

WOMEN'S  
FILE : COPY  
NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY

# THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S NEWS

## JUS SUFFRAGII

The Monthly Organ of THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE

Volume 31. Nos. 11-12.

PRICE 6d. Annual Subscription, 6/-

AUG.-SEPT., 1937

### Contents.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
A New Buttress for the Alliance .....	81	Institutes of International Relations .....	85
In Memoriam: Annie Furuhjelm .....	82	Argentine .....	85
A Strange "Crime" .....	82	France .....	85
Temporary Alliance Office in Geneva .....	83	India .....	85
A Resolution of the International Labour Conference .....	83	Great Britain .....	85
Status of Women .....	84	News in Brief .....	86
International Peace Campaign (R.U.P.) .....	84	The Philippines .....	86
International Archives of the Women's Movement .....	84	Switzerland .....	86
International Meetings .....	84	Where does Mother come in? .....	87
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom .....	85	The Legislative Reforms of the Danish Parliament .....	87
		Women who are a charge on their husbands .....	88
		Section Française .....	88

### A NEW BUTTRESS FOR THE ALLIANCE.

The Hungaria Restaurant is better known as a centre of London's after-theatre gaiety, but on July 14th it came to life at 1 p.m. and the grill room was filled with the hubbub of 140 voices. It was the luncheon which was to inaugurate the Second Wednesday Luncheon Club, a new departure in the activities of the Alliance in England.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Lidderdale, and Mrs. Seligman received the guests while the young committee of eight men and women acted as stewards. The red, green, and gold Hungarian decorations gave the right international atmosphere, for though English was the main language spoken, many countries were represented.

The Hungaria lived up to its reputation of providing the best food in London, while above the din of plates and chatter floated the glamorous music of the famous and smiling Hungarian orchestra. At last Mrs. Corbett Ashby tapped on her glass. Before welcoming the many distinguished guests, she outlined the objects of the Club. Briefly, they were to provide an opportunity in these hurried modern times for hearing about international problems from distinguished visitors to this country. It was difficult particularly for young men and women with jobs to take the interest they would like in the big issues of the day; the Club hoped to provide a means by arranging luncheons which should last from one till two—with perhaps the option of staying for discussion until 2-15—so that they might dove-tail a little first-hand knowledge into a busy life.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby then introduced the guests. There was Miss Grace Abbott, United States Government delegate to the recent International Labour Conference, who had brought with her Miss Beatrice McConnell, the Economist in the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, of which Miss Abbott herself has been the head until 1934; Miss Huang An-li, Third Secretary of the Chinese Legation, who was supported from China by Dr. and Mrs. Shelley Wang,

the well-known workers for peace; and Mr. Horsfall Carter, Editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. The House of Commons was well represented by Mr. Richard Acland, Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Mr. Noel-Baker, and Miss Irene Ward, while Miss Ellen Wilkinson had sent her sister as her proxy. There was Mr. Burge from the I.L.O. in London, Lady Layton from the League of Nations Union, Lady Hall from the International Peace Campaign, Mrs. Spiller from France, Dr. Marie Frommer from Germany, Mrs. Banszky and Mr. Bachrach from Holland, Miss Edith Hooper May from the United States, and many countries including Hungary, Austria, and Australia were also represented.

Miss Grace Abbott gave an authoritative account of the International Labour Conference. They hoped soon to get the support of all the Governments for 16 years as the minimum age for entry into industry, and the 40 hour week. Great Britain, which had taken a lead in previous years, was now rather laggard, though the Dominions gave their support to both projects. At home there were big problems ahead. President Roosevelt had said there was one third of the American population ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed. But sympathy, awareness, and courage with a practical policy were the right qualities for facing the difficulties. The women were doing good work, and they hoped soon to have a woman judge in the Supreme Court. Judge Florence Allen was outstanding for her contribution to the legal profession.

Miss Huang was the next speaker, very charming in her long dress of silver grey. She told us how her country-women had gradually obtained their freedom since the fall of the Manchu Dynasty in 1911. As in England political rights were granted them in 1919, and in 1931 they received the remaining civil rights such as ownership of property. There were cheers when she spoke of Chinese police-women.

Mr. Horsfall Carter said how interested he was in the new Club. It was most important to be able to

interpret not only the language, but also the idiom and acts of other countries. If, for instance, they burnt churches in Spain, one could only understand their attitude if one knew something of life in Spain. Mr. Carter realised the enormous importance of sharing ideas and points of view among nations, and wished the Club a successful and useful existence.

The party broke up a few minutes after two. Busy city-workers hurried back to their offices, while the more leisured folk had time to meet the distinguished guests. Amid the babel many cries of enthusiastic approval could be heard; old friends greeted each other; new-found friends looked forward to meeting again. No less than eighty membership forms were signed, and many more were taken away for absent friends.

The next Luncheon will be on the second Wednesday in October, and we look forward to another occasion as interesting and happy. Between the luncheons it is hoped to hold sherry parties to cater for those who are debarred by work from attending luncheons. Particulars may be had from the Hon. Sec., c/o The International Alliance of Women, 12, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

#### IN MEMORIAM: ANNIE FURUHJELM

On July 17th there passed away one of the best-known pioneers of our women's movement, Annie Furuhejm so well-known personally to nearly all of our members and readers of this paper from her connection with the Alliance. It will be remembered that at our Twenty-fifth Anniversary Congress in Berlin in 1929, it was Miss Furuhejm who spoke on the twenty-five years' progress of woman suffrage as representing the group of pioneers whom the Congress had gathered to honour in its opening session. As a Member of the Finnish Diet from 1914 to 1919, and a Member of the independent Finnish Parliament from 1922 to 1929, she must have been the first—or very nearly the first—woman M.P., and the one with the longest service.

Annie Furuhejm was born on the 11th December 1859, in Rekoor Castle, in Sitka, Alaska, of which her father, Admiral Johan Hampus Furuhejm was Governor (Alaska at that time belonged to Russia). Her mother was Anna von Schoultz, whose mother was a Scotswoman, Anne Campbell, who through her mother Mary Fraser of Fairfield, descended from the Scots Royal House.

After five years in Alaska, her father was appointed Governor of Far Eastern Siberia, and there the next six years were spent at Nikolajeffst on the Pacific coast. At the age of 11, Annie was taken home for her education, first in Dresden and then in Helsingfors. When she was about 13 the family went to live on the family estate not far from Helsingfors, and there she founded a school for children and worked for many years as a skilled nurse among the people of the village.

She was not, however, satisfied with a quiet country life and felt an urge to write, beginning as a reporter. In 1890 she was sent to London by a Finnish paper to report Parliamentary sessions. For many years she edited the paper "Nutid" (Our Time), and in 1907 she became Editor of the women's magazine "Astra."

Her great interest was, however, to become the Woman's Movement. She attended the first congress of the Alliance in Berlin in 1904 and came back with the determination to work for Votes for Women. When the Swedish Women's Association of Finland (Svenska Kvinnoförbundet) was founded in 1907 she became president and remained at her post until March 1937, when she resigned on account of failing health. She was Vice-President of Kvinnsaksförbundet Union from 1901—1908, and President 1908-1913. She was chair-

man or member of many organisations working for political, social or women's interests.

Miss Furuhejm was on the Board of the Alliance from 1909 to 1920 and was present at all, or nearly all, its international Congresses from 1904 to 1929.



In December 1929 Miss Furuhejm celebrated her seventieth birthday, when she was awarded the Order of the White Rose of Finland and received the congratulations of the President of Finland and of very many women M.P.s and women's organisations. She became known as the "Grand Old Lady of Finland," and the two big volumes of Memoirs she published were very popular. The third volume was unfortunately not completed before she became seriously ill at the beginning of April this year.

Not only in her own country, but internationally the woman's movement owed much to Annie Furuhejm, to her great experience and wisdom and keen interest. The Alliance mourns the loss of one of its most able and devoted members, and the Editor of this paper would like to pay a personal tribute to her kindness and interest in the paper. Annie Furuhejm was a personality full of charm and with a very wide knowledge of life, able, kind-hearted and truly distinguished both in herself and by her life-work.

#### A STRANGE "CRIME."

On May 26th the German Secret Police, after interrogating Dr. Alice Salomon for four hours, about her travels and friends in other countries, informed her that: "Jews and (her own case) Christians of Jewish ancestry who had travelled frequently abroad and for considerable periods had to leave the country or they would be sent to a 'Schulungslager' (Concentration Camp)." She was given three weeks to arrange her affairs.

No other charge was made or could be made. Before she went to the U.S.A. last time, Dr. Salomon made it clear that she could not speak either publicly or privately about Germany, as she was no longer entitled to act as a representative of German cultural life, and could not say anything against a country to which her family has belonged for more than 225 years. She is now staying with friends in Europe and hopes to be able to make her permanent home in the United States.

This extraordinary decision to exclude from Germany a woman who has given outstanding service to her country and whom no one could for a moment seriously

suspect of any form of "subversive activity" has been a shock to all her many friends. Practically every woman's international organisations has been in touch with Dr. Salomon and would with one voice protest against this monstrous treatment, were protests of the slightest use. All we can do is to call attention to the facts as one more proof of the continuance of an arbitrary and unjust attitude on the part of the German Government.

Dr. Salomon in 1899 organised the first annual course for professional social workers, which developed into the first German School for Social Work, which she directed until in 1925 her health forced her to retire. She had been one of the first women to take up university studies when the Prussian universities were opened to women in 1900. During the War she organised the Women's Voluntary Corps and received the Red Cross Medal and the Cross of Merit. On the occasion of her sixtieth birthday which was celebrated by friends and fellow-workers and by representatives of practically all public bodies in Berlin, she was awarded the Silver Medal for Service to the State, which can only be bestowed by an unanimous decision of the Prussian Cabinet.

In the course of time Dr. Salomon was elected to the Executives of practically all the great philanthropic and social organisations of her country. Internationally she has been most closely connected with the International Council of Women, of which she has been Hon. Secretary, Vice-President, and Hon. Vice-President since she had to resign from active work in 1933. She has also been very active in international Social Work, and in other educational fields. She has published many books on social work, education, economics, civics, etc.

Few people can look back on a long life more completely devoted to the service of others and mainly to the service of the country of her birth and of her family for many generations, and that in fields where politics do not enter. The reward is exile. There could hardly be a more striking example of the positively bewildering distortion of values in the National Socialist State.

#### TEMPORARY ALLIANCE OFFICE IN GENEVA.

As usual the Alliance will open a Temporary Office in Geneva during the Assembly of the League of Nations, as a centre not only for its members, but also for the numerous feminists who come to the town at that time.

This year the Office is particularly well situated, since it is to be in an arcade of shops, next door to the well-known Travel Agency, the American Express, at the corner of the rue de Mont Blanc and the Place de Chantepoulet. This choice has been guided by the fact that the Geneva suffragists, who are at present carrying on an intensive campaign for the right to vote, have decided to join with the Alliance in order to take advantage of this excellent opportunity of propaganda for their cause.

From Monday, September 6th, the office will be open every day from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. As before, those who come to the office will be able to obtain addresses and information, see women's papers, and meet their friends, etc., etc. In addition, meetings and talks will be organised, which all our readers who will let us know of their presence in Geneva are cordially invited to attend.

The fact that the Board of the Alliance will be holding an important meeting in Geneva from September 9th to the 12th assures the presence there of the well-known feminists who are at the head of our movement, such as Mrs. Corbett Ashby, our President; Mme. Adèle Schreiber, Honorary Vice-President; Miss Piepers, Treasurer; Mme. Malaterre Sellier; Mrs. Bompas, Secretary of the London office, and many others. Also, since the Assembly of the League has placed the ques-

tion of the Status of Women on its Agenda, many feminists from different countries will be in Geneva at that time to carry on a campaign.

It will thus be seen that this office, under the direction of Mlle. Gourd and Miss Ginsberg, the two Alliance Board members in Geneva, will be the centre of much interesting and profitable work.

#### A RESOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The following is the text of a Resolution unanimously adopted by the International Labour Conference (23rd Session), June 21st, 1937:

*Resolution submitted by Mr. Edward F. McGrady and Miss Grace Abbott, Government Delegates of the United States of America.*

Whereas, in view of the social and political changes of recent years and the fact that women workers have suffered from special forms of exploitation and discrimination in the past, there is need to re-examine their general position; and

Whereas, it is for the best interests of society that in addition to full political and civil rights and full opportunity for education, women should have full opportunity to work and should receive remuneration without discrimination because of sex, and be protected by legislative safeguards against physically harmful conditions of employment and economic exploitation, including the safeguarding of motherhood; and

Whereas, it is necessary that women as well as men should be guaranteed freedom of association by Governments and should be protected by social and labour legislation which world experience has shown to be effective in abolishing special exploitation of women workers; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference, while recognising that some of these principles lie within the competence of other international bodies, believes them to be of the greatest importance to workers in general and especially to women workers; and therefore requests the Governing Body to draw them to the attention of all Governments, with a view to their establishment in law and in custom by legislative and administrative action.

The presentation of this Resolution presented a difficult position to several women's international organisations, and to the Alliance, because of its somewhat confusing mixture of feminist demands with which we must agree, and the implication of the necessity for special measures for the protection of the woman worker which are a contradiction of equality.

In actual fact the Resolution was voted before any decision could be taken after the necessary consultation as to whether it should be supported or opposed in so far as occasion offers for support or opposition. Our Honorary Secretary, Mlle. Gourd, in communicating the text to the Chairman of the Like Conditions of Work Committee of the Alliance, Mme. Plaminkova, put forward the view that opposition was impossible without disowning the principle of equality for which the Alliance stands, and this view was shared by our President, who also, however, thought that support would be equally impossible, owing to the really contradictory terms of paragraph 4. We now have Mme. Plaminkova's view which we summarise briefly.

We must recognise that the question of "protective" legislation for women only does now concern all women because the consequences of it affect also the intellectual workers. It has become a wider question than that of industry alone. Any Resolution which asks for equal pay for men and women without at the same time asking

for absolutely equal conditions and protection against exploitation for both sexes, is contradictory or asks for privileges for women. In asking for special measures for maternity, no privilege is sought for women as such but for a function which physically exercised by women alone, is in truth the joint concern of both father and mother. Mme. Plaminkova adds that the tendency to use maternity as an excuse for restricting all women at all times, may be a relic of the days when large families and a yearly confinement were very general.

There is general agreement that in view of the fact that at this moment when the status of women is being studied both by the League of Nations and by the I.L.O. itself, it is a pity to have introduced this Resolution which may seem intended to prejudge the conclusions to be drawn eventually from the studies now in progress. Moreover the confused and to some extent contradictory wording make it extremely unsatisfactory. The Resolution has been voted by the Conference and for the moment further action must await consideration.

#### Correction.

We regret that in the list of Women Delegates to the International Labour Conference published in our last issue, the name of the representative of the British Empire was given as Miss **Louisa** Martindale, instead of Miss **Hilda** Martindale. The Editor apologises for a momentary lapse in confusing two well-known sisters.

### STATUS OF WOMEN.

The Alliance had very much hoped that proposals which its Board made to the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations for a programme of co-operation in favour of the demand that the Assembly of the League of Nations should consider some form of international convention designed to secure equal status between men and women would be accepted by that Committee as a whole. This has, however, not been possible as one or two of the member organisations do not consider that such a treaty is a desirable demand, at any rate at the moment. Several of the other member bodies, however, have formed a little group to carry out a modest programme in Geneva during the Assembly, and they will have the assistance of a special organiser, Mlle. Manassevitch. It was decided that it would be convenient for her to work from the Temporary Office of the Alliance, where space for her own, of course quite separate work, will be allotted. We therefore beg those who may be coming to Geneva specially in connection with this question of Status to bear in mind that the directions given elsewhere for the Alliance Office, corner of the rue de Mont Blanc and the Place du Chantepoulet, will also apply to the International Organiser.

There will naturally be deputations, etc., probably a meeting or meetings, and it would be a real help to the Organiser if all who may be able to be in Geneva during September would let her know the dates of their stay and where they can be found there.

#### INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN (R.U.P.).

The Executive Committee of the I.P.C. on July 11th, at a meeting held in Paris, adopted the following Resolution:

"The Executive Committee of the International Peace Campaign, condemns afresh the undoubted aggression of which the people and the legitimate Government of Spain, have been victims, and condemns the bombardment of open towns;

Deplores the fact that the withholding of this issue from the League of Nations in favour of the Non-

Intervention Committee has had the effect of preventing the application of the Covenant;

Appeals once more to the sentiment of justice and solidarity of the peoples and asks its forty-three National Committee and forty International Organisations to bring pressure to bear on public opinion and oblige the Governments to bring before the League this problem which it alone can solve in a spirit of justice and peace."

The Peace Pavilion in the Paris Exhibition, erected by the efforts of the I.P.C. was formally opened on July 9th in the presence of a most distinguished gathering, including Joseph Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations, Leon Blum, Louis de Brouckère, Marcel Cachin, Lord Robert Cecil, Pierre Cot, Lord Davies, the Duchess of Atholl, M. Hambro, Edouard Herriot, Leon Jouhaux, Senator Rollin and Dr. Sychrave—these are but a few names from the long list.

Many speeches were made emphasising the aims of the I.P.C. and the vital importance of finding a means of expression for the real desire for peace felt by the masses, and of an organisation of all peace forces.

The bulletins of the I.P.C. continue to show the extension of this world movement in many countries, and the active and practical forms interest in its programme takes. A Women's Commission to group all women's organisations in supporting the I.P.C. has been set up, with Mlle. Gammoteau as its permanent Secretary, and an office at 7bis, Place du Palais Bourbon, Paris VIIe.

#### INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

This interesting institution has just published its first Year Book and has thoughtfully provided English translations of many of its items. The history of the institution is briefly traced in the Preface showing that it was the response of a younger generation to the new problems of the women's movement to which they were awakened largely by Johanna W. A. Naber, one of the "old fighters," which lead to a demand for better documentation on the movement, its past as well as its development. In addition to the collection of documentary materials, the Board realised the necessity of being able to publish studies and other topical material, and this was made possible by the decision of the Committee of the Fund raised in memory of the great feminist pioneer, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, to devote the income of that Fund to such publications.

The frontispiece of the Year Book is a portrait of Dr. Jacobs, and there are articles on her life and work and on the work of the Dutch Society for Woman Suffrage, followed by a summary in chronological order of the history of the woman's movement in Holland from 1795 to the present day. Then there are articles on the economic position of the professional woman in Austria statistical data on the position of women in Holland, an autobiographical sketch of Sylvia Pankhurst, a very interesting article on feminism in France from 1830-1850, etc. The book closes with a bibliography, lists of periodicals on file, and other information on the actual working of the Archives. It is a splendid record of the beginnings of what we hope may be a very important addition to the power and value of the women's movement.

#### INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS.

Apart from those meetings already noted as taking place this month, we would call attention to the International Congress of the International Co-operative Women's Guild which will be held in Paris from September 2nd-3rd, at the Maison de la Mutualité. The Congress will consider the importance of the Co-operative Movement to women as housewives and consumers; how to secure the co-operation of young people and

various administrative matters. The Co-operative Movement is an interesting one and it is an intriguing thought that through it it would be possible for women to change the economic structure of the world with no other weapon than the market basket. Just think that over.

The Open Door International is now able to announce that its Fifth Conference, postponed from this year, will be held from July 25th-29th, 1938, at Girton College, Cambridge. The Programme and further particulars will be issued later.

#### WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM.

The League held its Ninth International Congress at Luhacovice in Czechoslovakia in the last days of July. Resolutions were taken on the position in Spain and also in China. In the first case the withdrawal of all foreign troops was again demanded and the refusal of belligerent rights to the Insurgents. In the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Congress urged the immediate application of Art. 17 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The Congress emphasised the need for women to stand out for the protection of human rights, the rights of the Jewish and other races, the rights of refugees and political prisoners. Mothers should especially stand out against the persecution of children on racial grounds.

#### INSTITUTES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Mrs. Demaree, one of our new subscribers in the United States, has sent us some information about these Institutes sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. The purpose is given as being to provide an intensive survey of the crucial aspects of international relations, and to inspire a dedication to the struggle for an improved international order. The Institutes are held every summer over a wide area and there is an examination for students.

Mrs. Demaree is so convinced that they offer one of the most interesting and effectual means for education in international relations that every year she offers a scholarship to a Junior from Park College. This year she nominated a girl student.

#### ARGENTINE.

Senora Horne de Burmeister, President of the Argentine Woman Suffrage Association affiliated to the Alliance, has sent us a copy of the Parliamentary Report of the recent sessions of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate, showing interventions presented respectively by Deputy Horne and Senator Palacios in the name of the Association.

In the Chamber, the petition asked that a Bill be introduced to secure for women equal pay for equal work. An eloquent plea was made on behalf of women who are compelled by necessity to take work in order to support themselves and their families and are then reviled as either incompetent or disloyal because they accept the wretched wages offered them. It is pointed out that until women are legally entitled to equal pay and equal chances of promotion to posts of direction and responsibility they can have no chance to prove their capacity; and that their unfair competition as cheap workers is forced upon them by universal custom, the employer taking advantage of their needs and their absolutely defenceless position.

In the Senate, it was recalled that a Woman Suffrage Bill received the approval of the Chamber no less than five years ago, was sent for study to a Commission of the Senate which has never reported on it. The women of the Argentine cannot believe themselves in any way

inferior to the women of so many other countries, including several of the South American States, where women have been granted the franchise, and they therefore earnestly beg that the Suffrage Bill shall receive immediate and careful consideration by the Senate.

Senora Horne de Burmeister also gives the bad news that a group of lawyers are seeking to have amended the Civil Code, which has been in force for ten years, so as to throw the married woman once again on the mercy of her husband, financially and otherwise.

#### FRANCE.

"La Française" gives a most interesting account of the Congress on Women's Activities held in Paris at the end of June. It was a real international occasion, presided over by Baroness Boël, of Belgium, President of the International Council of Women, with speakers from many countries. Mme. Cassegrain, from Quebec, begged the women of France to make haste to obtain the vote, since nothing would be of greater help to the women of Quebec!

By this time all our readers know that the fall of the Blum Government meant the disappearance of the two Women Under Secretaries of State. M. Chautemps did not repeat this gesture, but we would hope that when the more immediate financial difficulties are dealt with, his Government will really take steps towards securing that French women as a whole shall share in the Government of their country by being given the right both to vote and to sit in Parliament as elected members.

#### INDIA.

From the July Bulletin of the Indian Women's Movement we learn that among the women elected to the various legislatures in Assam, Mrs. Zubida Rahman has been elected Deputy President of the Council; in Bombay, Mrs. Hansa Mehta has been appointed Chief Whip for the Congress Party; and in the Punjab, Begum Shaw Nawaz has been given an appointment in the Secretariat of the Education Department.

We also learn from the Press that Mrs. Vijai Pandit is to be Minister of Public Health in the United Provinces Cabinet.

Several Legislatures are considering the questions of age of marriage and consent, and also of the remarriage of widows. Travancore State, always progressive, has already adopted a measure to remove all legal obstacles to the remarriage of Hindu widows and to legitimise the offspring of such marriages. Mysore is proposing to raise the age of consent from 12 to 14 years, though unfortunately for married girls there is to be no change. At its next session, the Assembly will discuss a Hindu Widows' Remarriage Bill.

The French Indian Assembly in Pondicherry has adopted a law raising the marriage age to 18 for boys and 14 for girls.

We have just received the Report of the Eleventh Session of the All-India Women's Conference held in Ahmedabad last December. This is always a formidable volume, which reflects the great volume of work done by this body and it is not possible to deal with it in detail. A drive is being made to obtain funds to set up a Central Office in Delhi as the growing work of the Conference calls urgently for whole-time workers.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

On July 15th, Mrs. Despard was able to attend her adjourned Birthday Party, and to receive in person the Roll of Homage signed by 2,500 of her friends and admirers. Mrs. Despard is 93 but she still cares for those causes to which she has devoted her life, of which women suffrage was but one, but one which she saw was terribly important because the possession of the vote

does put at least one weapon into the hand of the reformer.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby presided and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence made the actual presentation, and there were many other speakers who paid tribute to the inspiration of Mrs. Despard's life and work.

The Six Point Group has drafted a Bill, entitled the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, which was presented to the House of Commons by Captain Cazalet, M.P. The Bill provides that a woman shall be on an equality with a man in regard to retention of her British nationality; that an alien woman shall not acquire British nationality by the mere fact of her marriage with a British subject; and lastly gives equal rights to men and women in regard to the transmission of nationality to children.

The Bill seems in line with the policy long pursued by the women's societies, but we regret that its introduction by Captain Cazalet seems liable to create confusion owing to the fact that the Nationality Pass Bill Committee, representing many women's organisations including the Six Point Group, still exists to further a very similar Bill, which did not however we think deal with the question of transmission of nationality to children, as being a controversial point likely to prejudice the chances of success of the more widely accepted principles of a woman's own right of choice in regard to her own nationality. It would seem very regrettable if the united front of women's organisations on this question should be broken.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

**Argentina.** A law has just come into force prohibiting the *maisons tolérées* and establishing fairly severe sentences for those who direct or administer houses of ill-fame.

**Australia.** The women are naturally up in arms because the enquiry into the problem of unemployment of youth is to apply only to boys. The term "youth" has been defined as meaning "males from the age of 18 to 25 years." Western Australia is the first State to institute a Royal Commission to make this enquiry and the Women's Service Guilds, of which Mrs. Rischbieth is President, have placed evidence before the Commission to show that opportunities for education, training and paid work ought to be provided for boys and girls equally.

Mrs. B. Muscio, of Sydney, will be the Australian substitute delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

**Denmark.** In the recent municipal elections, 80 women were elected, as compared with 91 in 1929. This is rather a disappointing result as 800 women candidates stood for election.

**Holland.** Dr. Elisabeth Ribbius Peletier, National Secretary of the Dutch Social Democratic Women's Movement, is the only woman elected to the Senate. She is a well-known social worker and has co-operated with our Auxiliary in work to defend the married woman's right to work.

**Great Britain.** Miss Irene Ward, M.P., will be the women substitute delegate in the British Government Delegation to the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations.

**U.S.A.** Miss Margaret Hanna, of the Department of State in Washington, has been appointed United States Consul in Geneva.

**China.** A delegation of women has gone to Nanking to demand for Chinese women the right to representation at the People's Congress which is to be held in Nanking next November to adopt a

Constitution for China. At present there is no electoral system in operation, but in whatever form different interests, etc., are to be represented at this Congress, it is certainly of great importance that the views of women should be represented in the persons of women themselves.

### THE PHILIPPINES.

Though April 30th is sometime ago, it is only now that we can state with certainty that in the Woman Suffrage Plebiscite held on that historic day, in which only qualified women could vote, a majority of votes in favour was obtained of over 400,000—that is more than 100,000 more than the minimum required, which to many people had seemed hopelessly unattainable. It is not wonderful that in the pages of the Woman's Home Journal, organ of the National Federation of Women's Clubs of the Philippines, there is a note of rejoicing and pardonable pride. For it was not chance that won this victory, it was real, hard work and good organisation. These women have shown that they deserve the vote and will know how to use it. No wonder they organised celebrations, with Masses and Te Deums of thanksgiving.

It seems very ungracious that now the question is being raised whether the franchise so attained includes the right to stand for public office. There does not seem much doubt that the Constitution does clearly give this right to all electors, and already there are some women candidates in the field. We sincerely hope that opposition and efforts to prevent the exercise of this passive franchise will be withdrawn.

There is also a campaign in full swing against a proposal to the imposition of the *cedula* or poll tax on women. The women point out that they are ready to pay all reasonable taxes, but that the great majority of women in their country are not personal wage-earners, but housewives, and that this tax is already paid by the husband. The wife in a large number of cases would have no means of her own to meet it, and it appears that those who could not pay would have their right to vote taken from them. (That indeed is perhaps at the back of the proposal). There are other abuses connected with this tax which is, the women claim and probably most correctly a heritage from ancient days when it was a tribute exacted by a foreign sovereign nation.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Geneva Suffrage Society is now engaged on the tremendous task of collecting signatures to a petition to demand a referendum on Woman Suffrage. Shortly after this decision was taken, it was voted to double the number of electors' signatures required in order to secure a referendum on any question, viz., 5,000 instead of 2,500. The petition, which can only be signed by *electors*—and therefore by men—is to be accompanied by a woman's petition to be signed by any woman of full age resident in the Canton. Some 125 people are at work on this job, and 415 lists to take 10 signatures each are in circulation. House to house canvassing and the production of a list at every opportune moment, committee meetings, social gatherings even, is being undertaken and in the autumn there is to be a programme of meetings, special publications, etc. In the meantime the press is favourable and workers report much interest. Best wishes for an overwhelming success!

Meantime attacks on the married woman's right to work continue. The Municipal Council of Berne has before it a proposal that municipal employees whose spouse is engaged in any gainful occupation, are to be asked to resign their post within a year, or to abandon the spouse!

In Valais, married women teachers are obliged to

resign if the husband earns more than 2,000 a year. In Vaud, however, so far the married women teachers are not to be dismissed, but it is feared that a discussion on the married women employed in the whole of the public service of the Canton may be raised later.

The Swiss Woman Suffrage Association in co-operation with the Women Teachers' Association and the Union of Housewives and Mistresses is organising a Summer School at Rheinfelden on the general question of The Education of Women for their Civic Responsibilities, from October 4-9th. As usual in these summer schools, the first session is devoted to practical exercises in the technique of running conferences and meetings, then follows lectures on various aspects of the question; Professions for Women, the origin of the Feeling of Inferiority among Girls, How to make women realise their economic value, Morals and the Law, Women and the Law, Woman and Culture. The afternoons will be given up to excursions and visits to places and institutions of interest.

The fee for the course is 10 frs., for the lectures 5 frs., and for a day 3 and a single session 1 fr. Information may be obtained from Mme. Leuch, Mousquines 22, Lausanne, or Mme. Vischer-Alioth, Missionstr 21, Zurich 2.

### WHERE DOES MOTHER COME IN?

This is the title of an article in the "Labour Woman," and it begins with the sentence: "I can imagine that our mothers feel a little bitter sometimes as they read the discussion about shorter hours, half-days, holidays with pay and so on."

Yes, the mother in the "home" where she is house-keeper, cook, housemaid and nurse has no hope of wringing more leisure and better pay and conditions from the capitalists *for herself*. And the "other women," those with more leisure, more money and greater freedom do not do very much for her—perhaps they can't, perhaps, as the writer of the article says, "mothers must help themselves," and some very practical suggestions she makes. And yet, there is an uneasy feeling sometimes that the feminist movement does not devote quite as much thought as it should to a dispassionate survey of the very actual problems of the working mother who really has a whole-time job in the home. I know that propaganda movements are directed towards altering the basis of things, and not to ameliorating hard cases. I know that until equal status is fully won, efforts to deal with separate problems must be hampered. But still the feeling persists. Women do not get any help or training if they belong to what is after all the large class that does quite willingly envisage its future as that of the housewife and mother—I don't mean that there are no courses in domestic training, no baby clinics, but that there just is not any sort of general professional standard for a job which is as difficult to systematise and make smooth-running as any on earth. Women are not all born domestic workers and children's nurses. Many of them have in fact no aptitude for those jobs and should never be called upon to perform them. They may be excellent wives and devoted mothers, but their job should lie elsewhere than in performing the home duties. Their freedom thus to choose another job is indeed a question which the women's movement passionately concerns itself with, and also that question of decent pay which alone will make really possible the transfer by a non-domestic woman of her household jobs to a genuinely endowed domestic worker or child's nurse. But even if she could pay them, she would not be able to find them.

A whole social re-organisation is necessary, and that

is nothing to do with legislation, but it is something to do with women. Of course there is plenty of discussion about domestic service, and how it is to be raised to a better status. But there is very little discussion as to how the attitude towards the unpaid domestic worker is to be changed. How she is to be trained, how her husband and family are to be got to change their attitude towards her. How to make the home a much more co-operative affair where the woman, if she chooses the profession of a housewife, shall no more find herself thereupon left with the whole burden and working hours which never end, than the worker in the factory is expected to—let us say—pot and label the jam she has produced. The husband has done his eight-hour day of labour, he has a right to relaxation. Very good. But the housewife having done her equally long and often much more fatiguing and irritating eight hour day, may not unreasonably ask that the "over-time" jobs should be shared. A revolution in the minds of men and women is what we want, and it will not be helped forward one little bit by discussions about domestic service which generally read like the howls of pain of the leisured classes who cannot find people to lift the burden of housework completely off their shoulders, and who too often say that it is disgraceful that women should complain of unemployment and draw the dole when there are not enough servants to go round.

### THE LEGISLATIVE REFORMS OF THE DANISH PARLIAMENT.

Among the 113 Acts passed in both Houses of the Danish Parliament during the last session by its present democratic majority there are some, the so-called children's laws, which merit the attention of progressive circles throughout the world.

The aim of these laws is to give, as far as possible, illegitimate children the same legal standing as legitimate. The following rights have therefore been conferred on illegitimate children:

1. The right to know who the father is.
2. The right to bear the father's name.
3. The right to a maintenance allowance in keeping with the father's economic position.
4. The right to inherit from the father.

The child itself can decide whether it will bear the father's or the mother's name. Between 18 and 20 years of age this can be done in consultation with the child's legal guardian. Between 21 and 22 the child can decide this for itself.

These children's laws bring a greater degree of security for the unmarried mother in a number of respects. For instance, in the case of an abortion or a still birth the mother can have paternity established in order that the cost involved may be recovered. The provisions in connection with the enforcement of the payment of maintenance have also been made more rigorous, in the interest of greater security for mother and child. Where the standard of life of the father is considerably higher than that of the mother, and where, accordingly, the child must be awarded a larger than average maintenance allowance, a trustee to see to it that the money is utilised for the benefit of the child must be appointed where the father demands this, or where the child welfare authorities regard this as necessary.

Where the father dies and leaves behind wife and legitimate children, the illegitimate child is entitled either to a maintenance allowance out of the inheritance or to his share in the estate.

—Women's Supplement to International Information.

#### WOMEN WHO ARE A CHARGE ON THEIR HUSBANDS.

The periodical known as "*Vendredi*" has published the results of an enquête undertaken by Delaisi on the numerical strength of the different classes. Among the figures given we find the following: nineteen million women who are a charge on their husbands. The husbands in question are workers (manual and clerical), and teachers, earning from 1,000 to 2,000 francs per month.

Thus, a wife who gets up at 6 a.m. to make the breakfast and goes to bed at 11 p.m. after having darned the last sock for her household is a *charge on her husband*.

But everyone knows the classic example. A young man earns from 1,000 to 1,500 franc per month. Like 99 men out of every 100 he is incapable of using his own ten fingers and is also incapable of staying at home and of finding employment there. However simply he lives he spends every penny he earns.

He marries a wife *who becomes a charge on him*. She has nothing. In all logic he ought to be poverty-stricken but, on the contrary, he lives better than he had lived before and has some savings to show at the end of the year to boot.

For the work of the housewife creates wealth. When will this fact be acknowledged?

Again, how illogical: on the one hand, people try to keep women out of paid employment by holding work in the home up to them as something sublime; on the other hand, those who follow this advice are described as *women who are a charge on their husbands*. Only one of these two things can be true. It is time people decided which.

—*Women's Supplement.*

#### SECTION FRANÇAISE.

La Ligue internationale pour la Paix et la Liberté a tenu son neuvième Congrès International à Lubacoviz en Tchécoslovaquie dans les derniers jours de Juillet. Des résolutions furent votées sur la situation en Espagne et aussi en Chine. Pour ce dernier conflit le Congrès demande l'application de l'Art. 17 du Covenant. Le Congrès insiste pour que les femmes exigent la protection des droits humains tels que les droits des Juifs et autres races, les droits des réfugiés et des prisonniers politiques.

#### QUINZAINE INTERNATIONALE DE L'URBANISME ET DE L'HABITATION

du 4 au 11 juillet 1937  
à la Maison de la CHIMIE—Paris

24 nations avaient présenté des rapports, France, Belgique, Italie, Allemagne, Angleterre, Luxembourg, Etats-Unis, Hongrie, Autriche, Tchécoslovaquie, Pologne, Finlande, Suède, Danemark, Hollande, les Indes, Palestine, Argentine.

Ces rapports portèrent sur:

1. Habitations pour les classes peu fortunées (part prise par l'Etat dans le contrôle des loyers, et le financement des constructions: organismes d'Etat, ou entreprises privées).

2. Habitation en hauteur ou en surface.  
Avantages et inconvénients de 3 manières de logement:

- (a) Maisons uni-familiales
- (b) Maisons collectives de 4 étages (sans ascenseur).
- (c) Maisons-tours, dont on aura à fixer la hauteur.

Etude des frais d'établissement, entretien. Conditions d'ensevelissement. Les constructions en hauteur sont rejetées comme onéreuses, sauf dans le cas de pénurie de terrain.

3. Aménagement national et régional exposé de chaque nation: national: aménagement des routes, aérodromes, réserves d'espaces libres.

regional: residences particulières (industrielles, commerciales) ou (agricoles).

4. Aménagement de Paris (direction de M. Sellier): larges voies d'accès à Paris, protection des sites importants, éviter les expropriations en ménageant espaces libres.

Excursions organisées pour présenter quelques des grands travaux d'urbanisme récemment réalisés (parc de Sceaux, aérodrome du Bourget, groupes scolaires, écoles de plein air, dispensaires, pouponnières, Bassins filtrants de St. Maur pour l'eau potable, usine de dépoussiérage des fumées etc.).

Réceptions, banquets eurent lieu, notamment à l'Exposition au Pavillon de la Société des Nations.

Le congrès se termina par deux voyages d'études urbanistiques (région de Provence par la Route des Alpes et Lyon Villeurbanne (Châteaux de la Loire, plages de l'Atlantique, retour par vallées de la Yonne et de la Seine).

#### BUREAU TEMPORAIRE DE GENEVE DE L'ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE SUFFRAGE ET L'ACTION CIVIQUE ET POLITIQUE DES FEMMES.

Comme d'habitude, l'Alliance ouvrira à Genève, pendant l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, un Bureau Temporaire qui constituera le centre de ralliement, non seulement de tous nos membres, mais encore de nombreuses féministes de passage dans la ville de la Société des Nations.

Cette année, ce Bureau est tout spécialement bien situé, puisqu'il sera installé dans une arcade de magasin à côté de l'Agence de Voyages bien connue de l'"American Express," à l'angle de la rue du Mont-Blanc et de la Place de Chantepoutlet. Ce choix a été dicté par le fait que les suffragistes genevoises, qui mènent actuellement une grande campagne en faveur du droit de vote, ont décidé de s'associer à l'Alliance pour avoir ainsi une occasion excellente de faire une propagande plus intense pour leur cause.

Ce Bureau sera ouvert dès le lundi 6 septembre, tous les jours de 9 heures à midi et de 14 à 18 heures. On y trouvera comme d'habitude des renseignements, des adresses, des journaux féministes; l'on pourra y donner des rendez-vous, etc., etc. De plus, il sera organisé par ses soins des rencontres et des réunions familières auxquelles toutes celles de nos lectrices qui feront connaître leur présence à Genève sont déjà cordialement invitées.

Le fait que le Comité Exécutif de l'Alliance tiendra à Genève une importante session du 9 au 12 septembre assure à ce moment-là la présence dans cette ville des féministes les plus connues à la tête de notre mouvement, telles que Mrs. Corbett Ashby, notre Présidente; Mme. Adèle Schreiber, Vice-Présidente d'Honneur; Mlle. Piepers, Trésorière; Mme. Malaterre Sellier; Mrs. Bompas, Secrétaire du Bureau de Londres, et d'autres encore.

De plus, le fait que l'Assemblée de la S.d.N. de 1937 a inscrit à son ordre du jour la question du Statut de la Femme permet d'affirmer que de nombreuses féministes de différents pays tiendront à se trouver à Genève à ce moment-là pour y mener campagne.

On peut donc prévoir pour ce Bureau, dirigé par les deux membres du Comité de l'Alliance à Genève, Mlle. Gourd et Mlle. Ginsberg, une activité aussi intéressante que féconde.

#### LES PHILIPPINES.

Bien que la date du 30 avril soit déjà éloignée, nous pouvons maintenant donner les chiffres du Plébiscite sur la question du vote des Femmes. Une majorité de 400,000 vota en faveur du Suffrage. Chiffre de 100,000 plus élevé que le minimum requis par la Constitution. Un tel résultat semblait impossible à atteindre il y a seulement quelques mois—aussi ne nous étonnons nous pas qu'après leur magnifique et active propagande

#### UN CRIME ETRANGE.

Le 26 mai, la Police allemande secrète après avoir interrogé Dr. Alice Salomon pendant quatre heures, au sujet de ses voyages et de ses amis à l'étranger lui déclara que "les Juifs ou les Chrétiens d'origine juive qui ont fréquemment voyagé ou séjourné à l'étranger, devront ou quitter l'Allemagne ou aller dans un camp de concentration". Ou lui donna trois semaines pour mettre ordre à ses affaires.

Aucune accusation ne fut portée contre elle. Dans son dernier voyage aux Etats Unis Dr. Salomon refusa de parler sur l'Allemagne dans le public ou le privé, car elle ne pouvait plus se considérer comme représentant la culture allemande et elle ne pouvait néanmoins parler avec défaveur d'un pays où vivait sa famille depuis 225 ans.

En 1899 Dr. Alice Salomon organisa la première Ecole pour travailleuses sociales et elle la dirigea jusqu'en 1925 quand elle dut se retirer pour raisons de santé. Elle fut une des premières à profiter de l'admission des femmes dans les Universités prussiennes en 1900. Pendant la guerre, elle organisa le Corps auxiliaires des Femmes et reçut la médaille de la Croix Rouge et la Croix du Mérite. A l'occasion de son sixième anniversaire qui fut célébré par ses amis et par les représentants de tous les corps publics à Berlin, elle reçut la Médaille d'argent pour Services d'Etat qui peut être accordée seulement par une décision unanime du Cabinet de Prusse.

Dr. Alice Salomon était membre de l'Exécutif de toutes les grandes organisations sociales et philanthropiques et elle a été successivement secrétaire et Vice-Présidente du Conseil International des femmes, dont elle s'était complètement retirée en 1933. Elle a publié plusieurs ouvrages d'éducation, d'économie politique, etc.

La récompense est l'exil. On trouverait difficilement un exemple plus frappant de l'abaissement des valeurs morales dans l'Etat national socialiste.

#### NOUVELLES BREVES DE TOUS PAYS.

**Chine.** Une délégation de femmes est partie pour Nanking pour demander le droit d'être représentées au Congrès du Peuple qui tiendra ses assises à Nanking au mois de novembre.

**Inde.** Dans l'Assam Mme. Zubida Rahman a été élue substitut du Président de Conseil; à Bombay Mrs. Hansa Mehta a été nommée Commissaire général du Parti Congressiste (Chief Whip); au Punjab Begum Shaw Nawaz a une fonction dans le Secrétariat du Ministère de l'Education.

Plusieurs assemblées sont en train d'étudier les questions de l'âge du mariage, et du consentement, et le remariage des veuves. L'Etat de Travancore, toujours avancé a déjà adopté une mesure qui autorise le remariage des veuves et la légitimation de leurs enfants. Mysore va discuter à la prochaine session de l'Assemblée un projet sur le mariage des veuves indoues et l'âge du consentement. Pondichéry a avancé l'âge du mariage à 18 ans pour les garçons et 14 pour les filles.

A la onzième session de la Conférence des femmes indoues à Ahmedabad il fut décidé de réunir des fonds pour organiser un office central à Delhi.

**France.** Un Congrès sur l'Activité internationale des Femmes s'est tenu à Paris, fin juin. Il était présidé par la Baronne Boël de Belgique, Présidente du Conseil International des Femmes. Des orateurs de divers pays prirent la parole, notamment Mme. Cassegrain, de Québec qui adjura les femmes françaises de se hâter à obtenir le vote, afin que leur exemple pût être suivi par la province de Québec, encore plus

l'organe de la Fédération des Clubs de femmes des Philippines nous fasse entendre un accent de légitime orgueil. Des Messes et Te Deums furent offertes par beaucoup d'organisations en remerciement. Des candidates à la députation ont déjà été nommées.

Une campagne est déjà en train pour dénoncer le projet de capitation qui pèserait uniformément sur toutes les femmes même mariées, qu'elles aient ou non un gain personnel, et quand bien même la taxe est déjà payée par le mari. On soupçonne que ce serait là un moyen de retirer la franchise aux femmes incapables de payer cette taxe.

#### REUNIONS INTERNATIONALES.

Le Congrès international des Coopératives se tiendra à Paris les 2 et 3 septembre à la Maison de la Mutualité. Le Congrès va considérer l'importance du mouvement coopératif sur l'économie internationale; il n'est pas douteux qu'en tant que ménagères et consommatrices, les femmes peuvent avoir une très grande influence sur la structure de la vie mondiale.

La Porte ouverte internationale tiendra sa cinquième Conférence au mois de juillet 1938 à Girton College, Cambridge.

#### GRANDE BRETAGNE.

Le 15 juillet, Mrs. Despard, ayant dépassé sa 93<sup>ème</sup> année vint à Londres pour recevoir l'hommage de 2,500 de ses amis et admirateurs, Mrs. Corbett Ashby présidait et Mrs. Pethick Lawrence présenta l'adresse d'hommage.

#### AUSTRALIE.

Les femmes d'Australie s'inquiètent, parce que l'enquête sur le chômage des "jeunes" (youth) ne semble devoir s'appliquer qu'aux garçons de 18 à 23 ans. Mrs. Rischbieth, Présidente des Guildes pour le Service des Femmes a demandé à la Commission pourquoi l'éducation, l'apprentissage et le travail payé ne seraient pas applicables aux filles comme aux garçons. Mrs. B. Muscio de Sydney, sera déléguée substitut à la prochain Assemblée de la Société des Nations.

#### ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DU MOUVEMENT FEMINISTE.

Le premier livre annuel vient d'être publié. L'histoire de l'institution des Archives est brièvement retracée dans la Préface depuis le mouvement initial donné par Johanna Naber, une des pionnières, jusqu'à celui de la jeune génération. La documentation est complétée. Les fonds ont été réunis par le Comité à la mémoire de Dr. Aletta Jacobs dont le portrait forme le frontispice du Livre. Le Livre renferme l'Histoire du Mouvement suffragiste en Hollande de 1795 à l'heure actuelle. On y lit aussi des articles sur la position économique de la femme de profession libérale en Autriche, une esquisse autobiographique de Silvia Pankhurst, une notice intéressante du féminisme en France de 1830 à 1850. C'est le début important d'une oeuvre d'information qui, nous l'espérons, sera très utile au mouvement féministe.

#### PROPAGANDE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PAIX.

Le Comité exécutif s'est réuni à Paris le 11 juillet et a voté la résolution suivante:

"Le Comité condamne à nouveau l'agression dont le peuple et le légitime gouvernement espagnol ont été les victimes ainsi que le bombardement de villes ouvertes; déplore que le Comité de Non-intervention se soit substitué à la Société des Nations et ait ainsi nullifié l'action du Pacte.

Le Pavillon de la Paix à l'Exposition de Paris fut inauguré le 9 juillet en présence de Joseph Avenol, Secrétaire générale de la Société des Nations, Léon Blum, Louis de Brouckère, Marcel Cachin, Pierre Cot, Lord Davies, la Duchesse d'Atholl, M. Hambro, Edouard Herriot, Léon Jouhaux le Sénateur Rolin et Dr. Sychrave et autres notabilités internationales.

retardataire. Nos lectrices regretteront certainement que la chute du Cabinet Blum ait amené la disparition des deux femmes sous secrétaires d'Etat.

**Argentine.** Señora Horne de Burmeister Présidente de l'Association Argentine des Femmes affiliée à l'Alliance nous écrit qu'un rapport sur la question du Salaire égal a été présenté à la Chambre par le Député Horne et le Sénateur Palicios a rappelé au Sénat qu'un projet de suffrage des femmes qui a été adopté par la Chambre est laissé en souffrance par la Commission du Sénat, qui se refuse à l'examiner.

Senora H. de B. nous annonce avec regret qu'un groupe de juristes propose d'amender le Code Civil dans un sens défavorable aux droits de la femme mariée.

Une loi vient d'être promulguée qui interdit les maisons de tolérance et prononce des sentences sévères contre les directeurs de maisons mal famées.

**Danemark.** Aux élections municipales récentes 80 femmes furent élues contre 91 en 1929, résultat plutôt décevant quand on pense que 800 femmes candidates se présentaient.

**Hollande.** Dr. Elisabeth Ribbius Peletier, Secrétaire nationale du mouvement Social démocrate hollandais est la seule femme élue au Sénat. C'est une travailleuse sociale bien connue et partisan du droit au travail pour la femme mariée.

**Etats-Unis.** Miss Margaret Hanna de Washington a été nommée Consul des Etats-Unis à Genève.

**Suisse.** La Société suffragiste de Genève est fort occupée en ce moment à réunir des signatures pour un référendum sur le Suffrage des femmes. Le nombre d'électeurs, c'est à dire d'hommes qui signifieront leur approbation doit être de 5,000 au minimum. Cette pétition doit être accompagnée d'une autre signée par toute femme majeure résidant dans le canton. C'est une tâche énorme pour nos féministes qui ont déjà 125 propagandistes au travail et 415 listes en circulation.

En attendant, certaines conseils municipaux dont ceux de Berne et du Valais se signalent par une nouvelle attaque contre le travail de la femme mariée.

Pour connaître le travail des femmes  
à GENEVE

Lisez

le MOUVEMENT FEMINISTE

Bi-mensuel.

8 f. suisses par an.

Adresse: 14, r. Michell-du-Crest, Genève.

THE  
CATHOLIC CITIZEN

(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.

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To the Secretary, I.A.W.S.E.C., 12, Buckingham Palace 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 WOMEN'S 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 Twelfth Congress, Istanbul, April, 1935.

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

Hon. President and Founder: MRS. CHAPMAN CATT.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: MISS FRANCES M. STERLING; FRAU ADELE SCHREIBER.

First Vice-President: ROSA MANUS (Holland).

Second Vice-President: FRANTISKA PLAMINKOVA (Czecho-Slovakia).

Third Vice-President: GERMAINE MALATERRE-SELLIER (France).

Fourth Vice-President: HODA CHARAOUI (Egypt).

Treasurer: E. H. PIEPERS (Holland).

Corresponding Secretary: EMILIE GOURD, Crêts de Pregny, Geneva, Switzerland.

Members: MILENA ATANATSKOVITCH (Jugoslavia), MARIE GINSBERG (Poland), INGEBORG HANSEN (Denmark), D. IVANOVA (Bulgaria), M. WINNIFRED KYDD (Canada), BERTHA LUTZ (Brazil), ALISON NEILANS (Great Britain), DHANVANTHI RAMA RAU (India), MARCELE RENSON (Belgium), BESSIE RIESCH-BIETH (Australia), JOSEPHINE SCHAIN (U.S.A.), NINA SPILLER (Great Britain), ANNA SZELAGOWSKA (Poland), MARIE WOLFOVA (Czechoslovakia).

AUXILIARIES IN: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America, Uruguay.

INTERNATIONAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—Committee for an Equal Moral Standard and Against the Traffic in Women: Chairman, Miss Alison Neilans. Committee for Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women: Chairman (vacant). Committee for Peace: Chairman, Miss Josephine Schain. Committee on the Civil Status of Women: Chairman, Mile. Atanatskovitch, Rapporteur on Nationality: Miss Macmillan. Committee for Suffrage and Citizenship: Chairman, Mme. Plaminkova.

### 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. News: 12, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "Vocorajto."

Telephone: Victoria 0285.

NOTICE TO READERS.—All communications respecting Subscriptions and Editorial contributions should be addressed to.—THE EDITOR, I.W. NEWS, 12, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1.

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