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# THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S NEWS

## JUS SUFFRAGII

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THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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#### AUSTRALIA.

We are very glad to report that in recent elections to the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia two women were returned: Miss May Holman, who has sat for many years as a Labour Member, and Mrs. Cardell Oliver, who was one of the delegates of the Australian Federation of Women Voters to the Alliance Congress in Istanbul. Women Members of the State Parliaments of Australia are still for some inscrutable reason "rare birds" (and alas, there has never been a woman in the Federal House), so that our congratulations are specially warm.

#### WORLD CONGRESS OF YOUTH.

The International Federation of League of Nations Societies is organising this Congress to be held in Geneva from Monday, August 31st, to Monday, September 7th, with the following objects:

(i) to provide an opportunity for youth in all countries to exchange ideas on international affairs and to reach agreement upon a common plan of international co-operation for the prevention of war and the organisation of peace;

(ii) to discuss concrete possibilities of co-operation of youth of all countries, based upon mutual understanding and mutual respect for opinion, to attain those ends;

(iii) to strengthen the links between the organisations of youth themselves and between youth and the League of Nations Societies.

The main subjects to be dealt with are:

Youth and the Community; Nations and the League of Nations; The Economic Organisation of the World and Youth; Youth and World Society; Youth and the

Economic Order; Moral, Religious and Psychological Bases of Peace; The International Duty of Youth—Ways and Means of Common Action.

The national delegations will be organised by the League of Nations Societies in each country, which are asked to secure the co-operation of all other youth groups. No delegation shall consist of more than 30 members, but observers will also be admitted as far as accommodation permits.

Information may be obtained from the Secretariat of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, Route de Ferney 46, Geneva.

#### JAPAN.

The Women's Peace Society of Japan, of which our friend Mrs. Gauntlett is President, having come to the conclusion that the main hope for world peace must lie with the younger generation, has carried out a plan for getting the Girls' High Schools to encourage their pupils to write to the school girls of other countries as an expression of international friendship. From 250 replies, the Committee has chosen six letters, of which two each are being sent to young people in China, Manchukuo and the United States. Copies of the letters to the girls of the U.S.A. have reached us, one of them coming from a town way up in the mountains far removed from western influences. It is this letter which is perhaps the most touching, since it is very simply written, telling of the beauties of Japan's countryside—and what, after all, can better express one of the happy sentiments held in common all over the world than a love of natural beauty?

The other letter shows a much fuller consciousness of the things which are more commonly invoked as evidence



of international solidarity, and considerable knowledge of current events.

Since we may surely hope that by the time these girls are grown-up the women of Japan will be enfranchised and able to take an active part in their national life, it is surely a sound idea to encourage in them a personal sentiment of friendship. The idea has been put into practice elsewhere also and if it were possible for the whole school population of the entire world to carry on friendly correspondence with each other, accompanied, wherever possible, by those tours for personal contact which are now also being organised, there can be little doubt that the attitude of the adult citizen of the future would be favourably influenced.

#### FRANCE.

The Rapporteur on Woman Suffrage to the General Suffrage Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, reports that the Committee has unanimously decided to ask the Government to take urgent steps to demand that the Senate shall before the end of this year study the Bill for Suffrage and Eligibility for Women transmitted to it by the Chamber.

In the Senate, M. Milliès-Lacroix has presented a Bill providing that any Municipal Council may decide to add a certain proportion of women Councillors, to be elected by both men and women. It does not appear that this very mild and merely permissive measure is arousing great enthusiasm among women.

An imposing number of women's organisations have formed a Liaison Committee for the Defence of Women's Work. This Committee has protested against the proposal to limit the number of posts to be given to women applicants in—certain?—government services, and demands that the Government should establish by a general regulation equal rights for candidates of either sex in the interests not only of justice but of the service itself.

A recent issue of "La Française" was largely devoted to articles giving medical opinion on the system of regulation of prostitution. The "Union Temporaire contre la Prostitution Réglementée et la Traite des Femmes" is organising a special Medical Group, of which the Chairman is Dr. Marcel Pinard, President of the French Society of Dermatology and Syphiligraphy. At its last meeting, the Union heard an important speech by Dr. Rist, member of the Medical Academy and Doctor to the Paris Hospitals. We regret that space does not permit us to quote this speech, nor give the details of a note by Dr. Pinard, showing that he found 32 new cases of syphilis contracted in two months from a single "maison."

A deputation from the Union Temporaire, including it would seem from the list of participants, representatives of all the big religious bodies, as well as doctors and social workers, was received by the President of the Republic.

This growing support for abolition from the medical profession is most encouraging, for are they not the "experts?" Those other experts, the procurers and keepers of licensed houses, are not such as people would willingly quote, and hard though a fight against vested interest must always be, it will be greatly eased when doctors no longer hold a doubtless honest opinion that regulation provides any sort of safeguard for health.

The Union Française pour le Suffrage has just held its Annual Meeting, where many questions of tactics and propaganda were discussed. Among other things there came up the inevitable problem of how to attract the younger women. It is curious that in countries where the suffrage struggle was fought out before the war, this difficulty did not arise. The young women were in the movement all right. So that it is a general tendency for youth to show less interest in a fight for a principle, rather than that post-suffrage problems do not appeal.

And is this perhaps not, partly at any rate, due to the very success of the woman's movement? In all countries and no less in those where women are still voteless, so many professional and social interests are open to women now, that they do not feel themselves right up against a door closed against them.

#### GERMANY.

The official statistics for 1935 show some interesting facts about women. There has been a notable increase in births, chiefly due to the increase in the number of marriages owing to recent legislation (loans, reduction of taxes according to the number of children, and heavy taxation of the unmarried and childless). Whereas in 1933 there were 58.9 births per 100 women, this increased in 1934 to 73.3 and in 1935 to 75.4. A very strange increase, for which so far no explanation is given, is recorded in the number of deaths of women; whereas for the last few years it was lower than that of men, since 1933 it has begun to show an excess of about 2%.

Employment statistics also show remarkable facts. In manual labour the decrease of unemployment from January, 1933, to April, 1935, shows the same tendency for both men and women, the number of unemployed having dropped to about a quarter (men 1,960,042, women 287,496). It must be remembered that agriculture contains the chief contingent of women manual workers and its tendency is stable. In the group of "Angestellte" however (office workers, clerks, domestic servants, etc.) unemployment among women shows an increase to three times its former figure: 74,323 against 18,970, whereas for men in the same category there is a decrease to half the former figure.

For schools which prepare for universities, the following statistics appear: in April, 1934, a total of 29,246 boys and 10,843 girls left these schools. According to the regulations now in force, 14,556 boys and 1933 (!) girls were admitted to study in the universities. Of these only 7,445 boys and 774 girls entered their names on the lists. On the whole a decrease of academic studies to a normal figure must be welcomed, but we would wish that the selection should be made solely and rigorously from the point of view of ability.

D.v.V.

#### HUNGARY.

There were many surprises during the summer for the "Feministak Egyesülete." There was suddenly the presentation to Parliament of a Bill for Protection against Air Attacks. The "Feministak Egyesülete" immediately addressed a petition to Parliament, protesting against the fallacy of this measure, pointing out that an all-round constructive peace policy was the only possible protection against attacks from the air. Nevertheless the "Frame Bill" passed and under this Law every Hungarian citizen above the age of 14 years will henceforth be subjected to some military regulations.

Another surprise was the introduction of a Reform Bill for the regulation of Lawyers' Chambers, which laid down that the first qualification for a lawyer was to belong to the male sex. This Bill bars women from membership of the Chambers and consequently disqualifies all women from entering the legal profession. The "Feministak Egyesülete" called a protest-meeting in October, at which prominent men lawyers declared their solidarity with their women colleagues and the women proved their ability by speaking brilliantly for their cause. This meeting passed a resolution for a petition to be presented to the Minister of Justice, in which the elimination of the offensive measure was demanded.

**The Mandate Campaign.** Our "Mandate Sheets," with the Hungarian translation of the text, have

#### MISS EVELYN BOURCHIER, M.B.E.

Miss Evelyn Bouchier is on the staff of a school in Mexico City. In the summer of 1930, in response to a request from one of the girls, she inaugurated a company of Girl Guides, the first in the country. Within a few months nearly a hundred girls had joined the company, and the numbers have slightly increased since.

There are over fifteen nationalities in this company—all are equally enthusiastic—and the Guides have done a great deal of useful work for charities, etc.

Miss Bouchier has carried on the company practically single-handed, as it was impossible to get Lieutenants in a country where women have not been used to taking much responsibility. Now, however, that the girls whom she has trained are growing up, they are taking their share in the work and are going to start Guide companies and Brownie packs among the poorest children of Mexico City. It is quite an innovation for Mexican girls of good family to do any social work at all.

Miss Bouchier's efficient—but unobtrusive and self-effacing—work has been much appreciated by the community in which she lives, especially by all the parents of the children.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—By the kindness of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts we are enabled to give these particulars of one of the recipients of Honours in the New Year List, to whom we referred briefly in our last issue.)

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Mouvement Féministe has an article on a little amendment quietly slipped in during the financial debate in the Federal Chambers, to the effect that "In case of reduction of staff, or of the engagement of new staff, the situation of persons of the male sex shall be taken into consideration." Fortunately the women's organisations were on the watch, and this amendment has been rejected by the State Council, and it is hoped that the Upper House will take the same view, and that this will also prevail when the whole matter comes up again before the National Council—which, in some ignorance, the writer of these lines presumes to be the joint body.

(Later news is satisfactory, the amendment having been finally negatived.)

#### DENMARK.

The I.C.W. Bulletin publishes a very interesting account by Miss Anna Westergaard on the work of the Women Wage-Earners' Council, set up about two years ago by the Danish National Council of Women. A recapitulation of some of the important pieces of work done by this Council shows how extremely valuable it has been in preventing injustices and unfair restrictions on women workers being proposed in the form of Parliamentary Bills, or, more often as regulations imposed by particular government departments, or stipulations made by private firms. This Council is not formed of organisations but of individual women, prominent members of a great variety of trades and professions. Its objects are defined as:

1. To watch developments relating to women's work and the treatment meted out to them as employees and workers;
2. to deal on a basis of full equality as between men and women with all complaints from wage-earners subjected to unjust or unfair treatment because they are women;
3. to take such practical measures as are called for in each case;
4. to collect statistics and information relating to women's position as workers and wage-earners.

been issued. Printed on these as first subscribers appear seven organisations, including the I.W.S.A. Hungarian Auxiliary, as well as an impressive row of prominent names, whose bearers are famous by their outstanding achievements in different fields of activity, clergy, politicians, writers, artists, etc.

Comparatively few persons refuse to sign and there is great enthusiasm in the ranks of young labourers, who volunteer in the collection of signatures.

"War or Peace?" A carefully planned "Enquête" on "War or Peace?" at which our best men and women orators, politicians, editors, physicians, pedagogues, lawyers, leaders of organisations were prepared to speak was, on the eve of the first night, prohibited by the police. To our appeal to the Minister of Home Affairs no answer was given.

At the Annual General Meeting three proposals for resolutions were passed concerning: (a) adequate tuition in secondary schools on the League of Nations; (2) the institution of Women Police to avoid outrages against decent women by policemen raiding the streets; (3) in case there is a genuine wish for and discussion on the Reform of the L.N. Covenant we suggest a change that would admit representatives of non-official elements (i.e. representatives of the international organisations interested in and working for peace) as delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations, with equal rights with government representatives; similarly to the International Labour Conferences, where representatives of Employers and Employees have the same rights as the Governments' delegates.

**Resolution of the Executive.** The Executive of your Hungarian Auxiliary passed a resolution, proposed by the Chairman, to inform the Government of the deputations of the W.I.L.P.F. to the President of the League of Nations Council on Oil Sanctions and to ask the Government to co-operate in this collective action. In the petition we also asserted that we hope for the enforcement of the clause admitting revision of the Treaties only if we for our part respect the others that enforce the re-establishment of peace between the Member States.

Considering the general tendency to suppress woman's work, the following news seems important. Miss Maria Kiss, bank clerk, is the first woman in Hungary to be nominated official auditor and expert in book-keeping to the Law Court in Debrecen.

Dr. Margaret Prahács, esthetician and music critic, is one of the winners of the Baumgarten literary prize.

#### ITALY.

The Royal Italian University for Foreigners of Perugia is organising three special courses: April-June, July-September, October-December, as follows:

Courses in advanced culture: Politics, Literature, Art and scientific thought in Italy.  
Special courses in Etruscology.  
Courses in the Italian Language.  
Courses in Italian Literature, Political History and the History of Art.

At the end of the session examinations are held and certificates are given for regular attendance, for proficiency in Etruscology and the Italian Language. Diplomas are granted qualifying students to teach Italian abroad.

Excursions are organised to neighbouring places of interest and special terms for board and lodging are available to students, as also reductions on the Italian Railways and free entrance to galleries, museums and libraries.

For full programme and all particulars apply to the Secretariat Regia Università Italiana per Stranieri, Palazzo Gallenga, Perugia.



## VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(NOTE.—This refers to the group belonging to the U.S.A. and not to the smaller British group which, as far as we can ascertain, does not possess any form of self-government.)

Women may now vote and hold legislative offices in the Virgin Islands. This became a fact early in January after the Federal District Court, presided over by Federal Judge Albert Levitt, had issued a writ of mandamus against the Board of Election in St. Thomas, V.I., commanding them to register and place on the electoral lists the names of women duly and properly qualified to vote for members of the Colonial Council, the Island's legislative body.

Judge Levitt has long been an advocate of Equal Rights. Elsie Hill, his wife, is one of the leaders in the National Woman's Party.

The St. Thomas Teachers' Association was the prime mover in this case, when the Board of Election refused to register them on the grounds that the Danish Colonial Law of 1906, kept in force as the Virgin Islands Constitution by an Act of Congress passed on March 3rd, 1917, provided that "the franchise or right of voting is vested in every man of unblemished character" and that consequently women were barred.

Robert W. Claiborne, a New York constitutional lawyer, contended that the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution provided that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied nor abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex," and that therefore women were entitled to vote in the Virgin Islands.

He further contended that if the Danish Colonial Law of 1906 denied them that right, then it was in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States and its amendments and must be set aside.

—Equal Rights.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

**Canada.** It is stated that the small town of Webbwood is the first in Canada to elect a woman mayor.

**Egypt.** Mme. Dorria Fahmy-Fikry has been appointed Professor of Literature in the University of Cairo.

**Great Britain.** For the first time a woman, Miss Margaret Bondfield, was among those who attended the Proclamation of King Edward VIII in the capacity of a Member of the Privy Council. She is the only woman member, having been the only woman Cabinet Minister.

**Switzerland.** A well-merited tribute was paid on her ninetieth birthday to Madame Suzanne Orelli, the founder in Zürich of the Restaurants sans Alcool, of which there are now 17 in Zürich and which have served as a model for other towns.

**U.S.A.** Mrs. Huey Long, widow of the well-known Senator who was assassinated, has been appointed to complete his term in the Senate. This means that for the first time there will be two women Senators together, as Mrs. Caraway, who also originally took the place of her late husband, subsequently secured election on her own merits.

A National Council of Coloured Women has been formed under Mary McLeod Bethune, with the object of "disseminating information concerning the activities of organized Negro womanhood and to be a voice for Negro people when and where wanted."

**Switzerland.** Mlle. Sophie Picard has been appointed Professor of Geometry at the University of Neuchâtel, the first woman professor in that University.

## AFRICA.

The Bulletin of the World's Young Women's Christian Association for February is devoted to reports from different Associations in Africa, and it throws interesting light on this special work which is being done for girls and women in different parts of a great continent where, in spite of differences of race and custom, there is to some extent *one* problem concerning women, as was so ably pointed out in the article we published in December by Miss Hawarden. Perhaps of the several articles that on the Prince of Wales School and College at Achimoto, in West Africa, is the most interesting. This is a co-educational establishment which has the unique distinction for Africa of not being a Government institution. It is governed by a Council which includes natives, and it is undenominational. Owing to the number of different language groups among the pupils, lessons are given in English, though each pupil also studies his or her own tongue. It is hoped that eventually the College may be able to institute its own diplomas, but it is waiting till it can be sure that its pupils reach the necessary standard. It is not stated for what special careers the girls are trained, except that it mentions teaching. In another article on Nigeria, special mention is made of the difficulty of finding suitable work for girls on leaving school.

No doubt the Y.W.C.A. centres in Africa touch but an infinitesimal number of girls, but it does seem interesting and important that an organisation—and not just scattered and separate efforts—concerned exclusively with women should be at work.

**JOIN THE CIRCLE** and correspond in English, French, German, Esperanto, with cultured bi-lingual foreigner interested in your subjects. Apply to Mr. G. Hammond, 876, Forest Road, London, E.17.

## RACE PREJUDICE.

The *Mouvement Féministe* publishes an account of the crusade of a young Catholic woman of Austria, Mme. Irene Harand, against antisemitism by means of books, pamphlets, meetings and personal propaganda. In Austria her followers have reached a figure of over 30,000 and she is now preaching her creed of the incompatibility between true Christianity and this curious and destructive race prejudice throughout Europe. Mme. Harand holds that antisemitism may lead first to religious war, then to civil war and lastly to world war. Most people with decent social ideals recoil from the cruelty and horror of the cruder manifestations of this sentiment; but Mme. Harand puts her finger unerringly on the *minor* signs which those same people so frequently display in daily life. "A charming woman, *but* she is a Jew"—well, we have all heard something like that a thousand times. Have we perhaps thoughtlessly said it ourselves?

And women ought to be specially on guard against just that attitude towards not only Jews but other races against whom in different countries there is prejudice based solely on race. For women have and still do suffer from a perfectly analogous prejudice, disregard of their interests and achievements because they are women, naive surprise at their success for the same reason. It is still by no means uncommon to find that the highest praise a man can give is that such and such a woman really has a brain quite like a man's. Apologising in advance for probable misquotation, we recall Dr. Johnson's remark that when a woman did something not usual for her sex, it was comparable to the trick of a performing dog, the surprise being not that she did it badly but that she should do it at all.

## THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To BALANCES, 1ST JANUARY, 1935:—		By JUS:—	
£500 Brazil 6½% Loan Bearer		Printing and Despatch	126 12 11
Bonds at cost	495 13 6	Translations	10 10 0
Army and Navy Stores Deposit		Postages, etc.	8 3 10½
Account	800 0 0	Editor's Fee	8 8 0
Barclay's Bank Deposit Account	632 10 0		153 14 9½
Disarmament Committee Fund	5 6	.. GENERAL:—	
Geneva Office	2 3	Salaries and National Insurance	545 11 1
Current Account—Barclay's Bank	178 14 2	Light, Heat and Cleaning	28 1 9½
Petty Cash	3 2	Rent	70 0 0
	2107 8 7	Printing and Stationery	51 16 4
.. JUS:—		Telephone, Telegrams	25 15 3
Subscriptions	96 5 4	Insurances	1 5 7
Cash Sales	1 7 7	Mlle. Gourd's Expenses	12 16 8
Advertisements	5 0	Postages	34 0 11½
	97 17 11	Geneva Office	55 2 3
.. DONATIONS	58 7 0	Paid to Disarmament Committee	5 6
.. MEMBERS' FEES	92 15 11		824 15 5
.. AFFILIATION FEES	135 4 11	.. TWELFTH CONGRESS:—	
.. MARSEILLES CONGRESS PLEDGES	174 10 3	Expenses of Congress at Istanbul	365 2 11
.. ISTANBUL CONGRESS PLEDGES	99 9 1	Refund Proceeds of Sale Turkish	
.. TWELFTH CONGRESS FUND	1004 6 10	Stamps	24 2 3½
.. SALE OF TURKISH STAMPS	23 11 8	Purchase Turkish Stamps for	
.. DIVIDENDS	8 16 2	Alliance	1 12 11½
.. DEPOSIT INTEREST:—			390 18 2
Army and Navy Stores	18 12 0	.. MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Barclay's Bank	14 2	Subscription I.L.O.	1 10 0
	19 6 2	Income Tax	1 0 3
.. REPORTS	8 18 0	Audit Fee	2 2 0
.. SALE OF LITERATURE	2 12 5	Press Cuttings	7 12 3
.. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	2 2 3	Travelling	14 18 8
.. PROCEEDS OF BAZAAR STALL	5 0 8	Cheque Books and Stamps	1 5 4
		Grant for Propaganda Tours	50 0 0
		Expenses of Equal Moral Standard	
		Committee	4 11 8
		Turkish Papers	6 11
		Sundries	12 10 11
			95 18 0
		.. BALANCES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1935:—	
		£500 Brazil 6½% Bearer Bonds at	
		cost	495 13 6
		£600 2% Treasury Bonds, 1935-38	608 11 9
		Army and Navy Stores Deposit	
		Account	800 0 0
		Current Account—Barclay's Bank	469 13 5
		Petty Cash	1 2 9½
			2375 1 5½
			£3840 7 10

We have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, and find it to be correct and in accordance therewith. We have verified the Cash at Bank and the Securities.

106, St. Clement's House,  
Clement's Lane,  
Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

(Signed) HOMERSHAM & Co.,  
Incorporated Accountants.

24th January, 1935.



## HOME WORK.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has published a pamphlet on the Commercialization of the Home through industrial Home Work which gives abundant evidence of the evils of this system, which, we believe would almost certainly be paralleled in most other countries. The problem is a difficult one from many points of view, and among the difficulties of securing abolition or proper regulations the authors of the pamphlet shrewdly give: "Confusion of leisure-time activities of home-makers with use of the home to produce in quantity for industry within the time limits set by industry." There is the point. No man or woman can or should be prohibited from employing their leisure in any form of production, but employers demanding factory standards and contract time-limits from home-workers are in fact merely saving themselves the cost of rent, supervision, equipment, and standard wages. Home-workers are unorganised and isolated, therefore sweated. They work all hours and impress any member of the family, even the youngest children, into service in order to complete the orders. In fact, the home, instead of being a place of repose and shelter from the outside work, becomes a "sweat-shop."

The women, and they are mostly women, who do this work do it in order that they and their families may live, and to prohibit the *worker* is merely to plunge them into destitution. Meantime the public pays factory inspection bills without acquiring protection, and lets the employer pocket the difference between a living and a sweated wage, whilst sparing himself the overhead charges of factory installation by shifting them on to his workers' miserable homes.

The conclusion is reached that the only real remedy is the abolition of this commercial home-work, and in the meantime a system of licence and inspection is necessary, the cost of such regulations being borne by the employer. This is a matter of social well-being and responsibility, and the woman-citizen, both because she is undoubtedly the largest consumer of goods so produced, and because the evils fall chiefly on her sex, should feel her responsibility.

## SECTION FRANÇAISE.

## CONGRES MONDIAL DE LA JEUNESSE.

L'Union Internationale des Associations pour la S.d.N. organise ce Congrès, qui aura lieu à Genève du lundi 31 août au lundi 7 septembre, dans les buts suivants:

(i) d'offrir à la jeunesse de tous les pays une occasion d'échanger des idées sur les questions internationales et d'arriver à un accord sur un plan d'action commune pour la prévention de la guerre et pour l'organisation de la paix.

(ii) d'envisager, à cet effet, les moyens pratiques d'établir entre les jeunes de tous les pays une collaboration fondée sur la compréhension réciproque et le respect mutuel des opinions diverses.

(iii) de fortifier les liens entre les organisations de jeunesse des différents pays entre elles, et entre celles-ci et les Associations pour la S.d.N.

Les points principaux du programme sont:

La Jeunesse dans tous les pays; les Nations et la Sociétés des Nations; l'Organisation économique du Monde et la Jeunesse; la Jeunesse et l'Ordre politique; la Jeunesse et l'Ordre économique; les Bases morales, religieuses et psychologiques de la Paix; le Devoir international de la Jeunesse: voies et moyens d'action commune.

Dans chaque pays, le choix des délégués incombera aux Associations pour la S.d.N., qui assureront la collaboration avec toutes les autres organisations de

jeunesse de leurs pays. Chaque délégation ne peut compter plus de 30 membres, mais outre les délégués le Congrès peut être suivi par des "observateurs" dont le nombre sera fixé en tenant compte des locaux disponibles.

Pour tout renseignement, s'adresser au Secrétariat de l'Union Internationale des Associations pour la S.d.N., Route de Ferney, 46, Genève.

## ARGENTINE.

Comme les Sections qui composent le Conseil des Femmes sont nombreuses (Bibliothèque, Presse et Propagande, Ligue de Tempérance, Croix Blanche, Education, Aide Sociale, Paix et Arbitrage, Hygiène, etc.), et qu'il y a beaucoup d'associations (plus de quatre vingt) deux Assemblées annuelles sont convoquées afin que toutes les associations soient périodiquement informées.

Parmi les informations lues à la dernière Assemblée figure celle de la Bibliothèque du Conseil, vaste organisation qui développe une ample œuvre culturelle.

La Bibliothèque étend son action à tout le pays au moyen de la section "Marraines de Lecture." Les associés de la Bibliothèque qui forment cette section s'imposent l'obligation d'influencer les écoles les plus éloignées du pays, moyennant l'envoi de livres, revues, matériel d'enseignement, et aide aux écoliers pauvres. Cette œuvre est très importante, surtout dans des pays aussi vastes que la République Argentine où il y a des villages éloignés de cent et de mille kilomètres des grandes villes.

Dans le Salon Théâtre du Conseil de Femmes, tous les mois, on peut assister à des conférences, concerts, lectures, etc.

La Bibliothèque du Conseil de Femmes organise annuellement la Fête du Livre. A cette fête on distribue les prix obtenus par les meilleures élèves aux cours de la Bibliothèque, qui sont: Littérature espagnole; les idiomes suivants avec leurs littératures respectives; français, anglais, italien, allemand; l'art de lire; déclamation; cours pour Secrétaires générales, aides juridiques, dessinatrices, etc.

En outre on proclama à cette fête les travaux récompensés aux concours de Littérature et d'Enseignement moral.

On signale aussi le dernier travail de la Ligue de Tempérance du Conseil des Femmes, qui a inauguré un Dispensaire de Tempérance, véritable avancement non seulement par les services déjà rendus mais aussi par la façon dont ce service social a été organisé.

Un autre des travaux importants de cette Ligue est la publication du "Guide d'Assistance Sociale" qui indique toutes les sociétés de bienfaisance, de protection à la mère et à l'enfant, de prophylaxie, les hôpitaux, etc., et détaille les divers services qu'ils rendent.

d'après la *Revista del Consejo de Mujeres*.

## ALLEMAGNE.

Les statistiques officielles pour 1935 révèlent certains faits intéressants les femmes. Il y a un notable accroissement des naissances, parallèle à l'accroissement des mariages, dus à une législation de faveur. En 1933 la proportion des naissances était 58,9/100. Cela monta en 1934 à 73,3% et en 1935 à 75,4%. Une chose assez étrange est l'accroissement du chiffre des décès de femmes—et dans ce cas on ne donne aucune explication. Avant 1933 les décès de femmes étaient inférieurs à ceux des hommes; depuis 1933 ils leur sont supérieurs d'à peu près 2%. Les statistiques du travail, aussi sont intéressantes: Pour les ouvriers manuels des deux sexes, le chômage a diminué dans la même proportion, de Jan. 1933 à Avril 1935, à peu près d'un quart. Se rappeler que le contingent principal

de femmes est celui des ouvrières agricoles et que le travail y est de tendance stable. Dans le groupe "Angestellte" cependant, qui comprend les employées de bureau, secrétaires, domestiques, etc.—le chômage des femmes a été multiplié par 3 (74,323 contre 18,970) tandis que dans la même catégorie le chômage des hommes a diminué de moitié. Pour les écoles qui préparent aux universités, les statistiques sont les suivantes: en Avril 1934 un total de 29,246 garçons et de 10,843 filles ont quitté l'école. D'après les règlements en vigueur, parmi ces jeunes gens 14,556 garçons et 1933 filles furent autorisés à poursuivre leurs études et le nombre qui finalement s'inscrivit fut 7,445 garçons et 774 filles. Une décroissance des études universitaires jusqu'à un chiffre normal est désirable mais nous souhaiterions que la sélection fut faite, uniquement du point de vue des capacités.

d'après D. v. V.

## HONGRIE.

Les féministes de Hongrie ont protesté contre le Projet de loi sur la Protection contre l'offensive aérienne, invitant le Gouvernement à considérer d'une façon constructive le Problème de la Paix dans son ensemble plutôt que des mesures de défense illusoire.

Au mois d'octobre le Feministak Egyesület a aussi protesté, dans un meeting où de brillants avocats des deux sexes prirent la parole, contre la décision de la Chambre des Avocats d'interdire le Barreau aux femmes.

A la réunion générale annuelle diverses résolutions, furent votées qui montrent le désir des femmes de Hongrie de voir leur Gouvernement montrer plus d'ardeur à soutenir la Société des Nations, sans pour cela renoncer à la Révision des traités.

## JAPON.

L'Association des Femmes japonaises pour la Paix, sous la présidence de notre amie Mrs. Gauntlett, persuadée que son seul espoir est avec les nouvelles générations a organisé un échange de lettres entre les élèves des Ecoles secondaires du Japon et leurs compagnes d'Occident. Certaines de ces lettres aux écolières des Etats-Unis qui sont venues entre nos mains sont touchantes par leur candeur, leur poésie et remarquables par la connaissance qu'elles supposent des événements actuels. Espérons que lorsque ces Japonaises auront atteint l'âge légal, le droit de vote leur sera acquis et qu'elles pourront traduire en actes les désirs de leur jeunesse.

## AFRIQUE.

Le Bulletin de la Y.W.C.A. pour Février est consacré aux rapports sur les divers foyers de la jeune fille en Afrique et leur travail. En dépit des différences de races et de mœurs, le problème féminin demeure le même comme disait Miss Hawarden dans son article de Décembre. Nous rappelons ici ce que nous avons publié il y a quelques mois sur le collège d'Achimoto, en Afrique orientale, établissement libre gouverné par un Conseil et qui est co-éducatif. Les élèves sont enseignés dans leur propre langue ou dialecte, mais il y a une langue commune qui est l'anglais. On espère que les filles deviendront elles-mêmes institutrices.

## FRANCE.

Le mouvement contre la Réglementation de la Prostitution, s'affirme en France et a maintenant l'appui de l'opinion médicale. L'Union temporaire contre la Prostitution réglementée et la Traite des Femmes a organisé un groupe médical dont le Président est le Dr. Marcel Pinard, Président de la Société Française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie. Un médecin des hôpitaux de Paris le Dr. Rist y a fait une conférence et entre autre détails le Dr. Pinard note que

32 nouveaux cas de syphilis ont été contractés en deux mois dans une seule maison close. Une députation de l'Union temporaire qui en plus de médecins comprenait des représentants d'Associations religieuses et de Travail social, s'est rendue auprès du Président de la République.

L'Union française pour le Suffrage des Femmes vient de tenir son assemblée annuelle où furent discutés des problèmes de tactique et de propagande. La question qui se pose une fois encore est d'intéresser les jeunes femmes au travail de l'Union, et on regrette de rencontrer surtout de l'indifférence. Ce n'était pas le cas pour les pays où la campagne suffragiste s'était faite avant la guerre. La jeunesse venait d'elle-même. Sans doute l'attachement à un principe n'a plus le même attrait qu'autrefois et sans doute aussi, la porte aux professions et intérêts de toutes sortes étant plus largement ouverte, la lutte pour le suffrage ne présente plus un intérêt aussi immédiat.

A la Commission du Suffrage de la Chambre des députés le Rapporteur déclare qu'à l'unanimité la Commission prie le Gouvernement de demander au Sénat de mettre à l'étude, d'urgence, le Projet de loi sur le Suffrage et l'Eligibilité des Femmes qui lui a été transmis par la Chambre.

Au Sénat Mr. Milliès-Lacroix a présenté un projet de loi, laissant aux Conseillers municipaux l'initiative de proposer comme candidates un certain nombre de femmes qui seraient élues par des électeurs des deux sexes. Ce projet rencontre peu d'enthousiasme auprès des féministes.

## DANEMARK.

Le Bulletin de l'I.C.W. publie un rapport par Miss Anna Westergaard sur l'activité du Conseil des Femmes Salariées organisé il y a deux ans par le Conseil national des Femmes danoises. Cette nouvelle organisation a pour objet d'empêcher les injustices ou les restrictions dont les travailleuses deviendraient l'objet si tels projets de loi, décrets ou règlements étaient finalement mis en pratique. Son programme est le suivant:

(1) Surveiller le développement du travail des femmes, et la façon de traiter les employées et travailleuses.

(2) Affirmer l'égalité en droit de l'homme et de la femme dans tous les cas où des travailleuses sont soumises à une injustice parce qu'elles sont femmes.

(3) Agir d'une façon pratique dans tous ces cas.

(4) Collationner des statistiques et toutes informations sur la position des femmes en tant que salariées.

## NOUVELLES BRÈVES.

**Canada.** La petite ville de Webbwood, est la seule du Canada qui ait jusque là élu une femme-maire.

**Egypte.** Mme. Dorria Fahmy-Fikry vient d'être nommée Professeur de Littérature à l'Université du Caire.

**Suisse.** Madame Suzanne Orelli, la fondatrice des Restaurants sans Alcool de Zurich vient de recevoir des compliments à l'occasion de son quatre-vingt dixième anniversaire. Il y a 17 restaurants de cette sorte à Zurich et ils ont été imités dans plusieurs autres villes.

Mademoiselle Sophie Picard est la première femme nommée professeur à l'Université de Neuchâtel. Elle enseigne la géométrie.

Le "Mouvement Féministe" note qu'un amendement s'était glissé dans la discussion sur le chapitre des Finances à la Chambre fédérale, dont l'effet aurait été de donner la préférence au sexe male dans le recrutement administratif. Heureusement les organisations féminines ont alerté leurs troupes et l'amendement a été rejeté par le Conseil d'Etat.



**U.S.A.** La veuve du Sénateur Huey Long a été nommée à sa place pour le reste de son mandat législatif. Un Conseil National des femmes de couleur vient de se former sous la présidence de Mary McLeod Bethune. Son objet est de "faire connaître l'activité organisée des femmes de couleur, et d'être la voix du peuple noir quand celui a besoin d'être entendu."

**Prejugés de race.** Une jeune femme catholique d'Autriche, Mme. Irène Harand a commencé une croisade contre l'antisémitisme au moyen de livres, brochures, réunions et propagande personnelle. Elle est suivie par environ 30,000 personnes à qui elle prêche sa croyance que le Christianisme et le préjugé racial sont incompatibles.

**Travail a domicile.** Le Bureau Féminin du Département du Travail aux États-Unis vient de publier une brochure sur la Commercialisation du Foyer par le travail à domicile. Les maux de ce système, difficile à contrôler sont connus dans tous les pays. Il y a une confusion entre le droit d'user d'une activité de loisir et la nécessité de se conformer à des méthodes industrielles, qui exigent un travail donné dans un temps donné. Il en résulte que le foyer devient une succursale de l'industrie, et que les enfants, non seulement souffrent de négligence, mais arrivent à être enrôlés eux-mêmes pour satisfaire les exigences des patrons. Le foyer devient un atelier au lieu d'être un abri ou un havre de repos.

Le rapport conclut sur la nécessité d'un système de permis et d'inspection au domicile de la travailleuse dont la dépense serait supportée par le patron.

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