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THE PRESIDENT IN BELGIUM.

My visit to Belgium gave me the greatest pleasure by reason of the kindness and hospitality shown to Michael and me.

We started off by air from Croydon, Michael in the highest spirits, waving goodbye to his father, who for his part set off on foot with a pack on his back to walk the hills of Wales. The oldest and the newest form of transport are equally enjoyable.

Brussels was reached almost too quickly, and to give Michael the necessary antidote we spent hours in the museum gazing at the huge prehistoric soft dragons, the Iguanodons, who perished in some early flood and only came to light (so to speak) at the bottom of a coal mine! They are unique in the world.

World wide Feminism was the subject of the evening lecture. Mme. de Craane van Duuren, the president of the Groupe Belge pour l'Affranchissement de la Femme, presided at a splendidly organized meeting, the largest I have spoken to in Belgium. The audience was friendly and attentive. The moment was critical, since a Commission of the House is to present a report on the desirability of extending the provincial vote to women.

The position of the married Belgian woman under the law is extraordinarily bad; the Napoleonic code in its original purity except as regards nationality. Perhaps as a result of war hardships a woman can retain her Belgian nationality by a declaration made within six months of her marriage.

Our next meeting was at Liege, where our first hosts were the Liege Suffrage group and the Ligue des Femmes de Wallonie, an admirable association of women for cultural and social activities. Their President, Mme. Hermon Delechef and her two daughters of 13 and 14 respectively entertained Michael and me most charmingly, and we have the pleasantest memories of Liege. The meeting was small, but there was such a fine quality in the audience that we wondered more than ever at the amazingly reactionary attitude of the Belgian Govern-

ment, which allows sectarian prejudice to deprive the country of woman's full co-operation in public life.

At Antwerp we were the guests of the admirable School of Social Service, whose directrice, Mlle. Baus, has been the guiding light and inspiration of so many young women. An interesting discussion followed the speech.

At Antwerp we saw the only specimen of the okapi which exists in a zoo; this queer link between giraffe and deer might serve Kipling for a true tale of how the giraffe grew his neck, it seems to have been a survival in the dense African forest from the prehistoric world.

I had the privilege of meeting the Committee of the Union Coloniale des Femmes Belges. We discussed the problems of forced and contract labour, and I was able to appreciate their activity and competence in teaching and training the young wife or teacher who is about to live and work in the colonies.

Mme. Brigode, President of the Belgian Suffrage Society, and of the Lyceum, and Mme. van den Plas, her active collaborator, both so well known to us since the Paris Conference, entertained me at luncheon and discussed the new suffrage poster campaign.

It was delightful to hear the names of the delegates who will visit Berlin under the experienced leadership of our valiant colleague, Mme. Soyer, and we shall give a warm welcome to her and Mme. de Craane, and "Maitre" Cizelet, an able barrister, whose presence will help to reconcile us to the absence of Mlle. Reuson, our friend of Paris.

On Saturday I was the guest of the University Women's group, under the friendly and delightful presidency of Mme. Hannevert.

Greatly daring, I ventured to criticize "some prejudices of the intellectuals," but the intellectuals in Belgium have none that I could discover. We made merry at the expense of the anti-feminists and others.

M. CORBETT ASHBY.

THE GENERAL ELECTION (GREAT BRITAIN).

Joint Deputations to Party Leaders of Women's Organisations.

During the past month deputations organised by the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee waited on the leaders of the three parliamentary parties—Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.

The Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee is supported by a number of feminist societies, including the Association for Mental and Moral Hygiene, the National Union of Women Teachers, the Open Door Council, the Six Point Group, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance and the Women's Freedom League. The N.U.S.E.C. in addition to the Societies affiliated to it, was supported by the National Women's Citizens' Association, the Women's International League and several others.

The points which the deputations pressed each party leader in turn to include in his programme for the General Election included: The Rights of Married Women (Nationality, and the right to be separately assessed and taxed); The Raising of the Minimum Age of Marriage; the Abolition of the present Solicitation Laws and the passing of the Public Places Order Bill; Women Police; Admission of Women Peers to the House of Lords; Equal Pay and Opportunities for Women in Civil Service, and under the local authorities, including the teaching profession; Government Pressure at Geneva for International Equality. The Delegations shared the same point of view on these subjects.

Other questions which were raised by different combinations of the supporting societies with the General Election Campaign Committee or the N.U.S.E.C. were Restrictive Legislation (that restrictive legislation shall be based upon the nature and the work and not on the sex of the worker), proposed by the Open Door Council, and a limiting statement made by Mrs. Corbett Ashby for the N.U.S.E.C.; Family Allowances in the Civil Service; the Right to knowledge of Birth Control (the N.U.S.E.C.), a protest registered by the representative of St. Joan's National and Political Alliance; Testamentary Provision for Spouses and Children; and Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

The spokeswomen included many brilliant feminist figures, among others: Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Lady Rhondda, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Mrs. Swanwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott, Mrs. Hubback, and Miss Chrystal Macmillan.

On all three occasions the deputation was granted a courteous and respectful hearing. Indeed, it would not be an exaggeration to go further, and to say that the three honourable gentlemen whom it visited showed a sympathy with the woman's point of view, and an eagerness to meet it which is one of the most significant signs so far vouchsafed to us of the enormous increase in the importance which is attached to the opinions of women on social and economic questions since the extension to them of the full franchise rights.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Last year 64 American Business Women, representatives of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States, toured England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy to make contacts with the business and professional women of those countries and promote international friendships. It is now announced from

the headquarters of the Federation in New York City that two groups from the organization will tour Europe this year, approximately 50 women making up each group. Heading one group, which will visit Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Germany and France will be Miss Lena Madelin Phillips, the woman attorney who was leader and spokesman of last year's group. Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, executive secretary of the National Federation and an authority on international affairs, will head the other group, which is to visit England, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and France.

The larger personnel of the tour this year is the direct result of the enthusiasm created by the women who visited European cities last year, and who felt that they profited greatly by their acquaintance with business women abroad and the discussion of mutual problems.

Officials of the United States Department of Commerce will again assist in making arrangements for the tour, and will meet the American business women upon their arrival in each of the foreign cities. The purpose of the Good-Will tour is frankly what its title states, the promotion of friendly feeling between business women on opposite sides of the Atlantic.

The American group will include business and professional leaders who have a keen interest in international affairs, and a programme of discussion will be arranged in each of the cities visited which will give them a genuine insight into the economic, social and business problems of the several countries.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, is the largest organization of business women in the United States, having 52,000 members and nearly 1,000 local branches. Its programme is in large measure educational and one of its primary purposes is to ensure each prospective business woman at least a high school education before she engages in business. Its members include many of the leading women executives of the United States—ex-governors, Congresswomen, internal revenue collectors, judges, doctors, and scores of women who head large business firms. The Good-Will Tour of 1928 marked its first venture into the international field.

Midsummer will again be chosen for the tour of 1929. The group which visits the Northern countries will sail from New York, July 20th, and the group which visits the Southern countries will sail July 19th. After pursuing their separate itineraries the two groups will unite in Paris on August 26th, and remain until August 31st, when they sail from Cherbourg on the S.S. Aquitania.

The time devoted to each country by the Northern group will be as follows: Norway, July 30th to August 1st; Sweden, August 2nd and 3rd; Denmark, August 5th, 6th and 7th; Germany August 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and on a return trip August 23rd, 24th and 25th; Czecho-Slovakia, August 14th and 15th; Hungary, August 17th and 18; Austria, August 19th, 20th, 21st; Paris, August 26th to 31st.

The cities visited will be Oslo, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Prague, Budapest, Vienna.

The Southern group schedule calls for England, July 28th to August 1st; Holland, August 2nd, 3rd and 4th; Belgium, August 5th and 6th; Switzerland, August 7th and 8th; Southern France, August 9th, 10th and 11th; Italy, August 12th to 23rd; Switzerland again August 24th and then Paris.

These are the cities to be visited; London, The Hague, Amsterdam, Brussels, Basle, Geneva, Briancon, Barcelonnette, Nice, Genoa, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan.

The serious purpose of the trip is emphasized by the fact that a large proportion of each day will be given up to conferences with business and professional women and to a discussion of the viewpoints which they have in common with the women of America.

BERLIN CONGRESS.

TOURS FOR STUDY AND RECREATION.

Programme.

I. TO THE RHINE AND THE INDUSTRIAL AREA.

Monday, June 24th.

Morning: Journey from Berlin to Frankfurt.
Evening: Informal receptions given by the women of Frankfurt.

Tuesday, June 25th.

Morning: Tour through the Old Town, visit to the Römer and the Goethehaus.
Afternoon: Excursion.

Wednesday, June 26th.

Morning: Visit to the modern housing scheme and social institutions.
Noon: Visit to Bingen by rail. Refreshments at the Burg Klopp. Motor to Kreuznach.

Evening: Garden Fête given by the women of Kreuznach.

Thursday, June 27th.

Morning: Visit to the Kreuznach Baths, and to Young People's and Rescue Homes. Lunch at Bad Münster am Stein.
Afternoon: Visit to the largest Cellars of Kreuznach to taste samples of the wine.

Evening: Open Air Supper at the invitation of the women of Kreuznach.

Friday, June 28th.

Morning: Steamer excursion to Königswinter; lunch on the steamer.
Afternoon: Reception on the Drachenfels given by the women of Bonn. Railway journey to Cologne.

Saturday, June 29th.

Sightseeing in Cologne.

Sunday, June 30th.

Journey to Düsseldorf. Visit to Rector Steinmeyer's Schulgarten. Motor boat journey to Kaiserwerth, with luncheon. Visit to the Deaconesses' Home at Kaiserwerth. Return to Düsseldorf.

Evening: Gala performance at the Düsseldorf Theatre (under the direction of Generalintendantin Louise Dumont-Lindemann).

Monday, July 1st.

Morning: Visit to the German Technical Institute (Dinter). Journey to Duisberg.
Afternoon: Visit to the Rhine Docks, to see the shipping and the warehouses. Visit to a foundry.

Evening: Fête on the Terrace of the Town Hall Müllheim: the river will be illuminated

Tuesday, July 2nd.

Morning: Visit to a modern Babies' Home and other industrial and social institutions.
Afternoon: Return to Berlin, or Journey to Hamburg (journey takes about 10 hours), etc.

Average cost of the Tour: Marks: 170 (£8 10s. od.).

II. DRESDEN.

The Dresden Society has sent the following interesting programme, but full details are not yet available.

Monday, 24th June.

Arrival in Dresden.
Afternoon: Circular tour through the Sports Grounds, the Grossen Gartens, and the Exhibition.

Evening: Exhibition or Theatre.

Tuesday, 25th.

Visit to the Picture Gallery, the Grüne Gewölbe; china collection, and social institutions.

Lunch on the Weisser Hirsch. Return by the Elbe steamer to Dresden.

Evening:

Opera.

Wednesday, 26th.

Excursion to the Saxon Switzerland in motor cars.

Lunch on the Bastei; tea in Schandau.

Evening:

Reception by the Dresden Society.

Thursday, 27th.

Visit to the newest Elementary Schools Old People's Homes at Trachauer en route to Meissen. In Meissen, visit to the China Factory, to the Albrechtsburg; lunch and journey to Mortizburg for tea.

Return to Berlin.

Good Hotel and Pension accommodation, as well as many offers of hospitality, are available. In the first class Hotels a room costs from 8—12 Marks. Second-class Hotels, 6—9 Marks; Hostels, 4—6 Marks. The Railway Direction offers a reduction of 25% on fares. Return journey: 14 Marks, time about 3 hours.

Total cost: about Marks 60 (£3).

III. WEIMAR, GOTHA, EISENACH.

For the tour through Central Germany the following programme has been drafted. Details will be filled in from the different towns to be visited.

Monday, June 24th.

Noon: Arrival in Weimar. Reception and Lunch. Visits to the Goethe Museum, the Park, the Schillerhaus, and Tiefurt.

Evening: Schiller Memorial Evening at the National Theatre.

Visitors will stay in Gotha, about an hour's journey away.

Tuesday, June 25th.

Welcome to Gotha. Visit to the State Library; journey to Schloss Reinhardsbrunn. Outing in the Forest.

Wednesday, June 26th.

Motor tour by Tabarz, Winterstein, Ruhla, Hohe Sonne to Eisenach. Greetings from the local Society of Eisenach. Visit to Luther's House, Bach's birthplace and on to the Wärtburg and the Castle. Walk to Hohen Tanne through the woods and the Drachenschlucht to Eisenach.

Informal gathering in the gardens of the Hotel Fürstenhof. Return to Gotha.

Thursday, June 27th.

Return to Weimar. Further excursions to places of historic interest.

Evening:

Return to Berlin.

Visitors will be obliged to stay in Gotha because all accommodation in Weimar is engaged for the Schiller Memorial Celebrations.

Cost of journey: Marks 26, the journey taking 3½ hours.

Total cost: Marks 75 (3 15s. od.)

IV. KÖNIGSBERG IN PRUSSIA.

(Meeting of the Verband Deutscher Frauenkultur).

Königsberg will doubtless interest many visitors because of its nearness to the Samlandküste, the Kurische Nehrung, and the so-called "Wüste am Meer," the only thing of its kind in Europe; and further the chain of lakes at Masur and the amber district. An interesting and very varied programme will be prepared if enough names are received for this tour to "the isolated East," which would warmly welcome visitors.

V. BRUNSWICK.

The Women's Society for the State of Brunswick in conjunction with the City Council are sending out a warm invitation to the old "Lion Town," and proposes the following programme:

Monday, June 24th.

- 2 p.m. Leave Berlin.
5 p.m. Arrive in Brunswick.
Reception and visit to the Cathedral and the Tomb of Heinrich der Löwe.
6 p.m. Organ Concert in the Cathedral.
7 p.m. Reception and light refreshments, with lantern lecture, and performance of old German music.

Tuesday, June 25th.

- Tour through old Brunswick. Visit to the Faust Exhibition in the Dankwarderode Castle. Journey to Wolfenbüttel to visit the Library, Record Office, Lessing's house, etc. There will be special opportunities for seeing original documents.
2 p.m. Lunch.
8 p.m. Theatre; Social evening.

Good hotels and some hospitality are available. Reduction in railways fare of 25%. Cost of journey: Marks 18.75, the journey taking 3 hours. Total cost; Marks 45 (£2 5s.).

Enquiries and bookings for the tours should be addressed to: Frau Else Giessmann, Charlottenburg 4, Gorthestr. 22 "Jugendheim," for Tour No. 1 (West Germany).

For all the other tours, to: Frau Martha Deutschland, Berlin W. 30, Lindauerstr. 4/5.

DRAFT PROGRAMME.

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

Wednesday, June 12.

- 2-5 Board Meeting.
Evening Reception to Press.

Thursday, June 13.

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

Friday, June 14.

- Morning Simultaneous meetings of three international Committees (Committee members only) viz.:
Committee for Peace and the League of Nations;

Committee for Family Allowances;
Committee for an Equal Moral Standard and against the Traffic in Women.

Afternoon Simultaneous meetings of three international Committees (members only), viz.:

Committee for Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women;

Committee for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child;

Committee on the Nationality of Married Women.

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

Saturday, June 15.

Morning Simultaneous meetings of three international Committees (Committee members only), viz.:

Committee for the Equal Status of Women under the Law;

Committee for Women Police;

Committee for Work in the Enfranchised Countries.

Afternoon Leaders of delegations to summon delegation meetings.

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

Excursions, etc., available: Sightseeing tour round Schoeneberg. 4 o'clock dancing in Bellevue Park, organised by the Charlottenburger Jugendheim. Tea-parties by professional organisations.

Lantern lecture in the Town Hall on Welfare Work in Berlin (evening).

Sunday, June 16.

Morning Meeting of Finance Committee.

Afternoon President and Board free to see delegates.

Evening Board's reception to delegates.
Special programme of sight seeing, and hospitality at Potsdam.

CONGRESS SESSIONS.

June 17-22.

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

Monday, June 17.

- Morning Opening of Congress.
10-1 President's speech.
Official speeches of welcome.
Report of Admissions Committee.
Roll-Call with procession.
ANNIVERSARY SESSION.
"The Twenty-five Year's Triumph of Woman Suffrage," MRS. CHAPMAN CATT.

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

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

4-6 Concert at the Berlin Schloss.
Evening Public meeting on Women Police.
Chairman: MISS ROSA MANUS; the Lehrervereinshaus Alexander-Platz,

Tuesday, June 18.

Morning Nomination of candidates for new Board during the day.

Report on Rules of Order.
Report of Board; Resolutions submitted by Board.

Report of "Jus Suffragii."
Report on League of Nations and International Labour Office.
Amendments to Constitution.

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

5-30 Official reception. Tea-parties, etc.

Evening Public meeting: "Women Leaders: their work in Parliament and Local Government." Speakers: Women Members of Parliament.
Chairman: Senator PLAMINKOVA; in the Reichstag.
Excursions, etc., available: This day and daily, visits to museums and social institutions.

Wednesday, June 19.

Morning Family Allowances, Report and Resolutions of Committee.
Unmarried Mother and Her Child, Report and Resolutions of Committee.

Afternoon Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women,
Report and Resolutions of Committee

Evening Official Reception to delegates by the Ministries of Foreign and Home Affairs.

Thursday, June 20.

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

Afternoon Women Police,
Report and Resolutions of Committee.

Evening Gala Performance in the State Opera House, Unter den Linden, by invitation.

Friday, June 21.

Morning Equal Moral Standard,
Report and Resolutions of Committee.
Report on Bibliographical Bureau.

Afternoon Peace and the League of Nations, Report and Resolutions of Committee.

5-0 Reception given to the M.P.'s at the Reichstag.

Evening Public Meeting for Peace.
Chairman: MISS RUTH MORGAN; Kroll.

Saturday, June 22.

Morning Unfinished business.

Afternoon Women Voters.
Result of elections.

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

Sunday, June 23.

12 noon. Peace Festival: Volksbühne.

Afternoon. Party for all Congress members and workers at Schloss Charlottenburg, given by the Union of Women's Organisations in Berlin.

Monday, June 24. Final Board Meetings, Kaiserhof.

ENFRANCHISED WOMEN'S COMMITTEE.

ANSWER FROM ICELAND TO QUESTIONNAIRE I.

The Laws in Iceland which are of most Importance to Women.

- 25/9, 1850. Jafnrétti um erfoir. Women get equal right to inheritance with men.
- 4/1, 1861. Opio bréf er lögleioir á Islandi lög 20/12, 1857. Um myndugleika kvenna. (Law on the Majority of Women, passed by Parliament, 1857). Unmarried women granted majority at the same age as men. Widows get majority without regard to age.
- 17/12, 1875. Yfirséttkvinnalög. (Law on midwives). A trained midwife to be in every district and town of Iceland. Training free. Salary very low. The midwives of the towns should get their training at the Royal Maternity Hospital in Copenhagen, the others should be trained by the head-physician of the country.
- No. 10, 12/5, 1882. Lög um kosningarrétt kvenna. Widows and unmarried women who are at the head of households or independent get the vote for parish and town councils, district boards and vestries.
- 4/12, 1886. Girls allowed to pass the preliminary (4th class) and final examinations at the Latin Grammar School. The medical school and the theological school opened to them, the latter with some restrictions. No offices or scholarships given to them.
- No. 3, 12/1, 1900. Lög um fjármál hjóna. On the property of man and wife). Woman granted majority on the same terms as man. The husband disposes of the joint property, the wife has the right to dispose of her own property and earnings.
1902. Lög um kosningarrétt kvenna. Widows and independent unmarried women get eligibility to the bodies for which they had got the vote by the law of 12/5, 1882.
- No. 36, 16/11, 1907. Lög um kjörgengi og kosningarrétt til sóknafunda og safnaoarfulltrúa. Women granted suffrage and eligibility in church affairs.
- No. 47, 16/11, 1907. Um veitingu prestakalla. Women get the right to elect clergymen. (Widows and independent unmarried women).
- No. 75, 22/1, 1907. II. No. 86, 22/1, 1907. Lög um bæjarstjórn í Hafnarfirði og Reykjavík. Women, 25 years old, who pay any taxes get the vote and eligibility at municipal elections in Hafnarfjörður and Reykjavík.
- No. 49, 30/7, 1909. Women get suffrage and eligibility to town councils and other municipal bodies and district boards, etc., on the same terms as men. (Universal municipal suffrage). Women are at liberty to decline election.
- No. 37, 11/7, 1911. Lög um rétt kvenna til embættisnáms, námsstyrks og embættis. By this law women get admission to all Icelandic schools and to the University, to all scholarships and offices without any exception. Even the state church, the highest judicial functions and the highest posts of the Government are open to them, with the same salaries as given to men.
- No. 12, 19/6, 1915. Breytingar á stjórnarskránni 1874. Amendment of the Constitution 1874. Women get restricted vote and eligibility to Parliament. Subject to age limit to be gradually lowered. The vote first only given to women of 40. In 15 years the limit will be lowered to 25 years.

15. No. 28. 3/11, 1915. Lög um veitingu prestakalla. Women get the right to elect clergymen on the same terms as men.
16. No. 60. 14/11, 1917. Lög um lögræoi. (Law on Majority.) The age of majority fixed 21 years both for men and women, except who get full majority without regard to their age. Women may serve as guardians.
17. No. 9. 18/5, 1920. Stjórnarskrá Konungsríkisins island. (The Constitution of the kingdom Iceland.) Women get full political suffrage and eligibility on the same terms as men.
18. No. 39. 27/6, 1921. Um stofnun og slit hjúskapar. (On marriage and divorce). Equal rights for man and woman, the same reasons for divorce for both.
19. No. 57. 27/6, 1921. Lög um afstöou foreldra til skilgetinna barna. (On parents and children born in wedlock). Both parents have equal rights and share the guardianship. In cases of disagreement regarding dispositions requiring money, the judgment of the parent who is willing to pay the expenses out of his personal property or who chiefly maintains the family, is decisive.
20. o. 57. 27/6, 1921. Lög um afstöou foreldra til óskilgetinna barna. (Law on the position of illegitimate children.) The mother is invested with the parental authority. The father pays his part of her expenses for a certain period before and after childbirth. Both parents have to contribute to the maintenance of the child according to their means. The education of the child is to be according to the standard of life of the parent who is better situated. If the child is acknowledged by the father or the fatherhood has been proved it has the same right to inherit from him as a legitimate child. On the whole such a child has the same right as a legitimate child. It has even the right to inherit an estate. The law does not apply to children born or conceived before the law becomes valid. The father's name must be declared before the lapse of a year from the birth of the child, otherwise the authorities do not interfere and mother and child lose their rights.
21. No. 20. 20/6, 1923. Lög um skyldur og réttinoi. hjóna. (On duties and rights of man and wife). By this law the wife is on the whole given legal and economic equality with her husband, both are obliged to contribute according to their means to the maintenance of the other. This law, however, only applies to persons married after 1/1, 1924. Those married before that time must conform to the law No. 3 of 12/1, 1900.
22. No. 33. 5/6, 1926. Lög um ríkisborgararétt, hvernig menn fá hann og missa. A foreign woman marrying an Icelander acquires Icelandic Nationality. An Icelander woman marrying a foreigner loses her nationality if she acquires that of her husband. If she is a natural born Icelander woman she does not however lose her nationality unless she ceases to reside in Iceland.
23. No. 46. 15/6, 1926. Um kosningarrétt i málefnum sveita og kaupstaóa. By the law of 1909 women were at liberty to decline election to municipal bodies. By this law this privilege is abolished, and women have now the same duty to stand for election as men.
24. No. 18. 31/5, 1927. Lög um ioju og ionao. (Industrial laws). Women have the same rights as men to apprenticeship and to carry on any trade. No special regulations for women workers.
25. No. 21. 15/6, 1926. Lög um veitingasölu, gistihúshald efl. Women have the same rights as men to keep hotels, restaurants, etc.
26. No. 52. 27/6, 1925. Lög um verzlunarvatvinnu.

(Commercial law). Women have the same rights as men.

OTHER LAWS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

27. No. 43. 27/6, 1921; No. 44. 20/6, 1923. Berklavarnalögin. Law on defence against tuberculosis, granting every persons suffering from this disease free treatment at an hospital or sanatorium. Of course, equal to both sexes.
28. No. 16. 20/6, 1923. Lög um varnir gegn kynsjúkdómum. (Law on defence against venereal diseases.) Compulsory treatment, free of charge to the patient. Compulsory notification and declaration. The law is equal to both sexes.
29. No. 54. 27/6, 1925. (Um ættarnöfn.) By this law it is prohibited to take new family names and only such names are allowed as had been legalised before 1913, when a law on new family names was passed. This measure is to protect the old Icelandic custom that each individual uses his own christian name and is simply called son or daughter of his or her father. According to this new law it is therefore illegal for a wife to take her husband's name unless he had a legalised family name when the law became valid, but such names are uncommon in Iceland.
30. No. 44. 27/6, 1925. No. 44. 7/5, 1928. Slysátryggingalögin. Law on accidents' insurance. Both men and women insured, the law equal for both sexes.

THE LAWS OF PROHIBITION.

By the law No. 44 of 30/7, 1909, the importation of liquors and wines was prohibited after the date of January 1st, 1913. On 1/1, 1915, sales were prohibited too. This law has been amended several times. By law No. 3 of 10/10, 1913, and No. 24 of 3/11, 1915. The law No. 91 of 14/11, 1917, was quite a new one. The experience gained through these years showed a heightening of the standard of living among the poorer classes in the town, while in the rural districts drunkenness became almost or totally abolished. Although there was some smuggling of wine and liquors it was not to any great extent. But owing to pressure from Spain, the Icelanders found themselves compelled to allow the import of wines (alcohol not exceeding 21%). By law No. 9 of 30/5, 1922, an exception in respect of the import of such wines was warranted. By law No. 3 of 4/4, 1923, the exemption was introduced. After this there was a great change for the worse. Before that time drunkenness had been uncommon, it was no longer a rare occurrence to see drunken people. The annual consumption of wines bought through pharmacies on prescription was very great, and the import of wines was not less than before the time of the prohibition, while the smugglers flourished. Among the women (and good tenplars) there was an ever growing discontent with this state of affairs. No cause has attracted the interest of the average woman voter to such an extent as this. Women had always worked with the men in the temperance unions, but also outside these organisations the demands grew louder and louder for a more effective control of the carrying out of the law. In 1925 a new law was carried by the Parliament, but the new Government introduced last year a bill the measures of which are much more rigid than of the law of 1925. This is the existing law. No. 64 of 7/5, 1928. Since then the situation has been much improved although there has also been considerable discontent at the slackness of the public control. Women at public meetings in Reykjavik and at both the national congresses of women from many organisations demanded that the principle of prohibition be strictly observed. The import of wines is however still allowed, owing to the importance of the export of fish to Spain. There is a State Monopoly of Wine and Liquors.

BILLS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

A Government Bill granting universal political suffrage to all men and women 21 years old. Likely to be carried, has been passed by the lower house.

Private members' bill introduced through the agency of the Midwives' Association for raising the wages of midwives, which have been very low, has been lost in two Althings, but has now a chance of being passed. It has attained a 3rd reading.

A bill introduced by our woman M.P. and another member granting loans on good terms to farmers for utilizing water-power for electrical plants.

A bill introduced by Miss Bjarnason and another M.P. on basement dwellings.

A private member's bill on secondary education. With interesting reforms which will attract the attention of women. Has not yet been discussed by the public. LANFEY VALDEMARS DOTTER ASMUNDSSON.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Women's Enfranchisement League of Port Elizabeth.

Extracts from Secretary's Report for 1928.

This is the coming of age celebration of the Women's Enfranchisement League of Port Elizabeth. The year which sees the attainment of our majority is marked by several important events, although alas! the end of the 21st year of our work still sees the women of the Union of South Africa unrecognized by our Government as citizens; still sees us classed with serfs, lunatics, criminals, children and such unconsidered trifles. It is, however, true, that an ever increasing number of the more thoughtful, enlightened and progressive men are advocating the removal of this stigma from the women of the country, which reflects adversely on themselves in the eyes of practically the whole world. Yet this blot on the Union of South Africa still disfigures our land.

It will be remembered that in February of 1928 our hopes rose high, when under the skilful handling of General Byron, our Bill, of which he was in charge and which was backed by the staunch support of the S.A.P., passed the Committee stage of the third Reading, thus reaching the high-water mark of our success. This League was represented on that occasion by your Secretary, who was present in the House at both the second and third readings. Your Secretary was also able to render help to the hard-working Secretary of the W.E.A.U. during the weeks of February while the Bill was in progress. Unfortunately, our "annual defeat," as we may call it, happened in March, thanks to the tactics of the Labour Party when those whose votes would have ensured the passing of the Bill scattered to the four quarters of the Union. One can still afford to laugh as the vision of Colonel Creswell unwillingly falling into the arms of our irate deputation of the Durban W.E.L. on his arrival at the station.

The next event to mark our 21st year of existence was the Conference of the W.E.A.U. held in Port Elizabeth.

The third event—for on account of the close bond of union which work for women's enfranchisement creates between women over the wide world we make this as our own—which coincides with our 21st year of work for the common cause, was the final full enfranchisement of the women of Great Britain. We share in their rejoicings.

Congratulations from this League were sent to the leaders of the victorious suffragists. An appreciative letter of thanks in reply from Dame Millicent Fawcett was sent to our League and was published in the local Press.

In spite of the ill-fate which overtook our Bill we feel that there are rays of hope through the gloom. One is that the exasperation caused by the betrayal has roused the fighting spirit in the women. Another,

that the promises of the various parties in view of the General Election in the near future, though met with the flickering smile of the oft-betrayed, do show that our legislators are beginning to see that the time draws nigh when they must do justice to women.

"Fiat Justitia," the battle cry of the Association, is followed by our own motto, "Per Aspera ad Astra!" At times we feel the roughness of the road and feel inclined to sit down and mop our brows, as the stars still seem so far up. Ladies, this is a temptation of the evil one to yield to discouragement! We all have to fight against this feeling in all great endeavours. Looking back on the work accomplished during the past twenty-one years, let us take courage and make the final effort. We are nearer to our goal than you may think. A. L. P. DORMAN.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Brazil College Women Organize.

In order to encourage and assist the education of women in Brazil and to aid and protect women graduates the Universitaria Feminina has been founded in Rio de Janeiro. The president is Carmen Vellasco Portinho, a graduate engineer of the Escola Polytechnica of Rio de Janeiro, and the vice-president is Eloisa Marinho, a graduate in philosophy at the University of Chicago. An invitation to serve on the directorate has been extended to Bertha Lutz, the Feminist leader, and also to other well-known Brazilian women. This is considered an evidence of the growing spirit and conscious desire for progress of the university women, while professional students are steadily increasing.

Diplomatic Post for a Woman.

Miss Jean Iris Howard has been appointed Acting-Agent-General for Nova Scotia. She is the first woman in the history of the Empire to hold such a post.

Equal Pay.

At a meeting of Manchester City Council recently it was agreed that the post of assistant inspector of education should be open to women at the same rate of pay as for men.

Behar at Last.

The Behar Council has just adopted a resolution, by 47 votes to 14, conferring the franchise on women. The Minister for Local Self-Government and Mussalman members voted against the resolution. Behar was the only Province that had so far refused this right to women. The All-India Women's Educational Conference, which was recently held in the Province, has considerably helped in changing the minds of the Councillors. We hope the Behar women will strive to educate their women voters and make it a real power which can be wielded for their immediate freedom and for the good of India. —*Stri Dharma.*

Woman as Leader of Delegation to the International Labour Conference.

Fru Betzy Kjelsberg has been appointed Leader of the Norwegian Delegation to the 12th Session of the International Labour Conference. This is the first time a woman has led a Delegation.

The International Exhibition at Barcelona.

Those of our readers who are intending to visit this Exhibition are informed that L'Accion Feminina, the well-known organ of Spanish Feminism, has formed a Hospitality Committee, and that they can receive information concerning accommodation, etc., by applying to the Comité de Alojamiento de Accion Feminina, Rivadeneyra 4 pral. Barcelona.

The Berlin Congress: Resolutions. Erratum.

Please note that Resolutions No. 2 (b) i. and ii., published in last month's issue should have read: "Proposed by the National Union of Societies for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship only," not "Proposed by all three Societies."

REPORTS FROM AUXILIARIES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

The General Election.

The National Union is now much occupied, as are so many other societies, with its campaign for bringing before all parties those reforms which it wishes to see adopted. The election will take place at the end of May, and until that time all our energies are concentrated in an endeavour to bring forcefully before both candidates and electorate the demands of the organised woman's movement. A special Election Committee has been appointed by the Executive Committee, with Miss Macadam as chairman, to conduct the National Union's campaign.

The Three Parties.

Deputations have been organised by the National Union, in co-operation with the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee, representing a number of other women's societies, to the leader of each of the three political parties—Conservative, Labour and Liberal—to urge a number of reforms which it is desired to see included in the party programmes for the forthcoming election. The subjects brought forward by the deputations included the Nationality of Married Women—the right of a married woman to be treated as an adult and be free to retain or change her nationality voluntarily; an Equal Moral Standard—the abolition of the present laws which are unjust to alleged common prostitutes, and the substitution of laws applicable to all citizens; Age of Marriage—to raise the minimum legal age of marriage to 16 for both boys and girls; Restrictive Legislation—that restrictions imposed on industrial workers should be based on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker; Equality of Opportunity and Pay—freedom of married women to retain their employment, and equal pay for equal work in the Civil Service and under Local Authorities. The N.U.S.E.C. in this connection urged a full examination of the application of Family Allowances in the State services as a method of securing equal pay. The National Union also put forward a number of other demands, including a demand for the peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration, this request being supported by a number of societies, including the Women's International League.

The Constituencies.

Throughout the country, arrangements are being made for the above reforms, and others on the programme of the National Union, to be brought before candidates. Deputations are being organised by societies in a large number of constituencies, and in others meetings are being arranged at which each of the three candidates will speak in turn on questions of importance to women. Organisers are working for the National Union in several areas to help with these arrangements. The N.U.S.E.C. has published a special questionnaire for the General Election, and a leaflet explaining each of the questions. A number of other useful leaflets have also been published, including "How to conduct a non-party campaign," "Why Women are wanted in Parliament," etc.

Women Candidates for Parliament.

There may not be as many women standing for election as could be wished, only between 60 and 70, but every effort is being made to secure the return of as many of these as possible who are substantially in favour of the Union's programme. Several old friends

of the women's movement are standing again, including a few who have already been in Parliament—Mrs. Wintringham and Miss Jewson.

Age of Marriage Bill.

There is, of course, little Parliamentary business of special concern to the National Union at the moment, since the dissolution is to occur so soon. It had been hoped that the Age of Marriage Bill, introduced at our request by Lord Buckmaster in the House of Lords, might have passed all its stages in this Parliament. That is now impossible, it having been referred to a select Committee of the House of Lords which has not yet reported. Evidence was given before this Committee by the National Union, and it is hoped that the Committee will recommend the adoption of the Bill in its original form.

Women Police.

The Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure has now reported, and it is gratifying to note that once again the value of the work of women police has been strongly emphasised, although perhaps not as strongly as we could have wished. The Report points out that there is immediate need for a substantial increase in the number of women police, and as a consequence the Home Office is already making arrangements for enlarging the number employed in the London area.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

We held our Twenty-Second Annual Conference at Caxton Hall Westminster, on April 13th. Our President, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, was in the Chair, and delegates were present from our Branches in England, Scotland and Wales.

The first general resolution passed at that Conference welcomed the action of the Government in redeeming its promise to extend the Franchise to women on equal terms with men, and pledging the Women's Freedom League to work with renewed vigour for the removal of all injustices to women.

Other resolutions called for the inclusion of women on His Majesty's Privy Council; for the eligibility of women to the House of Lords; for the opening of the Diplomatic and Consular Services, the Government Services of the Colonies and Protectorates, the Civil Service of India, the Commercial Diplomatic Service and the Trade Commissioner Service to women; for the right of British women to retain their own nationality on marriage with a foreigner; for women magistrates on every Magistrates' Bench throughout the country; for equal opportunities and equal pay for equal work for men and women in the Civil Service, the teaching professions, and in all posts under local governing authorities; for more women police; and for the discontinuance of all restrictions upon the work of women which are not imposed on the work of men. With regard to the Street Offences Committee's Report, the Conference declared itself unsatisfied with the recommendations of the Committee, which did not touch the root of the difficulty. It regretted that the Committee did not raise the age of consent for girls, with a similar provision for boys, which would be the most effective legal measure for the protection of young people; and, further, that much more emphasis was not laid upon the necessity for women police in every large town. It repeated that no real improvement in the law on this question was possible which did not treat solicitation as a part of general street molestation, and which did not also require corroboration of Police evidence.

After the Conference, Miss Nina Boyle, who lived

for many years in South Africa, made a moving speech under the title of "Slavery in Marriage," dealing with many tribal customs in Africa under which thousands of women live in actual slavery from their earliest childhood until their death. They can be bought and sold by men like any other property. The Women's Freedom League is considering what can be done to secure personal freedom for native women in Africa.

At the reception to delegates, members and friends of the Women's Freedom League, held at the Minerva Club the following day, we had the great pleasure of listening to a speech by Mrs. Gunasekera, a Vice-President of the Ceylon Suffrage Society, on the work of Ceylon women for the vote.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

St. Joan's Alliance is sending a representative to the celebrations in honour of St. Joan which are being held at present in Orleans. A laurel wreath tied with blue, white and gold, the colours of the Alliance, will be laid at the shrine of St. Joan, bearing the inscription: "Homage to St. Joan, our patron, who helped British women to gain enfranchisement. St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, formerly the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, 55, Berners Street, London, W.1."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

Delegation to Berlin.

Twenty-four prominent women from all parts of the country will comprise the United States' delegation to the 25th anniversary meeting of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, which is to be held in Berlin, June 17-22. The delegation is being formed by the National League of Women Voters, the only organization in the United States affiliated with the international body.

Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, president of the National League of Women Voters, will head the delegation as she did in 1923 for the Paris Meeting. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is honorary president and a founder of the organization in 1904, is also expected to attend.

The tentative list of delegation members on April 1st included Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Portland, Maine, former President of the National League; Miss Ruth Morgan, New York City, Vice-President of the League of Women Voters, and Chairman of the International Alliance's Peace Committee; Miss Julia Lathrop, Rockford, Ill., former chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau; Mrs. James Paige, Minneapolis, a member of the Minnesota legislature; Miss Dorothy Straus, lawyer, New York City; Mrs. Craig C. Miller, Marshall, Michigan, former member Michigan Corrections Commission; Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, Baltimore, Professor of Economics and Sociology at Goucher college; Miss Amy G. Maher, Toledo, Ohio, Director of Information Bureau on Women's Work; Miss Gertrude Ely, Bryn Mawr, Pa., president, Pennsylvania League of Women Voters; Mrs. Ann Webster, Washington, D.C., Chairman of Social Hygiene for National League of Women Voters; Dr. Anne T. Bingham, New York City, of the medical division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Mrs. Nettie R. Shuler, New York City; and Mrs. William T. Healy, Boston, Chairman of Education for the National League of Women Voters; Miss Louisa K. Fast of New York City; director of the League's Department of International Co-operation; Miss Rachel Gallagher of

Toledo; Mrs. James G. McPherson of Saginaw, Michigan; Miss Mary Gray Peck of New York City; Miss Clara P. Hyde of New York City; Miss Beatrice Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut, Executive Secretary of the Connecticut League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Ann Webster, who attended the Rome and Paris Congresses, will represent the United States on the Committee for an Equal Moral Standard and Against the Traffic in Women; Mrs. James Paige, who also attended the 1923 and 1926 Congresses, on the Committee on the Nationality of Married Women; Dr. Mollie Ray Carroll of Goucher College, on the Committee for Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women; Miss Amy Maher, on the Committee for Family Allowances; Dr. Anne T. Bingham, on the Committee for the Unmarried Mother and her Child; Miss Ruth Morgan, on the Committee for Peace and the League of Nations.

In the deliberations of three committees at the Berlin Congress, the regular United States members will be absent. They will be represented by equally qualified experts. Mrs. Maud Wood Park will substitute for Mrs. Henry G. Sherrard on the Committee for Work in the Enfranchised Countries; Miss Julia Lathrop will act in place of Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch on the Committee for Women Police, and Miss Dorothy Straus for Judge Allen on the Committee for the Equal Status of Women under the law.

The delegation members will arrive in Berlin on various dates, as their departure from the United States cannot be arranged as a group. Miss Sherwin is sailing on June the first, while Mrs. Park and Miss Lathrop have been abroad for several weeks, and will go to Berlin early in June after travel in other countries.

League Council Meeting.

Annually, the month of April is an important one in the League of Women Voters. In the even-numbered years, it is the month in which the biennial conventions of the National League are held. In the odd-numbered years, there is always a General Council meeting.

April 22 to 26 is Council week this year. It brings to Washington the presidents and one delegate from each of the 45 state Leagues. It brings every member of the national board, and field workers, too. It means the gathering of over 100 persons to discuss the evidence of interest in government as shown by voters at the polls and the participation of men and women in political parties and governmental offices; to analyze the methods by which voters may best become informed on public questions in the League's programme of work, and the methods by which the League as an organization may be made sufficiently strong to carry that program into effect.

Legislative Victories.

The first state legislative victory recorded in Tennessee when the Governor signed the five-day-notice-of-marriage bill. Then came Utah's contribution. The state legislature approved a bill making jury service for women compulsory, in place of the previous "permissive" law. The New York state and Vermont Leagues next reported the passage of a bill to do away with child marriages. New York state is also proud of having two other measures on its programme approved by the State legislature. They were related to the legal status of women. One gave women the right to choose their voting domicile, and the other improved the status of women and children under the inheritance laws.

Inauguration Day.

The following is the text of Miss Sherwin's speech on Inauguration Day, broadcast from Washington throughout America:

"Within the last hour, far and near, men and women have been miraculously sharing in the inauguration of a

new president of the United States of America. The hopes and fears, the anxieties and sympathies, the congratulations of millions have met in one event.

As at the launching of a great ship, hosts of good wishes are rising around the world—wishes for favoring gales and a safe voyage for a new administration of our national government. In other lands men and women have paused to listen to the new chief Executive of our nation, realizing as never before in history that the destinies of nations are not separate or separable. Throughout our own country men and women of every shade of political belief have hailed a new president with loyalty and eager expectation.

And at this moment, throughout the country, while the inaugural parade is the object of interest to thousands in Washington, men and women are turning back to their engrossing occupations at home. Yet the event of the day deserves of each of us moments of reflection and dedication, as well as of curious attention and loyal applause.

As much or more than any national holiday the day of the inauguration of a new president merits thoughtful consideration. We do well to celebrate the birthdays of great presidents no longer living, by re-reading some portion of the words they have left us as a heritage, and to ponder their meaning for the rapidly moving world in which we live. We do ill indeed as citizens if we fail to reflect upon the utterance of a new president, relating to our daily lives what he chooses to say or leave unsaid in speaking of national policies to all the people.

These policies are our common concern—those matters which transcend state boundaries and local interest and purely personal affairs. At one point or another of the public welfare, or of administrative efficiency, or in the slow course of developing the means of world peace, national policies may become vital and personal affairs to you or me.

To be informed about our own affairs is only prudent. Not to give heed to them is bad business. To give heed to public policies is but good business on the part of citizens in a democracy. Not to do so undermines the government we boast, which we too much take for granted that we uphold, and which by indifference we unconsciously deny.

The great response to the claims of government made by voters at the polls last November, the prodigious interest manifest in the preceding campaign, promise more than common interest of the people now when a new administration gets under way. The continued demonstration of the interest after the tumult and the shouting dies will be a proof of loyalty. Whether it be sympathetic or critical, it will be an asset to the government, provided that it is alert. It will be a support to the administration, informing and helpful, if it results in communication back and forth among the people, begetting a growing understanding of public questions.

Thus, an Inauguration Day reiterates the obligation of the people to play their part in government, and in the person of a new leader makes a new appeal to do so with a zest. The day is, in truth, for the rank and file of citizens as well as for a new administration: Commencement Day in the school of democratic life.

YOUR FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME, OR IMMORTALITY ASSURED.

Man and woman are equally mortal and equally long for immortality. I believe there is a simple, rational, and practical way to such an attainment.

In the process of constructing an engine, the metal has first of all to be melted, and during the melting air-bubbles are constantly coming up and bursting instantaneously. Is the momentary existence of the bubbles

in vain? No, they are an inevitable phase or stage of the process and become incarnate in the existence of the constructed engine.

Similarly, the life-bubble of a human individual arises from and becomes incarnate in the race as a whole. Therefore in the measure as man identifies himself with nature and contributes to the improvement of the race, or nature generally, his own continuity, or immortality, is to that degree assured.

However, not only one's life, but even one's death may become a valuable contribution to race improvement. Such certainly is the case with those men and women who have the grace of spirit and fulness of heart to think of posterity and leave legacies to humanitarian, scientific, religious, political and other institutions of public utility. In the true sense of the word, such men and women have achieved immortality, not of metaphysical imaginings, but to all practical intents and purposes, as the benefits from the legacies will continue in perpetuity, and they themselves thus become participants in the life of all generations to come.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of even good men and women never give a thought to the fact that they can confer an everlasting benefit upon humanity at their death as well as during their lifetime. Statistics of legacies left for public purposes clearly show how few are these noble exceptions. Of course, the overwhelming majority of people everywhere have little or nothing to bequeath even to their own families, and it may seem that legacies for humanitarian purposes are the privilege only of the few rich. On this point we have the classical gospel story of the poor widow whose mite of a farthing was appreciated more than all the monies contributed by the rich.

If all men and women trained themselves in the thought and duty of leaving a legacy, no matter how small, for some humanitarian object, the sum total would certainly surpass by far anything all the rich people combined could ever bequeath to posterity.

To what public institution preferably should a legacy be left?

Sympathies, tastes, and ideas vary infinitely, and every individual must decide this question for themselves.

Personally, I hold that the protection of the mother of the race and the improvement of her condition stands out foremost as the very beginning and starting point for all race improvements. For she who gives life at her own peril and suffering will do her best to preserve it from wanton destruction, whether by slaughter in war, or by slow drink poisons, and other pernicious habits.

Happily, there exists a great institution which has already done a noble work during many years, and which stands for the protection of the Mother of the race in all countries without the distinction of colour, religion, or political creed, namely, "The International Woman Suffrage Alliance." It stands for the best solution of all human problems, and its tremendous organisation embracing the whole civilised world, and guided by unselfish loving souls, entitles it to our profound sympathy and complete confidence in every respect.

I venture therefore to say to every man and woman in accord with the above ideas and sentiments: leave a legacy, no matter how small, to this most excellent international institution, and authorize its administrators to manage it at their own discretion in all exigencies, or to hand it over to another organisation if such a necessity arise.

Whether a legacy is left to this or any other humanitarian organisation, in this way, if in no other, man or woman is sure to leave his or her footprints on the sands of time and thus attain the only conceivable and longed for rational immortality.

J. PRELOOKER.

SECTION FRANCAISE.

CONGRES DE BERLIN.

PROGRAMME PROVISoire.

12 au 16 juin :

Réunions préliminaires: Hotel Kaiserhof, Wilhelmsplatz, Berlin.

Mercredi, 12 juin.

2—5 h. Séance du Comité Exécutif.
Soir Réception de la Presse.

Jeudi 13 juin.

10—1 h. Séance du Comité Exécutif.
2—3—6 h. Séance du Comité International (Comité Exécutif et Présidentes (ou leurs remplaçantes) siégeant en commun.
7 h. Dîner offert par Mrs. Ashby au Comité Exécutif et aux Présidentes (Kaiserhof).
8 h. 30. Séance éventuelle du Comité Exécutif. Excursion de ce jour: visite de la Ville.

Vendredi, 14 juin.

Matin Réunions simultanées de la Commission de la Paix et de la Société des Nations; de la Commission des Allocations familiales; de la Commission pour l'Egalité de la Morale et contre la Traite des Femmes. (Réunions réservées aux membres des Commissions seulement).
Après-midi Réunions simultanées de la Commission de l'Egalité des Conditions du Travail entre Hommes et Femmes; de la Commission de la Situation de la Mère non-mariée et de l'Enfant illégitime; de la Commission de la Nationalité de la Femme Mariée. (Réunions réservées aux membres des Commissions).
Soir: Dîner offert par la Présidente et le Comité à des personnalités en vue. Excursion de ce jour: visite à Charlottenburg.

Samedi 15 juin.

Matin Réunions simultanées de la Commission de l'Egalité légale de la Femme; de la Commission de la Police féminine; de la Commission des Femmes électrices. (Réunions réservées aux membres des Commissions).
Après-midi Réunions des délégations sur convocation de leur présidente.
5—10 h. Réception offerte par Mme. Schreiber au Comité et aux Présidentes. Invitations particulières, etc., pour les déléguées. Excursion de ce jour: visite à Schöneberg. Conférence avec projections lumineuses sur les oeuvres berlinoises de bienfaisance (Hotel de Ville).

4 h.

Fête de danse au parc Bellevue organisée par le Foyer de Jeunesse, Charlottenburg.

Dimanche, 16 juin.

Matin Réunion de la Commission des Finances.
Après-midi réservée par la Présidente et les membres du Comité pour recevoir les visites des déléguées. Excursion spéciale à Potsdam; déjeuner en Commun; invitations diverses.
Soir Réception offerte par le Comité aux déléguées.

REUNIONS PLENIERES DU CONGRES.

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

Lundi, 17 juin.

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

Séance d'Anniversaire.

Lundi, 17 juin.

Matin (suite) "Vingt-cinq ans de Triomphe du Suffrage féminin." Oratrice: Mrs. Chapman Catt. Lunch offert par la Ville de Berlin aux déléguées.
1 h. "Vingt-cinq ans de Travail et de Progrès vers l'Egalité légale, morale et économique."
Après-midi Concert au Palais de Berlin.
4—6 h. Meeting public: "La Police féminine" sous la Présidence de Mlle. Rosa Manus. Lehrervereinshaus Alexanderplatz.)
Soir

Mardi, 18 juin.

Matin (Les annonces de candidatures pour le Comité Exécutif seront reçues ce jour-là). Adoption par le Congrès de son règlement. Rapport du Comité Exécutif et Résolutions proposées par le Comité Exécutif. Rapport sur "Jus Suffragii." Rapport sur les relations de l'Alliance avec la S.d.N. et le B.I.T. Modifications aux Statuts.
Après-midi Nationalité de la Femme mariée: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions. Egalité légale de la Femme: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.

5 h 30 Reception officielle, Thés, etc.
Soir Meeting public: "L'Activité des femmes parlementaires et membres de Conseils municipaux," sous la présidence de Mme. Plaminkova, Sénateur Discours de femmes députées. (Reichstag).
A partir de ce jour, visites aux musées, aux oeuvres sociales.

Mercredi, 19 juin.

Matin Allocations familiales: Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.

- La Situation de la Mère non-mariée et de son Enfant:
Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
- Après-midi Egalité des Conditions de travail entre Hommes et Femmes:
Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
- Soir Réception officielle offerte aux délégués par les Ministères de l'Intérieur et des Aff. Etrangères.
- Judi, 20 juin.**
Matin Les élections du Comité auront lieu ce jour-là de 9h. à 3 h.
L'avenir de l'Alliance. Son programme de travail pour le suffrage féminin et l'égalité des droits de la femme. Sa situation financière.
- Après-midi Police féminine:
Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
- Soir Représentation par invitation à l'Opéra (Unter den Linden).
- Vendredi, 21 juin.**
Matin Egalité de la Morale et Traite des Femmes:
Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
Rapport du Bureau bibliographique.
- Après-midi Paix et Société des Nations:
Rapport de la Commission et résolutions.
- 5 h. Réception aux femmes députées (Reichstag).
- Soir Meeting public: "La Paix" sous la présidence de Mlle. Ruth Morgan. (Salle Kroll.)
- Samedi, 22 juin.**
Matin Affaires imprévues.
- Après-midi Session des Femmes électriques.
Résultat des élections.
- Soir Appel de la Jeunesse à la Jeunesse: Feu de la St. Jean (Forum des Sports).
Présidente: Mlle. Atanatskovitch.
- Dimanche, 23 juin.**
Midi Fête de la Paix (Théâtre populaire).
- Après-midi Réception offerte par l'Union des Organisations féminines de Berlin aux déléguées et Congressistes au Château de Charlottenburg.
- Lundi, 24 juin.**
Matin et Dernière séance du Comité (Hotel après-midi Kaiserhof).

FRANCE.

En dépit des promesses de M. Poincaré, le Conseil des Ministres ne fit point le geste attendu quand la Haute Assemblée, avec une désinvolture à laquelle d'ailleurs il fallait bien s'attendre, refusa de discuter la mise à l'ordre du jour de la proposition de loi sur le suffrage des femmes.

A la question qui leur était posée:
Voulez-vous qu'elles votent?

Les pères conscrits, en choeur, sur un air connu, ont fait connaître leur réponse:

Peut-être demain, peut-être jamais, mais pas aujourd'hui, c'est certain.

A une majorité de 175 voix contre 126, l'ajournement fut décidé, un ajournement pur et simple, autant dire un enterrement.

De raisons, de motifs? Point. On ne discute pas avec les fous, les mineurs, les imbéciles. Or, les femmes privées de leurs droits politiques font partie de cette catégorie d'individus.

La Chambre avait imaginé un moyen plaisant et sur de vaincre la résistance du Sénat. Mais pas plus que M. Poincaré n'a tenu sa promesse, elle n'a mis sa menace à exécution. Et c'est grand dommage.

Par la voix de son Président, M. Léon Baréty, la commission du suffrage universel avait annoncé qu'elle tiendrait la Haute Assemblée en échec, et l'amènerait vite à composition.

Pour des raisons qui ne sont peut-être pas toutes d'intérêt général, celle-ci entendait porter de quatre à six ans la durée du mandat des conseillers municipaux et pressait la Chambre de voter d'urgence cette proposition.

Donnant, donnant, répondirent les membres de la commission du suffrage universel. L'avis favorable que vous attendez de nous, vous ne l'obtiendrez que si le Sénat statue sur la question du vote des femmes.

Le mandat municipal est venu en discussion devant la Chambre. M. Baréty fit entendre l'objection que l'on vient de lire et qu'il avait annoncée. Le Ministre de l'Intérieur déclara qu'il ne voyait pas, lui, ce que le vote des femmes venait faire en cette aventure. La volonté de la Chambre fléchit. Le conflit dont les répercussions eussent été favorables à notre cause, fut évité.

Un Sénat hostile, une chambre indifférente, un Président du Conseil hésitant. Reprenons la chanson: Ce n'est pas aujourd'hui, c'est certain, que les femmes françaises déposeront dans l'urne leur bulletin de vote.

ALICE LA MAZIÈRE.

LE CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DES FEMMES MEDECINS.

Le Second Congrès de l'Association Internationale des Femmes-Médecins, qui réunissait les 300 représentantes de 19 nations, s'est tenu à Paris, les 11, 12 et 13 Avril, dans les salles de l'Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle, au Palais Royal. La séance d'ouverture avait été présidée par M. le Recteur de l'Académie de Paris, assisté de M. Luchaire, Directeur de l'Institut. Le Bureau de l'Association Internationale ayant été renouvelé pour cinq ans, l'Assemblée Générale élut Mme. le Docteur Thuillier-Landry (France), Présidente Internationale, en remplacement de Lady Barrett (Angleterre). Six Vice-Présidentes représentent la Grande Bretagne, les Etats-Unis, l'Allemagne, l'Italie, la Norvège, et la Yougoslavie.

Deux questions avaient été mises à l'ordre du jour:

I.—Education sexuelle des Enfants et des Adolescents.
Rapporteurs: Dr. Martindale (Angleterre) et Dr. Montreuil-Straus (France).

II.—Les Analgésiques de l'Accouchement. Rapporteurs: Dr. Drois Kunckel (Allemagne) et Nechovitch-Voutchetitch (Yougoslavie).

Au cours des matinées, les Congressistes visitèrent la Clinique Baudelocque, la Salpêtrière, l'Hospice des Enfants-Assistés, L'Hôpital Saint-Louis où les Chefs de Service leur firent un accueil cordial. La délégation se rendit au tombeau de Pasteur; elle visita le Musée du Val de Grâce, l'Institut du Radium de l'Université de Paris, et la Cité Universitaire.

Les Congressistes ont été reçues au Sénat par M. Doumer, entouré des membres de la Commission d'Hygiène; à l'Hôtel de Ville, par M. le Président du Conseil Municipal et, à Versailles, par le Maire de la Ville et la Municipalité.

LA PROCHAINE CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL.

Pour être complète, la chronique de ce mois de la Société des Nations devrait rendre compte de toutes les importantes réunions qui ont eu lieu à Genève ces dernières semaines: la 54^e session du Conseil de la Société des Nations, la réunion du Conseil d'Administration du Bureau International du Travail, celle de la Commission de protection de l'enfance et de la lutte contre la traite des femmes; et surtout celle de la Commission du désarmement. Mais la grande presse a déjà publié de nombreux articles à ce sujet, et l'actualité marche si vite que, lorsque ces lignes paraîtront dans *JUS*, ces sessions paraîtront déjà très lointaines dans le passé. Parlons donc plutôt de l'avenir.

Une des plus importantes réunions qui soient annoncées à Genève pour ce printemps est la XII^e session de la Conférence Internationale du Travail, qui s'ouvrira le 30 mai. A son ordre du jour figurent une série de questions du plus haut intérêt pour nos organisations féministes: (1) *la prévention des accidents du travail* (2^e discussion); (2) *le travail forcé* (1^{ère} discussion); et (3) *la durée du travail des employés* (2^e discussion). Cet intérêt spécial pour nos organisations féministes, l'Alliance l'a mis en lumière en adressant à toutes ses Sociétés affiliées une lettre dans laquelle elle les engage à demander à leur gouvernement d'adjoindre une femme à leur délégation.

Nous espérons très vivement que les Sociétés affiliées à l'Alliance pourront nous faire parvenir des réponses satisfaisantes quant à la démarche que nous leur avons suggérée, et que cette prochaine Conférence sera spécialement marquée par la participation d'un grand nombre de femmes déléguées ou conseillères techniques.

La place nous manque malheureusement pour fournir ici de plus longs détails sur les 3 questions à l'ordre du jour: en ce qui concerne le travail forcé cependant, nous pouvons renvoyer toutes celles que le sujet intéresse particulièrement à l'article de M. Wilson Harris paru dans le numéro de mars de *JUS* (édition anglaise) et aussi au très remarquable rapport publié par le B.I.T. (Rapport gris) qui vient de sortir de presse. On y trouvera aux annexes le texte du petit mémoire envoyé au B.I.T. par les Associations féminines internationales, et non pas, comme cela est dit par erreur, par le Conseil International des Femmes, et que nous publions d'autre part ci-après à l'intention de celles qui n'auraient pas le temps de lire ce volumineux rapport. Un certain nombre d'organisations féminines anglaises, notamment la Section britannique de la Ligue Internationale de Femmes pour la Paix et la Liberté, ont également envoyé au B.I.T. des résolutions à ce sujet, que l'on trouvera aussi en annexe dans ce volume.

Le rapport et le questionnaire concernant la question de la durée du travail des employés viennent de sortir de presse au moment où nous écrivons ces lignes. De même que pour la prévention des accidents du travail, il n'y est prévu nulle part pour les femmes, un traitement différent de celui des hommes; et pour nous féministes, cela est essentiel.

Genève, le 20 mars 1929. E. GD.

Texte du Mémoire des Organisations Féminines Internationales sur le Travail Forcé.

Les organisations internationales de femmes signataires de la présente lettre désirent exprimer leur satisfaction de voir que le Bureau International du Travail s'occupe de la question du travail forcé. Elles sont, en outre, heureuses de savoir qu'un petit comité d'experts a été institué pour étudier cette question et pour élaborer une série de conclusions qui seront présentées à une future session de la Conférence internationale du Travail.

Etant données les tâches confiées au Comité, nous nous permettons de lui soumettre nos opinions, pour examen:

Tout d'abord, nous avons l'impression très nette que l'idéal à poursuivre, n'est rien moins que l'abolition totale de toute forme de travail forcé. Dans le cas où l'on estimerait impossible d'effectuer d'un seul coup ce changement radical, nous sommes convaincus qu'une réglementation de plus en plus stricte pourrait amener, dans un avenir rapproché, la disparition totale du travail forcé.

Nous estimons qu'en aucun cas ce travail ne devrait être permis dans les entreprises privées. Il ne devrait être possible de l'imposer qu'aux communautés indigènes en vue d'effectuer des travaux publics essentiels, et alors seulement avec l'autorisation du Gouvernement de la métropole. Nous proposons que les termes "travaux publics essentiels" soient définis dans la convention.

Nous sommes d'avis, en second lieu, que le travail forcé (hors les cas de force majeure mettant en danger la sécurité publique) ne devrait être exigé que lorsqu'il a été reconnu impossible d'obtenir de la main-d'oeuvre volontaire. En outre, ce travail devrait toujours être payé au taux ordinaire de rémunération du district et l'indigène devrait être pourvu, en même temps, du logement, d'une nourriture ayant une valeur alimentaire convenable et dont la nature soit acceptée par l'indigène, et celui-ci devrait bénéficier enfin de la surveillance médicale.

Les invalides et les vieillards ainsi que les femmes et les enfants devraient être exemptés du travail forcé dans tous les cas. La sélection des travailleurs ne devrait se faire qu'après examen médical.

En exigeant le travail forcé, on devra prendre soin de ne pas troubler la vie normale du village ou de recruter pour des travaux qui amèneraient une rupture de la vie de famille. La proportion des hommes venus d'un district quelconque devrait être strictement limitée. Nous nous permettons de suggérer que le grand principe selon lequel les exigences de la tribu et de la vie de famille doivent toujours prédominer devrait constituer la base de toute convention établie en vue de réglementer le travail forcé pour des fins publiques.

La pratique qui consiste à employer des travailleurs à de longues distances de leur domicile a donné lieu à de graves abus et aussi à une propagation alarmante de maladies qui s'est intensifiée lorsque l'indigène a été amené dans un district où le climat était différent. Nous voudrions proposer qu'aucun indigène ne soit éloigné de son district et que la période d'absence ne porte pas atteinte aux nécessités de la production agricole dans la région d'origine. L'indigène devrait avoir l'autorisation de revenir chez lui à des époques déterminées et le travail exigé de lui ne devrait pas durer plus de deux mois par an.

Nous espérons vivement que les points de vue exprimés ci-dessus retiendront la sérieuse attention du Comité désigné pour étudier la question.

Veuillez agréer, etc.,

Ishbel Aberdeen and Temair,

Présidente du Conseil international des femmes.

May Ogilvie Gordon,

Première vice-présidente du Conseil international des femmes.

Marion E. Parmoor,

Présidente des l'Union chrétienne mondiale de jeunes filles.

Margery Corbett Ashby,

Présidente de l'Alliance internationale pour le suffrage des femmes.

Agnes E. Slack,

Secrétaire honoraire de l'Union universelle des femmes chrétiennes pour la tempérance.

K. D. Courtney,

de la Ligue internationale des femmes pour la Paix et la Liberté.

Clara Guthrie D'Arcis,

Présidente de l'Union mondiale de la femme pour la concorde internationale.

NOUVELLES INTERNATIONALES.

Grande Bretagne.

UNION NATIONALE DES SOCIÉTÉS POUR L'ÉGALITÉ CIVIQUE.—*Les Elections générales.*—L'Union Nationale est absorbée en ces jours d'élections générales, par sa campagne auprès des candidats, pour leur faire promettre de soutenir les réformes qu'elle veut faire adopter. Les élections auront lieu fin Mai. Une Commission électorale a été nommée par le Comité exécutif, pour mener cette campagne et sa Présidente est Miss Macadam.

Les trois Partis.—En coopération avec d'autres Sociétés, l'Union Nationale a envoyé des délégations aux chefs des trois Partis: Conservateur, Libéral, Socialiste, pour leur indiquer les réformes qui devront être comprises dans leur programme aux prochaines élections. Les matières sur lesquelles doivent porter ces réformes; sont: Droit des femmes mariées d'être traitées en adultes et de pouvoir garder ou changer leur nationalité à volonté; Egalité de morale des deux sexes, abolition des lois actuelles sur la réglementation de la prostitution, auxquelles seront substituées des lois applicables à tous les citoyens; âge du mariage élevé à 16 ans pour les deux sexes; restrictions basées sur la nature du travail et non sur le sexe du travailleur; égalité de conditions et de traitements dans le travail privé et dans les services publics; droit des femmes mariées à leur salaire. L'Union nationale ajoute à cela des vœux pour le règlement pacifique des disputes internationales par l'arbitrage, ce dernier vœu est appuyé par un grand nombre de sociétés, y compris la Ligue internationale des femmes.

Les circonscriptions.—Dans tout le pays, des arrangements sont faits pour obtenir les réformes ci-dessus et d'autres réformes sur le programme de l'Union Nationale, à soumettre aux candidats. Des délégations sont envoyées par les Sociétés dans un grand nombre de circonscriptions, et dans d'autres, des meetings sont organisés où les Candidats des trois partis exposeront leurs vues sur les matières d'importance pour les femmes. L'Union nationale a publié un questionnaire spécial et une circulaire expliquant chacune des questions.

Candidates au Parlement.—Il n'y en a pas autant qu'il serait désirable, seulement 70 ou 80; mais tous les efforts sont faits pour assurer leur succès.

Police féminine.—La Commission royale sur les pouvoirs de la Police a présenté son rapport, et, une fois de plus, elle a mis en lumière les services rendus par la Police féminine. Le rapport réclame un plus grand nombre de femmes, et le Ministère de l'Intérieur prend des mesures pour augmenter le nombre des femmes employées à Londres.

LIGUE DE LA LIBERTÉ DES FEMMES.—La 22ème Conférence a eu lieu à Caxton Hall, Westminster, le 13 Avril, sous la Présidence de Mme. Pethick Lawrence. Les déléguées d'Angleterre, Ecosse et Irlande étaient présentes. Après les félicitations au Gouvernement pour avoir accordé le suffrage complet aux femmes, les résolutions demandant à peu près les mêmes réformes que l'Union nationale, furent adoptées.

Après la Conférence, Miss Nina Boyle, qui a vécu plusieurs années dans l'Afrique du Sud, a fait un discours émouvant, sous le titre: "Esclavage dans le mariage," décrivant les coutumes de quelques tribus d'Afrique où des milliers de femmes vivent en esclavage depuis leur enfance jusqu'à leur mort. Elles peuvent être achetées et vendues par les hommes, comme des marchandises quelconques. La Ligue va examiner les moyens de faire cesser cet état de choses.

A la réception du Club Minerva, le lendemain, Mme. Gunasekera, Vice-Présidente de la Société suffragiste de Ceylan, a parlé de l'effort des femmes de Ceylan pour obtenir le Suffrage.

Afrique du Sud.

Ligue de l'Affranchissement des femmes, à Port-Elisabeth.—La Ligue a atteint sa 21ème année; mais hélas, la 21ème année de ses efforts voit encore les femmes non reconnues comme citoyennes; elles restent classées avec les serfs, les fous, les criminels, les enfants, etc. Toutefois, un plus grand nombre d'hommes soutiennent la cause féministe. En février, le général Byron avait fait passer le Bill du suffrage à la troisième lecture; mais la tactique des socialistes le fit échouer. Cependant, l'exaspération causée par cet échec a développé l'esprit de combat chez les femmes. De plus, les candidats aux prochaines élections ont promis leur appui aux suffragistes. Mais, tiendront-ils leur promesse?

Une Conférence, à l'occasion du 21ème anniversaire, a eu lieu à Port-Elisabeth et des félicitations ont été envoyées aux femmes de Grande-Bretagne pour leur succès. (d'après A. L. P. Dorman).

Etats-Unis.

LIGUE NATIONALE DES ELECTRICIENNES.—*Délégation à Berlin.*—La délégation au Congrès de Berlin du 17 Juin, envoyée par la Ligue des Electriciennes, seule Société affiliée à l'Alliance internationale, sera composée de 24 femmes éminentes de toutes les parties du pays. A leur tête, sera Miss Belle Sherwin, de Cleveland, Présidente de la Ligue des Electriciennes. Mme. Carrie Chapman Catt se joindra probablement à la délégation. Mme. Ann Webster représentera les Etats-Unis à la Commission pour l'égalité de morale et contre la Traite des femmes; Mme. James Paige, à la Commission sur la nationalité de la femme mariée; Dr. Mollie Ray Carroll, de Goucher College, à la Commission pour l'égalité des conditions de travail des deux sexes; Miss Amy Maher, à la Commission pour les allocations familiales; Dr. Anna T. Bingham, à la Commission pour la mère non mariée et son enfant; Miss Ruth Morgan, à la Commission pour la paix et la Ligue des Nations. Dans les délibérations de trois Commissions, les déléguées régulières seront absentes, elles seront représentées par: Mme. M. Wood Park à la Commission du Travail dans les contrées affranchies; Miss J. Lathrop à la Commission de la Police féminine et Miss D. Strauss à la Commission de l'égalité de statuts légaux.

Réunion du Conseil.—Le mois d'avril est celui des réunions. Dans les années paires ont lieu les Conventions biennales de la Ligue; dans les années impaires, il y a toujours une assemblée du Conseil général. Elle a eu lieu cette année du 22 au 26 Avril et elle a amené à Washington les Présidentes et une déléguée de chacune des branches des 45 états, ainsi que tous les membres du Bureau national. En tout plus de 100 personnes. Elles ont discuté sur l'intérêt que montrent les electriciennes dans les affaires du Gouvernement et la participation des hommes et des femmes dans les partis politiques. Elles ont analysé les méthodes par lesquelles les electriciennes peuvent être le mieux informées des questions publiques.

Victoires législatives.—La première victoire est annoncée au Tennessee où le gouverneur a signé le bill sur les cinq jours d'avis avant le mariage. A Utah, la loi d'état a approuvé le Bill rendant obligatoire la présence des femmes dans les Jurys. L'état de New-York a fait passer un Bill contre les mariages d'enfants; deux autres Bills sont approuvés par la Législature d'état: l'un donne aux femmes le droit de choisir leur domicile électoral, l'autre améliore le statut des femmes et des enfants, relativement aux héritages.

Installation du nouveau Président.—A cette occasion, Miss Belle Sherwin a fait un discours, à Washington,

qui a été diffusé par Radio à travers tous les Etats-Unis. "Nous devons, a-t-elle dit, prêter, comme citoyennes, la plus grande attention aux paroles prononcées par le nouveau Président. Ses vœux sur la politique nationale, le bien-être public, le bon état de l'administration ou les efforts pour la paix, ont une répercussion sur nos affaires personnelles. Que nous approuvions ou critiquions le gouvernement, nous le soutenons et le rendons attentif. C'est un appui pour lui qu'une communication continue avec le peuple et le peuple y gagne une connaissance plus étendue des questions publiques.

FEDERATION NATIONALE DES CLUBS FEMININS PROFESSIONNELS ET COMMERCIAUX.—L'an dernier, 64 femmes américaines, déléguées de ces clubs, ont visité l'Angleterre, la France, la Belgique, la Hollande, l'Allemagne, la Suisse et l'Italie pour prendre contact avec les femmes des professions libérales ou du commerce et provoquer une entente internationale. Le Bureau de la Fédération à New-York annonce que, étant donné l'enthousiasme soulevé par cette visite, deux groupes d'une cinquantaine de femmes vont visiter l'Europe cet été. Le groupe allant au nord partira le 20 Juillet et visitera: Oslo, Stockholm, Copenhague, Berlin, Dresde, Munich, Prague, Budapesth, Vienne: le groupe allant au sud visitera: Londres, La Haye, Amsterdam, Bruxelles, Bâle, Genève, Briançon, Barcelonnette, Nice, Gènes, Rome, Florence, Venise, Milan. Les deux groupes se réuniront à Paris du 26 au 31 Août.

Les délégués commerciaux des Etats-Unis dans ces différentes villes recevront ces groupes. Un programme de discussions sera élaboré d'avance, ce qui permettra de préciser les conditions économiques, sociales, commerciales dans les différents pays. La Fédération Nationale des clubs féminins des Etats-Unis compte 52000 membres et près de 1000 branches. Son but est surtout éducatif. Elle se propose d'assurer à toutes les femmes qui se destinent aux affaires, un enseignement commercial.

Brésil.

Afin d'encourager l'Enseignement des femmes au Brésil et de protéger les femmes diplômées de l'Université, l'Universitaria feminina a été fondée à Rio de Janeiro. La Présidente est Carmen Vellasco Portinho ingénieure diplômée de l'école polytechnique de Rio de Janeiro, et la Vice-Présidente est Eloisa Marinho, diplômée de philosophie à l'Université de Chicago. Les étudiantes sont en nombre croissant.

CONGRES DE BERLIN.

EXCURSIONS.

I. Rhin et Régions industrielles.

Lundi, 24 Juin.

Voyage à Francfort. Réceptions.

Mardi, 25 Juin.

Visite de la vieille ville, du Römer et du Goethehaus. Excursion.

Mercredi, 26 Juin.

Visite aux maisons modernes. Institutions. Visite à Bingen par train. Thé au Burg Klopp Motorcar à Kreuznach. Garden Party.

Jeudi, 27 Juin.

Bains de Kreuznach. Homes pour jeunes gens. Lunch à Bad Münster am Stein. Celliers de Kreuznach. Souper en plein air.

Vendredi, 28 Juin.

Excursion en bateau à Königswinter. Réception par les femmes de Bonn. Voyage à Cologne par train.

Samedi, 29 Juin.

Visite de Cologne.

Dimanche, 30 Juin.

Voyage à Dusseldorf. Voyage en bateau à Kaiserwerth, lunch. Retour à Dusseldorf. Soirée de gala au théâtre de Dusseldorf.

Lundi, 1er Juillet.

Visite à l'Institut technique. Voyage à Duisberg. Visite aux docks du Rhin et à une fonderie. Fête de nuit.

Mardi, 2 Juillet.

Visite à une crèche et autres institutions. Retour à Berlin ou Voyage à Hambourg.

Prix total: 170 marks.

II. Dresde.

Lundi, 24 Juin.

Visite des terrains de sports, des jardins. Exposition. Théâtre.

Mardi, 25 Juin.

Visite au Musée. Lunch. Retour à Dresde par l'Elbe. Opéra.

Mercredi, 26 Juin.

Excursion en motorcars en Suisse saxonne. Lunch sur le Bastei. Thé à Schandau. Réception.

Jeudi, 27 Juin.

Visite aux écoles primaires, aux asiles de vieillards. A Meissen, visite à la manufacture de porcelaine, à l'Albrechtsburg; lunch et visite à Mortizburg. Retour à Berlin.

Hôtels: 1ère classe: 8—12. IIème: 6—9M. IIIème: 4—6 M. Voyage retour: 14 Marks.

VOYAGE DE LA PRESIDENTE DE L'ALLIANCE EN BELGIQUE

Mme. Corbett Ashby a été reçue avec la plus grande cordialité par les femmes belges. Elle partit par avion, avec son fils, jusqu'à Bruxelles. La, un meeting imposant, présidé par Mme. de Craane van Duuren, Présidente du groupe bruxellois pour le suffrage des femmes, eut lieu le soir. La date était bien choisie, puisqu'une commission de la chambre va présenter un rapport concluant à la nécessité d'étendre le vote provincial aux femmes.

La position des femmes mariées, en Belgique, est très mauvaise; elles sont encore soumises au Code Napoléon, excepté en ce qui concerne la nationalité. Depuis la guerre, une femme peut garder sa nationalité belge par une déclaration faite dans les six mois de son mariage.

De là, Mme. Corbett Ashby passa à Liège où elle fut reçue par Mme. Hermon Delechef, Présidente du groupe pour le Suffrage et de la Ligue des femmes Wallones, Ligue d'activité sociale et éducatrice. Elle parla devant un auditoire peu nombreux, mais très distingué.

A Anvers, elle fut l'invitée de l'Ecole du Service social, dont la Directrice est Mme. Baus. Une discussion intéressante suivit son discours. Avec le Comité de l'Union des femmes belges qui s'occupe de l'éducation des jeunes femmes ou institutrices allant vivre aux colonies, elle discuta sur les problèmes du travail forcé.

Mme. Brigode, Présidente de l'Union belge pour le Suffrage des femmes et Présidente du Lyceum club et Mme. van der Plas la reçurent à un lunch où l'on discuta sur la nouvelle campagne suffragiste, par affiches.

Les déléguées belges au Congrès de Berlin comprendront: Mme. Soyer, Mme. de Craane et "Maître" Cizelet.

Le Samedi, Mme. Corbett Ashby fut l'invitée du groupe des femmes universitaires dont la Présidente est Mme. Hannevert.

MADELEINE RUDLER.

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

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