes soit supprimée; que la réglementation du vice et toutes les lois et mesures d'exceptions prises contre les femmes en général, ou contre une classe de femme en particulier, soient abolies.

(v) Egalité légale.

Le Congrès demande que la femme mariée ait le même droit que l'homme à conserver ou à changer sa nationalité. Que les droits personnels et civils de la femme mariée lui soient pleinement reconnus, y compris celui d'user et de disposer de sa fortune, qu'elle ne soit pas placée sous la tutelle de son mari, et qu'elle ait les mêmes droits que lui sur ses enfants; que la recherche de la paternité d'un enfant né hors mariage soit autorisée, et que cet enfant ait les mêmes droits que l'enfant légitime à être entretenu et élevé par son père pendant toute la période dépendante de sa vie; que la mère non mariée ait également, et pendant toute la période d'incapacité pour cause de maternité, droit à être entretenue par le père de son enfant.

B.—Commissions Internationales.

Le Congrès, considérant que les Résolutions adoptées à chaque Congrès de l'Alliance ne peuvent, dans la plupart des cas, avoir une portée pratique que si des Commissions internationales sont nommées pour étudier des questions spéciales, autorise le Comité Exécutif à constituer de telles

Commissions Internationales là où cette méthode de travail peut être utile, et en revanche à déclarer dissoutes celles de ces Commissions Internationales dont le programme ne réclame plus une activité dont le Comité Exécutif ne puisse pas se charger.

D'autre part, le Congrès,

attire l'attention du Comité Exécutif sur la nécessité de limiter le champ d'activité de l'Alliance aux questions qui sont en relations directes avec le programme de celle-ci, tel qu'il est fixé par les statuts.

Le Congrès est d'avis que chacune de ces Commissions Internationales doit être composée de la façon suivante:

- Une Présidente spécialiste des questions dont doit s'occuper la Commission et qui siège à la Commission en dehors de toute représentation nationale;
- des membres dont chacun représente un des pays affiliés à l'Alliance, et qui peuvent être considérés comme des spécialistes des questions traitées;
- quand ces questions sont d'ordre si technique qu'elles constituent une des bases essentielles du programme d'activité d'organisations professionnelles féminines nationales, un membre de ces organisations, même s'il ne fait pas partie des Sociétés affiliées à l'Alliance, peut être invité à coopérer aux travaux de ce Comité à titre d'expert technique supplémentaire. Cette invitation doit être faite par le Comité Exécutif de l'Alliance sur la recommandation d'une Société nationale affiliée du pays que cela concerne, ou par la Présidente de la Commission, d'accord avec la Société nationale affiliée.

Enfin, le Congrès exprime l'opinion que la Résolution ci-dessus ne doit en aucune façon limiter l'activité du Comité Exécutif, ni l'empêcher de nommer sur les bases qui lui paraîtront utiles des Commissions ou sous-Commissions spéciales telles que celles qu'il charge de s'occuper des finances, de l'organisation des Congrès, etc., etc.

Modification proposée par Dr. Paulina Luisi.

4^e alinéa, ajouter à la fin de (i): Cette Présidente peut être ou non membre du Comité Exécutif de l'Alliance;

Une Vice-Présidente et une Secrétaire, qui pourront de préférence être choisies d'entre les déléguées des chacun des pays affiliés à l'Alliance dont il est question au paragraphe (ii).

C.—Coopération avec le Conseil International des Femmes.

Le Congrès propose au Conseil International des Femmes la formation d'une Commission mixte, composée de représentantes en nombre égal de l'Alliance et du Conseil, et qui serait chargée d'examiner les possibilités de coopération pratique entre ces deux organisations.

D'autre part, le Congrès charge les représentantes de l'Alliance dans la Commission mixte des Organisations féminines internationales (Joint Standing Committee) de présenter à cette Commission la proposition suivante:

Que les compétences du Joint Standing Committee soient étendues de façon à assurer la coopération entre ses Associations constituantes dans d'autres domaines d'activité relative à la Société des Nations que dans celui auquel il s'est limité actuellement et qui se borne à la présentation de candidatures féminines pour des postes dans des Commissions ou dans d'autres corps constitués de la Société des Nations.

2. Résolution proposée par l'Allemagne.

Au cas où le Congrès déciderait que l'Alliance peut aussi traiter de questions sociales, dont l'étude serait du ressort d'une Commission,

Ou bien au cas où les Commissions déjà existantes de l'Alliance qui s'occupent de questions sociales subsisteraient après le Congrès de Berlin.

Le Congrès demande qu'une seule Commission pour les questions de politique sociale soit fondée, qui aurait à s'occuper de ces questions-là.

3. Résolution proposée par l'Italie.

Le Congrès décide que les orateurs pourront s'exprimer dans l'une des quatre langues suivantes: anglais, français, allemand ou italien, et que dans tous les cas, sans exception, tous les discours et rapports qui seront faits dans une autre langue que le français seront suivis immédiatement et automatiquement d'une traduction française. Des traductions en anglais ou en allemand seront également faites si des délégués le demandent.

4. Résolutions proposées par la Grande-Bretagne (3 Sociétés affiliées).**Âge de mariage.**

Le Congrès est d'avis que l'âge de mariage dans tous les pays ne doit pas être inférieur à 16 ans, tant pour les garçons que pour les filles.

Société des Nations.

Le Congrès en appelle aux Associations affiliées à l'Alliance pour qu'elles veillent à ce que des femmes fassent partie des délégations nationales, et qu'elles insistent auprès des gouvernements pour que les femmes désignées pour ces postes possèdent des compétences hors ligne, de l'expérience, et soient connues comme possédant ces qualités.

II. RESOLUTIONS TOUCHANT A L'ACTIVITE DES DIFFERENTES COMMISSIONS PERMANENTES INTERNATIONALES.

N.B.—Les résolutions qui suivent ont été proposées par les Sociétés affiliées à l'Alliance, et ont été déjà remises aux présidentes des Commissions qu'elles concernent. Les résolutions qui seront présentées au Congrès au nom des Commissions elles-mêmes figureront plus tard dans les rapports de celles-ci.

1. Commission pour l'Egalité de la Morale et contre la Traite des Femmes.**(a) Résolution proposée par la Grèce.**

Le Congrès considérant que la prostitution est un fléau social dont les causes se trouvent principalement dans les conditions économiques qui influencent aussi immédiatement les conditions morales,

Considérant que toute mesure de répression ne vise que les résultats sans combattre les causes et par conséquent est incapable de guérir ce fléau, surtout lorsque ces mesures sont appliquées exclusivement aux femmes et aux classes moins privilégiées,

Demande à les sociétés affiliées de porter toute leur attention et de diriger tous leurs efforts vers le développement des institutions et l'application de réformes sociales qui auraient pour but d'élever le niveau économique, intellectuel et moral des classes populaires, et de travailler à orienter la conscience publique vers la conception que la prostitution est une dégradation morale non seulement pour la femme qui s'offre, mais aussi pour l'homme qui paie.

(a) Résolution proposée par la Grande-Bretagne (3 Sociétés affiliées).

Le Congrès, considérant le rapport sur la traite des femmes et des enfants du Comité d'Experts de la Société des Nations, demande l'abolition totale de tout système de réglementation de la prostitution partout où pareilles méthodes peuvent encore être en vigueur. Il demande également la suppression de toute traite des

femmes, et l'abrogation de toute loi ou règlement, qu'il s'agisse d'hygiène ou de moralité publique, qui constitue une mesure d'exception prise contre des femmes ou contre certaines catégories de femmes.

Le Congrès en appelle aux femmes à travers le monde pour qu'elles basent tout leur travail à cet égard sur la principe d'une seule et même morale élevée pour les deux sexes, et pour qu'elles réclament la reconnaissance officielle de ce principe d'égalité avec toutes les conséquences qui en découlent dans la législation, les moeurs, et l'opinion publique.

2. Commission pour l'Egalité des conditions du travail entre hommes et femmes.**(a) Résolutions proposées par la Grèce.**

i. Le Congrès, considérant que dans plusieurs pays l'enseignement professionnel de la femme est négligé, d'autre part l'enseignement général secondaire des jeunes filles tend à être organisé de manière à entraver leur avancement aux degrés supérieurs de l'instruction,

Demande à ses Sociétés affiliées de travailler à ce que l'enseignement professionnel au moins du degré inférieur soit assuré gratuitement par l'Etat dans les heures même du travail pour les salariés sans aucune diminution de leur salaire et aux mêmes conditions pour les deux sexes,

et de veiller à ce que l'enseignement public secondaire soit égal pour les deux sexes et organisé de manière à ce qu'aucune entrave ne soit mise pour la femme à son accession à toutes les branches de l'enseignement supérieur.

ii. Considérant qu'il est de toute urgence que la question des salaires minima soit résolue pour mettre une entrave à l'exploitation des travailleurs des deux sexes et surtout de la femme,

Demande instamment aux Sociétés affiliées d'agir auprès du Gouvernement de leur pays pour le presser de signer une convention internationale contenant une clause formelle qu'aucune législation sur les salaires minima ne devra établir de différences entre les travailleurs des deux sexes.

iii. Considérant que l'organisation syndicale est un des moyens les plus efficaces pour l'amélioration des conditions de la vie des travailleurs des deux sexes,

Emet le voeu que la liberté syndicale soit assurée aux mêmes conditions pour les deux sexes et que l'état civil de la femme n'entrave cette liberté d'aucune façon.

Demande aux Sociétés affiliées d'aider l'organisation professionnelle et syndicale des femmes et de travailler à assurer pour les femmes une représentation aux Comités Exécutifs des organisations mixtes en rapport avec le nombre des adhérentes.

(b) Résolutions proposées par la Grande Bretagne. i. Proposée par l'Union Nationale de Sociétés pour l'Egalité des Droits civiques.

Le Congrès considérant que le septième des principes généraux de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail de la Société des Nations, auquel ont adhéré tous les Etats membres de la S. de N., établit comme étant d'une importance particulière et urgente le principe du salaire égal sans distinction de sexe pour un travail de valeur égale, demande à l'Organisation Internationale du Travail de la Société des Nations de promouvoir une Convention donnant effet à ce principe relativement aux fonctionnaires des deux sexes employés par les Etats membres de la Société des Nations.

ii. Proposée par les 3 sociétés affiliées.

Le Congrès constate avec regret que, dans certains pays, la législation et les coutumes tendent à restreindre le droit au travail rémunéré de la femme mariée, et affirme sa conviction que le libre choix

d'un travail est un principe essentiel de la liberté individuelle d'un être adulte.

iii. Proposée par l'Union nationale de Sociétés pour l'égalité des droits civiques.

Le Congrès salue la Recommandation (A.III.) jointe à la Convention du B.I.T. sur l'application des méthodes de fixation des salaires minima de "tenir compte de la nécessité d'assurer aux travailleurs intéressés un niveau de vie convenable." Le Congrès estime toutefois que ce "niveau de vie convenable" ne pourra être obtenu avant que les Gouvernements, en ratifiant la Convention sur l'institution de méthodes de fixation de salaires minima, aient accepté aussi en théorie et en pratique le texte B. de la Recommandation ci-dessus mentionnée, et qui réaffirme l'article 427 du Traité de Versailles, dont ces Gouvernements sont signataires, soit "le principe du salaire égal sans distinction de sexe pour un travail de valeur égale." Le Congrès en appelle par conséquent à toutes les Sociétés affiliées pour qu'elles obtiennent avec la ratification par leurs Gouvernements respectifs de la Convention précitée l'acceptation de la Recommandation B.

iv. Proposée par l'Alliance politique et sociale de Ste. Jeanne et par la Ligue pour la Liberté des Femmes.

Le Congrès réaffirme sa conviction que des restrictions relatives à la durée et aux conditions du travail doivent être basées sur la nature de ce travail et non sur le sexe du travailleur qui l'accomplit.

Le Congrès demande que les Conventions et Recommandations de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail de la Société des Nations concernant le travail de nuit des femmes (1919), la protection des femmes et des enfants contre le saturnisme (1919), le travail de nuit des femmes dans l'agriculture (1921), et l'emploi de la céruse blanche dans la peinture (1921), soient, en ce qui concerne des femmes adultes, ou bien abrogées ou bien mises en harmonie avec le principe énoncé dans la Résolution ci-dessus.

v. Résolution proposée par les deux memes Sociétés.

Le Congrès considérant que le septième des principes généraux de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail de la Société des Nations, auquel tous les Etats Membres de la S. d. N. ont adhéré, établit comme étant d'une importance particulière et urgente le principe du salaire égal sans distinction de sexe pour un travail de valeur égale, appelle à l'Organisation Internationale du Travail de la Société des Nations pour donner effet à ce principe en adoptant une Convention sur l'égalité des salaires.

vi. Résolution proposée par les deux meme Sociétés.

Le Congrès afin de fixer la responsabilité de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail de la Société des Nations quant à la mise en application des neuf principes généraux contenus dans la constitution de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail, et afin de donner une signification claire à la Convention sur les méthodes de fixation des salaires minima, demande instamment aux Sociétés affiliées à l'Alliance qu'elles exposent à leurs Gouvernements respectifs l'utilité d'obtenir un avis consultatif de la Cour Permanente Internationale de Justice sur les points suivants:

Si la législation adoptée en conformité de cette Convention doit être telle que de prévoir que les taux minima des salaires doivent être les mêmes pour les femmes et pour les hommes;

Si l'Organisation Internationale du Travail est compétente pour élaborer et proposer une législation sur la fixation des salaires minima qui ne soit pas basée sur le septième des principes généraux contenus dans

l'Organisation Internationale du Travail, soit le principe du salaire égal, sans distinction de sexe pour un travail de valeur égale.

3. Commissions des Allocations familiales.

Résolution proposée par la Gde. Bretagne (Union nationale de Sociétés pour l'Égalité des droits civiques).

(i) Le Congrès exprime l'opinion que le système des allocations familiales, en assurant d'autres ressources pour l'entretien des enfants que le seul gain du père, faciliterait l'obtention de l'égalité de salaires, et de l'égalité de possibilités de travail parmi les travailleurs intéressés. Aussi le Congrès insiste-t-il auprès des Sociétés affiliées à l'Alliance pour qu'elles étudient à ce point de vue le fonctionnement du système des allocations familiales, et pour qu'elles veillent à mettre en lumière sa valeur comme un moyen d'obtenir l'égalité de salaires.

(ii) Le Congrès constate avec satisfaction que depuis le dernier Congrès triennal de l'Alliance le système des allocations familiales s'est grandement développé et a progressé en France et en Belgique; et qu'un système d'allocations familiales payées par l'Etat a été introduit dans la Nouvelle Galle du Sud et en Nouvelle-Zélande. Le Congrès insiste auprès des Sociétés affiliées à l'Alliance pour qu'elles fassent campagne pour l'adoption de ce système selon une échelle appropriée dans leurs pays respectifs, et spécialement pour qu'elles veillent à ce que les allocations pour les enfants soient payées à la mère.

4. Commission de la Mère non-mariée et de l'enfant illégitime.

Résolution proposée par la Grande-Bretagne (3 Sociétés affiliées).

(i) Le Congrès demande à ses sociétés affiliées de travailler à obtenir une législation uniforme, prévoyant qu'un homme puisse être légalement contraint à contribuer à l'entretien de son enfant illégitime avant, pendant, et après sa naissance; et qu'elle recherche les possibilités d'établir une réciprocité internationale, qui mettrait en pratique une législation de cet ordre, de telle façon qu'un homme puisse moins facilement éluder ses responsabilités envers son enfant illégitime en quittant le pays où celui-ci est né.

(ii) Le Congrès demande aux sociétés affiliées de recueillir des statistiques et des informations générales sur la proportion de la mortalité pour suite de couches parmi les mères non mariées, afin de pouvoir démontrer aux Gouvernements et aux Associations nationales des pays où le taux de cette mortalité est plus élevé que parmi les mères mariées la nécessité de mesures protectrices de la mère non-mariée pendant sa grossesse.

5. Commission des Femmes électrices.

Résolution proposée par la Grande-Bretagne (3 Sociétés affiliées).

Puisque le but des femmes en réclamant le droit de vote a été d'apporter à la politique la contribution de leur expérience spéciale, le Congrès estime que, dans les pays où le suffrage féminin a été conquis, il est essentiel pour obtenir la complète égalité entre hommes et femmes que continuent à exister des organisations féminines en dehors des partis, dont l'activité consistera à agir auprès des gouvernements, à faire l'éducation des partis politiques et de la presse, et à organiser les femmes électrices.

6. Commission de la Paix et de la Société des Nations.

Résolution proposée par l'Allemagne.

Puisque l'avis de tous les techniciens est que, en cas de guerre future, les gaz empoisonnés constitueraient l'arme essentiellement employée, de telle façon que

toute la population des pays belligérants serait immédiatement atteinte, et que les femmes de tous les pays porteraient la responsabilité d'un pareil anéantissement des peuples, le Congrès estime qu'il est du ressort de toutes les femmes citoyennes de s'occuper de cette question, et engage les Sociétés nationales affiliées à l'Alliance:—

(i) à apporter une attention vigilante à empêcher les guerres et à soutenir tous les efforts sérieux qui se font dans ce sens.

(ii) à se renseigner sur les associations internationales économiques (Cartels, Trusts, etc.) et sur leurs relations avec la fabrication des gaz empoisonnés, à examiner de près les assurances que cette fabrication est une nécessité de la production économique, ainsi que les affirmations opposées; et enfin à suivre de près le travail, pour le moment encore très-insuffisant, de la S. d. N. relativement à la guerre chimique.

7. Commission de la Police féminine.

Résolutions proposées par la Grande-Bretagne (3 Sociétés affiliées).

Le Congrès insiste auprès des déléguées pour qu'elles exposent aux autorités de surveillance des corps de police dans leurs pays respectifs la nécessité urgente que soit donnée aux femmes employées dans les services de police une formation professionnelle générale, en surplus de la formation spéciale à leurs tâches particulières relatives aux femmes et aux enfants.

Le Congrès insiste également pour que les femmes employées dans la police soient mises à même de toutes façons grâce à leur préparation professionnelle, leur statut, et leur expérience, de remplir des postes égaux à ceux qu'occupent leurs collègues masculins, et cela dans toutes les fonctions, et avec les mêmes responsabilités, sans exception pour les postes administratifs supérieurs des corps de police.

FRANCE.

LES ETATS GENERAUX DU FEMINISME.

Pendant trois jours, les Etats généraux du féminisme dont l'idée, l'organisation reviennent à Mme Avril de Sainte-Croix, présidente du Conseil national des Femmes, tintrent leur assemblée au milieu d'une assistance assez dense.

Au-dessus de l'estrade, sur laquelle, au dernier jour, quelques sénateurs et députés avaient été invités à s'asseoir et à prendre la parole, une grande banderole blanche avec cette inscription en lettres rouges et or: 140 millions de femmes votent dans 30 pays. Les Françaises doivent voter.

Parmi toutes les doléances plus particulièrement féministes qui formeraient "le cahier des revendications des Etats généraux" qu'on décida de présenter à M. Poincaré, seules furent retenues des questions relatives à l'assistance, l'hygiène, l'éducation, la législation, la morale, la paix, la presse, le travail.

Les vœux proposés à l'Assemblée furent adoptés à l'unanimité des votantes.

Ce que l'on conçoit mal, c'est que les législateurs en exercice, et ceux qui les ont précédés, n'aient point encore fait aboutir ces propositions que les féministes, depuis plus d'un quart de siècle, avec une douce obstination, s'entêtent à leur proposer. Or, s'il pouvait y avoir, en 1900, une audace certaine à demander des réformes qui à cette époque semblaient hardies, l'intérêt, aujourd'hui, est inévitablement émoussé puisque, depuis plus d'un quart de siècle, les Françaises réclament les mêmes choses et presque dans les mêmes termes.

Un grand meeting en faveur du suffrage des Femmes,

meeting qui avait attiré beaucoup de monde, clôtura les travaux de l'Assemblée.

— Quand, il y a quarante ans, dit en substance M. Louis Marin, député, je militais pour cette cause qui n'était soutenue alors que par quelques socialistes, on n'avait pour moi, dans les réunions, que sarcasmes. Maintenant l'opinion est familiarisée avec cette idée. On ne rencontre plus, nulle part, ni contradicteurs, ni opposition. Devant nous, il n'est plus d'ennemis combattant à visage découvert. Mais ce qui est plus grave, et, peut-être, plus inquiétant, c'est qu'on nous résiste de biais et de façon équivoque. On ne nous attaque plus de front. On se dérobe et on fuit.

Et le député de Nancy d'inviter Mme Avril de Sainte-Croix à présenter une délégation auprès du gouvernement et des Chambres, à venir devant les Commissions pour y faire des représentations—ou, si l'on veut, des remontrances.

A ce moment, la déléguée du département du Gers se leva. Cette femme âgée, robuste, aux cheveux gris, par son éloquence, sa fougue, son bon sens populaire, entraîna dans la rue les membres de l'Assemblée.

Par une soirée glaciale, le cortège se déroula de la Trinité au Palais-Royal, où, au Ministère des Finances, l'on remit une pétition à M. Poincaré, chef du Gouvernement.

En réponse de quoi, quelques jours plus tard, le Comité des Etats généraux du féminisme reçut de la Présidence du Conseil, la lettre suivante:

"Madame,

"Le président du Conseil a bien reçu la proposition signée par les déléguées venues assister aux Etats généraux du féminisme, et il l'a communiquée au gouvernement. M. Poincaré me charge de vous faire connaître que le gouvernement appuiera dès maintenant le projet de vote et d'éligibilité des femmes aux Conseils municipaux, à l'exception provisoire du droit de remplir le mandat de délégué sénatorial.

"Veuillez agréer, madame, etc.

(signée) GRIGNON,

Directeur du Cabinet du président du Conseil.

Que le gouvernement s'engage à appuyer le projet de vote et d'éligibilité des femmes aux Conseils municipaux, la nouvelle est d'importance.

Nous nous en réjouissons très certainement si nous n'avions de bonnes raisons de croire que l'on s'apprête à nous reprendre d'une main ce que l'on nous donne de l'autre.

M'accusera-t-on de mettre du roman dans la politique? Je ne sais. Mais, pour moi, la hâte avec laquelle le Sénat, dix jours après la déclaration de M. Poincaré, portait, après une intervention du ministre de l'Intérieur, et par 280 voix contre 7, la durée du mandat municipal de 4 à 6 ans, constitue la réponse du berger à la bergère.

Me trompé-je?

Il y a un moyen bien simple de le prouver.

Que le gouvernement se hâte de tenir sa promesse, qu'il exige de la Haute Assemblée une discussion immédiate.

Mais, même si elle avait lieu sans délai, même si elle nous était favorable, on objecterait le manque de temps pour compléter les listes électorales, et maintes autres choses encore.

Les femmes électrices et éligibles aux Conseils municipaux?

Peut-être un jour.

Mais de grâce, donnez-nous le temps de souffler, de nous remettre d'une alarme aussi chaude, pensent les parlementaires. Prorogons, en attendant le moment redouté, le mandat des conseillers municipaux, des conseillers généraux. Pendant six ans encore, éloignons ce calice.

ALICE LA MAZIERE.

NOUVELLES INTERNATIONALES.

Grande Bretagne.

UNION NATIONALE DES SOCIÉTÉS POUR L'ÉGALITÉ CIVIQUE.—Les Elections générales.—Le Parlement actuel touche à sa fin et d'ici es nouvelles élections, il ne pourra s'occuper que du budget. Toute l'attention se porte sur les élections générales où, pour la première fois, les femmes voteront dans les mêmes conditions que les hommes. Le nombre des candidates est plus élevé que la dernière fois.

L'âge du mariage.—Le Bill présenté par Lord Buckmaster pour élever l'âge du mariage et voté par la Chambre des Communes, a été envoyé à la Chambre des Lords; celle-ci l'a soumis à une Commission spéciale, ce qui remet l'application de la loi à la session prochaine.

Nationalité des femmes mariées.—Miss Hélène Wilkinson a présenté à la Chambre des Communes le Bill des Etrangers (Aliens Bill) qui permettra à une femme britannique, mariée à un étranger, de garder sa nationalité, à moins qu'elle n'exprime le désir contraire; la même loi s'appliquera à une étrangère mariée à un Anglais. Le sujet est d'un intérêt actuel, puisqu'il doit être discuté à la Ligue des Nations, à la Conférence sur la codification de la loi internationale.

Réunion annuelle du Conseil.—Cette réunion a eu lieu à Londres, la semaine dernière. Mme. Corbett Ashby a été nommée Présidente en remplacement de Miss Rathbone.

L'Union nationale gardera le même nom, mais son but primitif étant atteint, le but actuel est le suivant: "Permettre aux citoyennes d'apporter la meilleure contribution au bien public et d'obtenir toutes les réformes qui sont nécessaires pour assurer une réelle égalité entre les deux sexes."

Le programme immédiat de l'Union est le suivant: (1) Encourager l'éducation personnelle, la liberté de pensée et l'action effective chez les électrices, sur toutes les questions concernant leur civisme.

(2) S'assurer plus de représentantes au Parlement, dans les municipalités et autres corps officiels.

(3) Travailler à l'égalité de morale des deux sexes et s'opposer à toutes les restrictions ou règlements qui, sous prétexte d'hygiène publique ou d'ordre public, sont dirigés uniquement contre les femmes ou les groupes féminins.

(4) Améliorer la situation des femmes mariées et des mères de familles par:

(a) Un service efficace de maternité dans tout le pays.
(b) Des allocations familiales pour certaines sections.

(c) L'obtention des mêmes droits que ceux des hommes pour changer ou garder leur nationalité.
(5) Obtenir l'égalité des avantages et des traitements dans les services publics, les professions libérales et l'industrie, comprenant:

(a) Opportunités égales pour le service dans le ministère religieux.
(b) Droit des femmes mariées de s'engager pour un travail payé.

(c) Principe que la législation protectrice doit être basée sur la nature du travail et non sur le sexe du travailleur.

(6) Soutenir la Ligue des Nations et l'application pratique du principe des opportunités égales pour les deux sexes dans la Ligue.

LIGUE DE LA LIBERTÉ DES FEMMES.—Mme. Pethick Lawrence est déléguée de la Ligue pour la députation aux chefs de partis, qui leur demandera d'insérer dans leur programme: L'octroi aux femmes de l'égalité des droits politiques (entrée des paires à la Chambre des Lords) et l'égalité des droits dans le mariage. A Londres, la Ligue réclame la nomination de femmes gouverneurs dans l'administration des hôpitaux.

Le 13 Avril, aura lieu la 22ème Conférence annuelle à Caxton Hall, Westminster. Les branches locales organisent, dans tout le pays, des meetings publics où les candidats sont appelés à discuter.

Les femmes dans l'Enseignement.—L'Union nationale des femmes universitaires tient son congrès annuel à Buxton et mène une campagne pour obtenir l'égalité des traitements avec ses collègues masculins. Cette campagne ne peut que servir la cause de toutes les travailleuses. Accepter d'être moins payée, simplement parce qu'on est femme est un stigma d'infériorité que les femmes ne doivent plus tolérer.

Autriche.

Anniversaire d'Adelheid Popp.—Il y a quelques semaines, A. Popp, chef du parti féminin social-démocratique et Présidente du Comité féminin social-démocratique international, a célébré son 60ème anniversaire. Elle est membre du Parlement et travaille infatigablement pour la cause féministe.

Une femme sculpteur.—La Municipalité de Vienne a résolu d'ériger, sur une place publique, le chef d'oeuvre de l'artiste Teresa Feodorowna Ries. C'est un groupe intitulé: Les invincibles.

Femmes docteurs.—Le Comité de police de Vienne a nommé Dr. Hélène Joke médecin pour la Police.

Dr. Marianne Stein est Chef du service des infirmières dans les institutions humanitaires de Vienne. Dr. Anne Marie Schmitz a été chargée de l'examen médical des employées de la Cité. Dr. Rachel Hollander est chef de service de la section infantile du nouvel hôpital. Dr. Gertrud Bien est "Primarius" de l'Institution des enfants abandonnés. Dr. Hilda Lastig-Riedel a été nommée aussi "Primarius" et chef de service de la section des enfants atteints de maladies vénériennes. Dr. Erna Greiner travaille comme "Primarius" de la clinique dentaire infantile. Dr. Gisa Kammer, qui s'occupe des recherches sur le cancer, a reçu le titre de "Primarius."

Femmes chefs de maçonnerie.—Marie Riha a passé l'examen de Chef de maçonnerie et elle pratique à Vienne. Hilda Crozzoli est aussi Chef de maçonnerie à Salzburg. (d'après G. Urban).

Etats-Unis.

LIGUE NATIONALE DES ELECTRICIENS.—Une école civique sansfil.—La Ligue nationale des Electriciens a organisé, en commun avec la National Broadcasting Company, un programme pour le "Service des électeurs," qui renseigne le grand public sur les questions gouvernementales. Depuis le 3 Janvier 1928, le Comité du Radio et la L.N. des E. ont organisé 55 programmes. 24 stations, dont 6 sur la côte du Pacifique, transmettent ces programmes issus de New-York ou de Washington. En quatre programmes consécutifs, la Ligue a terminé sa première expérience. Le thème de ces quatre sessions était: "Problèmes de notre gouvernement fédéral"; et les sujets des leçons en demi-heures étaient: "Tarifs et coût de la vie.—Responsabilité fédérale du bien-être public.—Problèmes de ré-organisation fédérale.—Système des partis et des corps législatifs. S. K. Ratcliffe, ancien rédacteur au Manchester Guardian, était l'orateur du dernier programme sur "Le Parlement et les partis en Angleterre."

Huit femmes au Parlement.—Quand la 71ème session du Congrès des Etats-Unis sera inaugurée par le Président Hoover, au milieu du mois, 8 femmes seront présentes à la Chambre des représentants. C'est la première fois que plus de 4 femmes siégeront ensemble au Congrès. Sur ces 8 femmes, 4 ont été réélues.

Congrès de Berlin.

Logement.—Une offre généreuse a été faite à l'Alliance Internationale, par le Directeur de l'hôtel Kaiserhof,

Wilhelmsplatz, Berlin. Il offre gratuitement ses salles pour les réunions préliminaires et pour le Secrétariat. C'est une économie appréciable pour l'Alliance. Aussi, nous espérons que les déléguées et les membres du Congrès qui en auront les moyens, s'installeront dans cet hôtel pendant leur séjour. Pour les autres, le Comité spécial se chargera de trouver des chambres avec petit déjeuner, de 7 à 8 marks par nuit, ou dans des pensions, depuis 5 marks. S'adresser à Frau Luisi von Leyden, Berlin-Dahlem, Am Falkenried, 18.

Appel de la Trésorière.

La Trésorière de l'Alliance Int. Miss Sterling, fait appel à tous les membres de l'Alliance pour qu'ils envoient directement leur argent au Siège central où sont les livres de comptes et les reçus et où le bureau est toujours ouvert. Tout envoi fait à l'adresse particulière de la Trésorière subira des retards.

La Jeunesse au Congrès de Berlin.

Le Congrès offre à la jeunesse l'occasion d'exprimer ses vues personnelles sur la question: Quelle est l'attitude de la jeune génération à l'égard du mouvement féministe. Le Comité de la jeunesse organise en ce moment un programme pour les jeunes, qui leur permettra de prendre part aux sessions importantes du Congrès, et aussi d'exposer leurs vues sur leurs propres questions et de les soumettre à la discussion.

Le programme est le suivant:

Dimanche 16 Juin—Promenade en bateau à Potsdam. 8 hres du soir: Discussion des jeunes sur le sujet: "Jeunesse et professions"

(a) L'Etudiante (au Home des Etudiantes).
(b) Les jeunes et les oeuvres sociales.
(c) Les jeunes dans l'Industrie et le Commerce.

Lundi, 17 Juin—Matin. Présence au Congrès
Soir. Concert au Schloss Monbijou.

Mardi 18 ,, Matin. Visites aux institutions sociales, économiques et culturelles de Berlin.
Soir. Présence au Congrès.

Mercredi 19 ,, Matin. Excursion.
Après-midi. Présence au Congrès.
Soir. Représentation de Gala à l'Opéra.

Jeudi 20 ,, Matin. Excursion, visites aux musées, etc.
Après-Midi.—Mouvement de la jeunesse et mouvement féministe.
Soir. Théâtre ou présence à la réunion publique: "Police féminine."

Vendredi 21 ,, Matin. Présence au congrès.
Après-midi. Garden Party à la maison Pestalozzi-Froebel.
Soir.—Présence à la démonstration du Comité pour "la Paix et la Ligue des Nations."

Samedi 22 ,, Matin. Excursion, visites, etc.
Après-Midi. Visite au Sportforum et à la Maison des Etudiantes.
Soir.—Appel des jeunes aux jeunes. (Sportforum).

Dimanche 23 ,, Midi. Festival pour la Paix (Volksbühne).
Après-Midi. Réception à tous les membres du Congrès à Schloss Charlottenburg.

Pour tous renseignements, s'adresser à: Jugendausschuss des Frauenweltbundes, Berlin, Ansbacher Strasse 4 qui assurera aux jeunes des logements et des repas très bon marché.

Voyage de la Présidente de l'Alliance.

En vue de la préparation au Congrès de Juin, Mme. Corbett Ashby, avec sa secrétaire Miss Allen, a passé une semaine à La Haye, Cologne et Berlin.

A La Haye, elle eut une consultation avec Mme. Bakker van Bosse, V. Présidente du Comité de la Paix, qui organise deux réunions importantes, l'une politique, où les déléguées de divers pays parleront, l'autre qui démontrera la solidarité de toutes les nations dans l'oeuvre de la Paix. Elle rencontra aussi Dr. Aletta Jacobs qui célèbre le jubilé de son oeuvre et qui rappela les jours difficiles de l'Alliance en 1904.

Mme. C. Ashby fut reçue ensuite à Cologne où un lunch lui fut offert, ainsi qu'une réception, par les femmes importantes de la ville, y compris Frau Lindeman et Fr. Bodenheimer.

A Berlin, elle employa sa première matinée à s'entretenir avec les Présidents des différents comités et à discuter les détails du Congrès. Les préparatifs sont déjà très avancés.

Fr. von Gierke s'assure des guides pour conduire à travers Berlin les membres qui arriveront avant le Congrès. Toutes les oeuvres sociales, les manufactures, les écoles, etc, offrent d'ouvrir leurs portes aux visiteurs et Fr. von Gierke a promis de s'arranger pour leur montrer tout ce qu'il est possible de voir.

Fr. Deutschland organise des excursions à prix réduit dans les différentes parties de l'Allemagne, pour les membres qui ne seront pas obligés de repartir immédiatement.

Fr. von Zitzewitz organise une journée à Potsdam, Fr. Gräfin von Hopfgarten organise une visite spéciale et un concert à l'Opéra et Fr. Hildegard Abegg s'occupe des réceptions. Pour la question logement, c'est Fr. Louise von Leyden qui s'en occupe et ce n'est pas une tâche aisée, puisqu'il y aura peut-être un millier de visiteurs.

Divers comités s'occupent des autres détails. Bureau de renseignements: Fr. Else Tiktin, W.15 Meinickestr. 5 Bismark 956.

Finances: Fr. von Raumer, Charl. 2, Fasanenstr. 77 Bism. 9276.

Programme des jeunes: Fr. Dr. A. Wulff, Charl. 4 Goethestr. 22.

Comptoirs: Fr. Agnès Regner. Charl. 2. Bleilteustr. 47.

Publicité: Fr. Stud Dir. Schönborn, Friedman, Moselstr. 4.

(a) Avec les Sociétés féminines:
Fr. Stud Rätin Palaczek, Schbg. Muhlenstr. 8 Stephen 9500.

(b) Avec les Magasins, etc:
Fr. Ulla Brode, Charl. 4. Dahlmannstr. 29

(c) Cartes d'entrée et invitations:
Fr. Heiberg, Grunen Salzbrunnenstr. 44a Umland 4970.

(d) Comptoir de livres et photographies:
Fr. I. Dzialoszynski, Dahlem, Thielallee 14 Breitemb 2680.

Une réception organisée par Fr. Clara Mende eut lieu l'après-midi au Lyceum Club, pour les représentants de la Presse qui s'intéressent vivement aux travaux du Congrès.

Le lendemain matin, avec Fr. Elsa Fleischmann, Mme. C. Ashby visita le Kroll Hall où le Congrès tiendra ses séances. L'après-midi, Frau Staatsminister Becker donna une réception au Ministère, où les femmes les plus importantes de Berlin vinrent en foule.

N'oublions pas les membres du Bureau: Fr. Adèle Schreiber, rère V. Présidente de l'Alliance, Fr. von Velsen, Prés. de l'Union germanique et Fr. Dr. Wen, l'infatigable Secrétaire, qui, toutes trois, seront les organisatrices générales du Congrès.

MADELEINE RUDLER.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

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

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

or

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

Name

Address

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

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

President: MRS CORBETT ASHBY, 33, Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15, England
 Hon. President and Founder: MRS. CHAPMAN CATT, 171, Madison Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
 Assistant Treasurer: Mme. GRINBERG, 17 Rue Nollet, Paris XVII, France.
 First Vice-President: FRAU ADELE SCHREIBER, Ahornallee 50, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.
 Vice-Presidents: Dr. ANCONA (Italy), Mme. MALATERRE SELLIER (France), Mej. ROSA MANUS (Holland), Mme. PLAMINKOVA, (Czechoslovakia).
 Treasurer: Miss STERLING, Home Wood, Hartfield, Sussex, England.
 Corresponding Secretary: Mlle. GOURD, Pregny, Geneva, Switzerland.
 AUXILIARIES IN: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jugoslavia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Potosi, Rica, Portugal, Roumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay.
 INTERNATIONAL STANDING COMMITTEES.—Committee for an Equal Moral Standard and Against the Traffic in Women: Chairman, Dr. Paulina Lutz, Committee for Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women: Chairman, Frau Julie Arenholt. Committee on the Nationality of Married Women: Chairman, Miss Chrysal Macmillan. Committee on Illegitimate Children: Chairman, Frau Adele Schreiber-Krieger. Committee on Family Endowment: Chairman, Miss Eleanor Rathbone. Committee for Peace: Chairman, Miss Ruth Morgan. Committee on Women Police: Chairman, Frau Anna Lindemann. Committee on Equality of Women under the Law: Chairman, Mme. Suzanne Grinberg.

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

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

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

Telegrams: "Vocorafto." Telephone: Victoria 0285.



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

EVERY FRIDAY, 6d.

A Weekly Review is not a luxury—

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

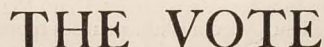
DIRECTORS

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

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

Specimen Copy free of
 The Circulation Manager, TIME AND TIDE,
 88, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.

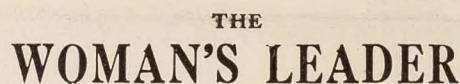


THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE PAPER.

144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

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

Printed by Wadsworth & Co., The Rydal Press, Kei hley.



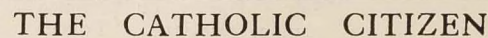
2d. WEEKLY.

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

10/10 post free at home or abroad.

Write for a specimen copy to

The Manager, THE WOMAN'S LEADER,
 4, Tufton Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.



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

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

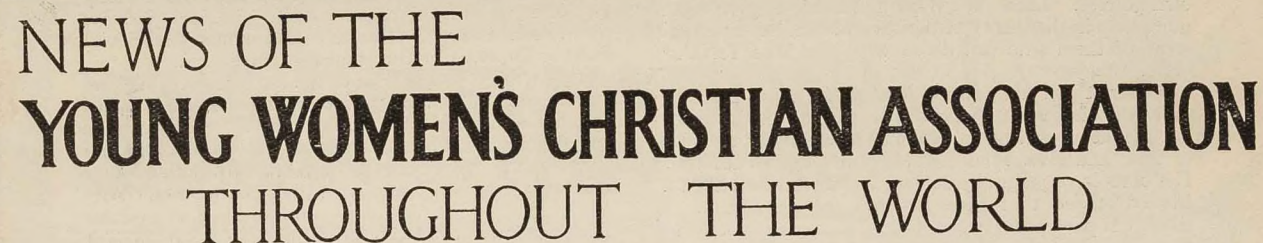
PRICE 2d. (Annual Subscription, post free, 2/6.)

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

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

The Manager, Miss F. L. FULLER,
 99, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.

Telephone: Mayfair 2421.



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

President • THE HON. MRS. MONTAGU WALDEGRAVE General Secretary • Miss CHARLOTTE T. NIVEN.
 Vice-Presidents: MRS. JAMES S. CUSHMAN, MRS. H. G. MEL, MADAME J. PANNIER, THE LADY PARMOUR.
 Treasurer • MRS. EDWARD L. KENN.
 Lady Procter, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Una Saunders, Fraulein Hulda Zarnaok.

SOME EXPERIMENTS IN WORK AMONG INDUSTRIAL WOMEN IN INDIA.

(From a recent report.)

The last three months have seen the actual establishment of the Association's experiment in industrial work, and so far things are very encouraging.

The women in the chawls will not come far from their own doors and so it has been necessary to put our work down right in the midst of the area in which they live. We have been very fortunate in obtaining from the Development Department of Government, which built and administers the chawls in this area, ten rooms in the most central chawl of the whole group at a nominal rental. The rooms are sixteen by twelve each and we have five on each side of the central corridor which runs the whole length of each chawl. Three rooms have been thrown into one and four into two, so that we have three good sized rooms. Two of the smaller ones are used for the dispensary. There is a wire door at either end of the corridor so we are quite private and are able to keep out the goats and hens of our neighbours! The building is so situated that we get a nice breeze and we have had water laid on. It is an indication of the people's poverty that the children beg to be allowed to go and wash at our tap because there is a piece of soap kept there.

The dispensary grows in popularity and after the New Year the doctor has promised to come twice a week for a clinic instead of once as at present. The Girls' Club now numbers 16 and besides the bi-weekly sewing class for girls, there are two for women each week. Some women have also asked to be taught to read and some who have a little education now aspire to learn English! We are also experimenting with a lantern show for women once a week, partly health and partly education. It is not easy to get suitable slides, but by tapping all sources, Public Health, Baby Welfare, Y.M.C.A. and so on, we have planned a course for the cold weather. Health slides to be effective must deal with conditions such as those in which the people live and that is what is hard to get. I think we shall have to try taking some ourselves someday. We are taking up malaria and some of the diseases caused by dirt, and the Care of the Baby, ending up with a Baby Show. The Y.M.C.A. are co-operating and we hope to have some demonstration lessons for men and women in their hut as part of the course. For the women we have to have the lectures in the middle of the day and the light is so strong that even after shutting all the windows we have had quite a

business darkening the room. Now we have curtains over all the ventilating spaces where light gets in and it is fairly dark. Being the cold weather we do not suffer from the heat. I daresay we shall find some other form of instruction for the hot weather.

The people in whose chawl we are, come down from the floors above to see what is going on and are gradually getting interested. They are Marathas, and being better caste are more reserved and take longer to get to know. Also it takes time before they are willing to mix with the low caste children who come. We of course make no difference and I am glad to say we get a great mixture of all sorts including Marathas and Christians, both Roman and Protestant. We could not have taken rooms in a low-caste chawl as we should then have got no caste people to come, but being where we are it is possible to get everyone.

We had a party at Christmas time. It was open to all girls and about 80 came, of all ages. There were games and competitions and lastly a tree. A young helper told the Christmas story and then all the regular members of the classes got presents and everyone else sweets. We did not have to buy any toys as they were given by other children at two parties one at the Y.W.C.A. and one at the University Settlement where children were asked to bring toys for those poorer than themselves. It was a nice link between the more fortunate and the less so, an interesting feature being that both givers and receivers were mostly non-Christian.

One interesting thing about this effort is the number and variety of volunteer helpers. First among them of course is Mrs. Ward who began the work. Then there is a young Hindu widow who is throwing herself into the work of social service to keep her thoughts occupied and to help her through her great sorrow. She is being very brave and helpful. One or two Hindu students, some Parsees, Christian students and mission school teachers and the wife of one of the Y.M.C.A. secretaries. All come out once a week or once a month and help in games, drill, sewing, medical clinic, etc. One of the activities is organised play. We go out into the open space behind the chawls and the children come at our call. We take all who come except the big boys, and while one or two of the volunteers play with the children one person must see that the admiring circle of big lads and parents does not get too close or interfere with the game. These girls who help with volun-

teer service are getting valuable knowledge of social service and conditions and gaining confidence in their own powers. Later on I hope to be able to give them more help in the theory of their work. I also hope that some of them who can do so will join Miss Tilak's* class.

So far it has not seemed feasible for Miss Tilak to move the class out to Naigaum because of the distance, but her new resident student has been giving us a lot of time and Miss Tilak herself comes out sometimes. Her class is very small just now and we have all been a little troubled that there are not more students. I think till paid posts begin to open up that is bound to be so. One of the things which is preventing progress in this respect is the prolonged labour unrest in Bombay. It is not possible to get mill-owners to consider new ventures in welfare work at the present time.

Another venture with which I am in touch is the beginning in health education work which Miss Mott† is undertaking in a place between Bombay and Nagpur, Amraoti. She is only just beginning and at present has one worker. This worker, who is a Hindu girl, was passing through Bombay the other day and came to see something of our work and gave a talk to our women. I hope, when we can afford it, to have a Hindu or Christian girl who will take training with Miss Mott and then join our staff. We need just the kind of work she can do in health education.

The Y.M.C.A. co-operate fully with us and we get a great deal of help in many ways from the Naigaum centre. We are just now planning a joint exhibit for men and women in the hut on Malaria. The Infant Welfare have a centre near us where they do maternity, child-welfare and pre-natal work. They take children up to five years old and send on to us women who go to them for ordinary medical treatment which they do not give. We also recommend women to go to them for maternity work, so we are working in very happily with them. I know two out of the three nurses at the centre as they used to be in my nurses' club years ago in Bombay, so they are already friends of mine which has made them all the more ready to work in with us. These two societies have their own well-defined work which is different to what we are doing so it is only a question of co-ordinating. There are two others who have not hitherto worked in this district but whose aims and objects are similar to our own, save that they are non-sectarian, and in actual fact non-Christian. The Seva Sadan is an Indian woman's society whose aims are very similar to the Y.W.C.A. but they have hitherto only worked among the middle classes and have not touched the industrial problem. They are in touch with large numbers of women who could give volunteer service. They have already given us one regular worker and another starts next week. They are represented on the committee by their secretary. The other society is the Social Service League which was founded by some members of the Servants of India Society. They do a great deal of Trade Union work and are in touch with the working men, but have not hitherto had work for the women as their workers are all men. They can give us a great deal of help and advice on many points especially with regard to the industrial situation as a whole.

It was part of the plan that the workers should live as near as possible to the district to save fatigue and because it means much more to the people with whom we work. We have been very fortunate in finding a flat within five minutes' walk of the chawls, which is yet in a quite different locality and is both comfortable

*Miss Tilak is the daughter of the well-known Indian Christian poet of that name. For some years she has conducted a Social Service Training School. Most of her students are young women giving their services. Miss Tilak was a delegate to the International Missionary Council Meeting at Jerusalem and she made a real impression by the force of her unusual personality.

†Miss Irene Mott is the daughter of Dr. John R. Mott. She is attached to the Y.W.C.A. in India as a Special Worker to experiment in Health Education for villages in India.

and healthy. There is room in it for three people easily, and more if necessary. At present there are only two of us, Miss Dongre and myself. She is a graduate of Wilson College, Bombay, and holds the Social Science Diploma of Birmingham University.

This will give some idea of the beginnings. We owe a great deal to Mrs. Ward who broke the ground, as but for that we should have had a much more up-hill task in getting started. I am trusting to the interest and prayers of all my friends as the work is full of difficulty and we are sure to meet with disappointments. Also the whole labour situation is so full of disquiet that one does not know what the future may hold. So far our work has gone on in spite of the strikes and I hope that may still be the case.

IRIS WINGATE,

(National Industrial Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. of India, Burma and Ceylon.)

INDUSTRIAL GIRLS IN SYRIA.

Syria is the homeland of handcraft labour. Centuries ago people were fashioning their clothes from goat or camel skins and to-day many people, especially the Bedouins of the desert, are making their clothes in the same way. But as living conditions change with new means of transportation and as education advances so industry changes, and while one sees hundreds of small shops where things are made by hand, at the same time here in Syria one sees many factories.

The principal factories are cigarette, rug and head-dress. There are others such as umbrellas, electric batteries and so forth. There are in Beirut about two thousand girls, and women working in factories. They are Syrians and Armenians, and the majority of them cannot read or write. Some of them come from the mountain villages and live here with relatives. Child labour exists to a great extent. It is not quite so bad in Beirut as it is in the brass and fine inlaid furniture factories in Damascus, but there is no attempt in either place to regulate the age of employment. In a large factory in Damascus where beautiful inlaid furniture is made and the finest brass, many little children, seven and eight years of age are working. They are mostly Jewish children. To say that they work from ten to twelve hours with an hour off for lunch sounds quite badly, but in reality it does not mean that length of time in incessant labour. Their ideas of work are quite different from ours. They work in quite a leisurely fashion, visiting with each other as much as they want to. They are paid, as an average, about forty cents a day, many work for less than this amount. In Beirut living is not cheap and this is nothing like a living wage.

The Y.W.C.A. started classes and recreation at two factories as long ago as 1922. This led, in 1925, to the organising of games and classes at a central club during the noon rest hour. The number of girls coming has increased steadily, about 250 having been enrolled during the last two years. Special arrangements have been made for Jewish girls on Saturday afternoon, and a club has been started for older girls in a large Moslem industrial centre. At first the programme planned for these clubs was purely recreational, but it was found that the girls responded to and preferred a more organised programme. In one centre classes are held two days a week from 3—6 p.m. The subjects include Arabic, Armenian, English, French, sewing, painting and type-writing. A small fee is charged for these classes. Two afternoons a week there is recreation for the younger children, and one afternoon a week a meeting for mothers and housewives, taking up such subjects as the care of the children, cooking, home decoration and kindred topics. The great problem ahead of such work is that of arousing the interest of the general public in laws for bettering the working conditions and wages for the women and girls employed in factories.