

# THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S NEWS

## JUS SUFFRAGII

The Monthly Organ of THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE

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#### BULGARIA.

Bulgarian women will be exercising the suffrage for the first time in March when elections are to take place. Married women, including widows and those who have been divorced, have the right to vote, but not the single women; nor have any women the right to be elected. Since the change of government in May, 1934 the Parliamentary system has been suspended, now it is to be restored and Parliament called.

When the vote was granted to women, the Union of Bulgarian Women addressed an appeal to the women both in the towns and in the country that all those qualified should use their vote. This was accompanied by an indication of what qualifications should be possessed by any candidate for whom women should vote. Under the new law the single candidate system has been adopted, and every candidate will stand without any party label, as political parties were dissolved in May 1934 and all party propaganda is forbidden.

In our appeal we asked the women voters only to vote for candidates who in their family and professional life were of unimpeachable honour and who were conscious of their responsibility as representatives of the people and in a position to undertake their responsible work in Parliament. The candidates should be prepared to support a programme on the lines of a democratic system for the Bulgarian people. The appeal contained the following 10 points which the women electors are to put before the candidates:

1. To work in Parliament for the full and equal suffrage for women;
2. To support the introduction of equal rights for men and women by the amendment of former or the introduction of new legislation in this sense wherever it affects women as persons, as members of the family or as citizens.
3. To defend women's right to work, and to ensure her right to enter all professions and all public and state offices, and to have the necessary training; to institute both in law and practice the principle of equal pay for equal work;
4. To work for laws for the protection of mother and child and the safeguarding of the family;

5. To oppose the introduction of laws which lower the dignity of women and where necessary to have any such existing laws amended; to ensure by requisite legislation an equal and high moral standard for both sexes;
6. To support the historical tradition of democracy and its principle of recognition of the human and citizenship rights of women;
7. To recognise the rights and freedom of the citizen as necessary conditions for internal peace and productive activity;
8. To increase respect for the law throughout the country and to strengthen the conviction of every citizen that all are equal before the law.
9. The Member of Parliament should regard his service to the community as a sacred duty and should never misuse it for personal or other outside interests;
10. To support a policy of peace and by means of mutual understanding ensure honourable conditions of peace for the country.

The appeal ended with a call to the women electors to be guided by the conviction that by using their vote they are taking a responsibility for the future of their people: "It is the woman's task to bring deeper insight and a higher moral sense into the political arena."

D. IVANOVA.

#### DUTCH EAST INDIES.

During recent discussions in the Volksraad (Parliament) on woman suffrage, Mrs. Razoux Schultz (Member for the Indo-European League of Women's Organizations, the I.E.V.V.O.) said that she agreed to the opinion of the Government that women ought to have the right to become members of representative bodies. Mr. Soenagkoepon (Nationalist) disagreed with this opinion on principle. He said that both "adat" (custom) and religion are opposed to it. Mrs. Iskandar di Nata (of Pagojoeban Pasoendan, another Japanese organisation) pointed out that nothing in Mr. Soenagkoepon's arguments proved that woman suffrage is forbidden to Mohammedan women.

After a reply from the Government, the Bill to give

women the passive vote for municipal elections was passed without a division, it being noted that Mr. Soeangkoepou was taken as voting against it.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS:  
WOMAN, PEACE AND DEMOCRACY.

We had hoped to be able to give full details of the plans for this Congress, but unfortunately owing to the difficulties which have arisen, definite decisions will only be made at a meeting of the Committee of Initiative, to be held on the last day of February in Amsterdam, and we must go to press before that date. We shall therefore have to notify our affiliated societies by a special letter.

I.P.C. CONGRESS: SAVE CHINA—  
SAVE PEACE.

This Congress held in London on February 12th and 13th was a great success. The two-day Conference was attended by 750 delegates from 21 countries and 25 international organisations. Reports were made on the organisation of the boycott of Japanese goods by the I.P.C. National Committees through Trade Unions, Co-operatives, Women's Organisations and individual consumers. It is impossible to quote all the different speakers, but perhaps the following extract from the speech of Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese I.P.C., puts in a nutshell the real international significance of the meeting: "The Chinese War is a part of the world conflict, of the world war which began in Manchuria in 1931 and which extended to Abyssinia, to Spain and now in a terrible manner to my country. Such is the situation: what will you do?" Reports were presented from the following Commissions: Parliamentary, Consumers', Co-operative, Propaganda, Technical, Religious and Ethical, Aid to China, Trade Unions. We have not space to give the Resolutions of these different Commissions, but can only give the full text of the General Resolution below.

There were many striking personalities among the delegates. M. Jouhaux, their great leader, announced that the International Trade Union movement is very near unanimous agreement on the necessity of a boycott. Mr. Krishna Menon told of the spontaneous boycott in India which sprang up as hostilities started. Mr. MacLeod, President of the Canadian League for Peace and Democracy, spoke of Canada's responsibility in supplying Japan with 71% of her aluminium for aircraft manufacture. M. Ernest Poisson, Vice-President of the International Co-operative Alliance, said that in their opinion the boycott must have the support of Governments.

M. Grumbach, Vice-President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, took charge of the Parliamentary Commission; the Technical Commission was presided over by M. Varenne, Ex-Governor-General of French Indo-China. Madame Duchêne, President of the Comité Mondial des Femmes, was the able rapporteur of the Consumers' Commission.

Professor Jean Perrin, Nobel Physics Prize winner and former French Minister for Scientific Research, headed a delegation of five outstanding French scientists, and M. Rivolet led a delegation representing three million ex-service men in France. Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., responsible for the welfare of the eight million inhabitants of London, spoke, while Scandinavia was magnificently represented by Rektor Olden and M. Nordahl, of the Norwegian Trade Union Congress (Norge), by M. Gunnar Anderson, Joint President of the Swedish Trade Unions (Sweden) and others.

The Conference closed with two big public meetings, one in the Covent Garden Opera House, one of London's largest theatres, which was crowded to overflowing, and an overflow meeting in the Adelphi Theatre. The

Conference obtained much publicity in the English, French and other national press, and was reported by the B.B.C. in their broadcast news bulletin.

DECLARATION.

STOP JAPAN'S AGGRESSION.

WE, the members of this Congress, drawn from 21 countries and 25 international organisations;

PROFOUNDLY MOVED by Japan's atrocious attack upon China, which has been condemned as a violation of treaties by the Members of the League of Nations, by the United States, and by great International organisations throughout the world,

DECLARE THAT this aggression, besides destroying the peace of China, who was devotedly rebuilding her ancient civilisation, imperils also the security and welfare of all peoples.

RECOGNISE THAT the attack begun by Japan's military leaders can only be continued with the aid of war materials and purchasing power which our countries are still supplying; so that our countries, willingly or not, now have a direct share in the responsibility: WE REFUSE TO BE ACCOMPLICES OF THIS CRIME.

WE THEREFORE call upon our organisations to do everything in their power to aid China, and to withhold aid from Japan, until the Japanese invasion is ended and the Japanese forces withdrawn.

In particular, we demand that our Governments stop co-operation with Japan by withholding war supplies, financial facilities and purchasing power.

WE appeal to the Japanese people to show that they do not support the action to which they have been committed by their military leaders,—an action which must prove injurious to the honour and real interests of Japan.

We call upon all peace-loving people and organisations to join in this great non-partisan effort to save China and defend the world's peace.

CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

We are glad to give the following extract from an appeal in support of this Memorial, and only wish that we had space to quote the whole of it. To our readers, however, it is hardly necessary to emphasise the nature of the service given by Chrystal Macmillan to the women's movement, though perhaps not all of them may realise what brilliant prospects of intellectual and academic distinction she sacrificed when she decided to devote her life to obtaining justice for women and for all the oppressed.

CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN MEMORIAL.

Room 14, Livingstone House,

Broadway,

Westminster, S.W.1.

Sir,

A movement is on foot to raise a fitting memorial to Chrystal Macmillan. Some of those who knew her in her varied activities, from her youth until her death—in her schooldays and college days, in her struggle for enfranchisement, in her study and practice of the law, in her championship of women of all lands, in her work for peace—are uniting to keep her name and work in remembrance. They feel that many others who knew her in life will wish to honour her memory. To them this appeal is addressed.

It is hoped the response will be sufficiently generous to provide:

A Memorial to record her association with the Bar of England—as a member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple and of the Western Circuit. It is

suggested that this should take the form of a capital sum to be offered to the Society to provide an annual prize of not less than £20 for women law students. Any remainder of the fund to be divided between the four societies with whose work she was most closely identified to the last days of her life: The Open Door International, of which she was Founder and President; the Nationality of Married Women Pass the Bill Committee; the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene; the Open Door Council.

Those who shared her work know how great is the debt owed to her by women in many parts of the world. In their service she sought neither recognition nor reward, but spent herself without stint. The spirit that was in her calls to the answering spirit in the women and men all over the world whom she lived to serve, and they will not be slow, we are sure, to take the opportunity here presented to them of creating a lasting tribute to her and also of furthering the work to which she devoted her life.

The Appeal has the support of a large number of men and women all over the world. Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Chrystal Macmillan Memorial, Room 14, Livingstone House, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

We are, etc.,

ALNESS. JANE WALKER  
DICKINSON. FLORENCE BARRETT.  
W. MARSHALL FREEMAN MARIA OGILVIE GORDON.  
BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH. EVA HARTREE.  
EMMELINE PETHICK-LAWRENCE.  
W. C. ROBERTS. SARAH SIDDON'S MAIR.

The Editor,  
THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S NEWS,  
12, Buckingham Palace Road,  
S.W.1.

STATUS OF WOMEN.

We can now amplify the brief information contained in our last issue as to the members of the Expert Committee to study Status of Women appointed by the Council of the League of Nations. Miss Hesselgren needs no introduction to our readers, we feel sure, so we need only recall briefly that she was formerly a member of the Upper, and is now a member of the Lower, Chamber of the Swedish Parliament, and that she was the rapporteur for this question of Status for the First Committee of the last Assembly of the League.

The Women's International Organisations had unanimously proposed the name of Maître Maria Vérone, and it was a disappointment to learn that the French Government nominated Mme Bastid-Basdevant, not that we do not recognise that she is a distinguished lawyer, but because she has not been so far closely identified with the woman's movement of which Mme Vérone is such a brilliant advocate. Dr. Godjevac, of Yugoslavia, was a delegate of her Government to the Codification Conference at the Hague in 1930, and was also one of the nominees of the International Organisations, as was the fourth woman appointed, Miss Dorothy Kenyon, a well-known lawyer from New York, who has done much work for women's organisations in the States.

The three men members are Mr. H. C. Gutteridge, K.C., Professor of Comparative Law at the University of Cambridge; M. de Ruelle, Legal Adviser to the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; and M. Paul Sebestyen, Counsellor of Division and Head of the Treaties Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

The Alliance has been investigating the possibility of organising an international "Woman's Day" to demonstrate women's interest in the League of Nations Enquiry into Status of Women and to formulate in each country the special demands of women for the achievement of equal status. This plan is being taken up in

several countries, notably in Great Britain, where a Conference of 30 women's organisations met recently to formulate a plan for the consideration of their respective executives. This was called by the three societies affiliated to the Alliance, and in our next issue we hope to be able to give details of what form the celebration of the Woman's Day will take. The date suggested was May 14th.

FRANCE.

The Bill amending the Civil Code in regard to the capacity of the married woman presented by M. Renoult, to which frequent reference has been made in past issues, has been adopted as altered by the Senate. These changes were not welcome but it was considered better to get the Bill through now and bring in separate measures for other necessary reforms. The most important articles are: 213 which though it leaves the husband the right to choose the domicile, gives the wife the right of appeal to the Courts if he abuses this right. Art. 215 states that the married woman is to enjoy the full exercise of civil capacity, subject to limitations imposed by other laws or in the matrimonial regime. Art. 216 unfortunately continues to give the husband the right to oppose the exercise of a profession by the wife, but here also appeal to the Courts is allowed.

The mention of matrimonial regimes above recalls the importance of this question to French women. M. Renoult is already engaged on drafting a Bill for reform which it is hoped may be adopted very shortly.

GERMANY.

In January the Department "Wissenschaftliche Arbeit" (Research Work) of the N.S. Women's Organisation—leader Dr. Ilse Eben-Servaes—held in Berlin a meeting of women lecturers and professors at German Universities and Training Colleges for Teachers, to put them into closer touch with the work done by women in the N.S.D.A.P. There are at present 37 women lecturers, 17 of whom hold "extraordinary" professorships (the ordinary or regular professorship has not yet been held by a single woman). These 37 women obtained their posts before the new régime came into power; since 1933 there has been no new appointment.

National Socialist women were to start with more interested in maternity and welfare questions, but they are beginning to work steadily to increase women's influence in other spheres. Among other things they are anxious to create something to correspond to the co-operation which exists for men students, so that the old members of student corporations now form a background and give financial help to the N.S.D.A.P. university organisations. Obviously it is difficult to form a parallel organisation for girl students, and the effort to form a league to support this before the Party Rally of 1937 was not successful, and discussion on it was not admitted. Credit is due therefore to the perseverance with which other ways are being sought. The Berlin meeting, small though it was, is certain to prove fruitful. It was in itself a success to bring together women lecturers whose activities cover all faculties, and it may to a certain extent compensate the "camp service" which men lecturers have to take and which is not provided for women.

D.v.v.

IRELAND.

In preparation for the election of a new Senate which is shortly to come into being, opportunity has been given to organised societies to apply for recognition as nominating bodies, and to nominate their own candidate for one of five panels. These panels are characterised as: Cultural, Agricultural, Labour, Industrial and Commercial, and Administrative. Under these head-

ings various women's societies hoped to be granted power to nominate; as usual it transpires that they have only a very modest return of women's societies amongst those chosen, without however being entirely overlooked. The National Council of Women applied for recognition under the Administrative Panel. One of the qualifications for this panel is that all societies who apply must have as their principal basis "charitable or eleemosynary work." The National Council did not receive recognition but are glad to report that the Women's National Health Association—affiliated to the N.C.W.—has been successful in obtaining recognition. The next step will be the selection of candidates for the Senate. The electorate consists of the members of Dial Eireann and the persons elected for this purpose by the County Councils (each Council controlling seven votes).

It is practically certain that women's societies will elect women candidates; but it is other societies of a mixed membership, such as the Secondary Teachers and other educational bodies that require to have the women's right to full representation kept fully in mind. The N.C.W. is urging such societies to see that women are included amongst their nominees.

LUCY O. KINGSTON,  
Hon. Sec. N.C.W.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

**France.** French women who have been decorated with the Légion d'Honneur have formed an association, so that the talents and experience of this group of distinguished women may be applied to measures of social betterment and on behalf of women's interests, notably in connection with their civil and political rights. The Chair was taken by Mme. Marie Pardon, of the Ministry of the Interior, assisted by Mme. Brunschvicg. Mme. Suzanne Grinberg spoke on the aims of the association and the proceedings were closed by Mme. Malaterre-Sellier.

It is stated that in April a monument to the Women of France will be unveiled in the Boulevard Kellermann. The grant of the franchise still seems to us a more practical recognition of their services to their country.

A proposal made by Mme. Camille Flammarion that the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde shall be restored to its original use, that of a sun dial by means of plates let into the pavement to mark the hours, has been adopted by the Municipal Council of Paris.

**Germany.** It is a young German woman, Berthe Emilie Kump, whom Marconi named as his successor. Her life story is a revelation of what genius and perseverance can accomplish. Left an orphan at an early age she became at 15 a servant to a doctor. She studied in her meagre leisure time, took her doctor's degree, and then a diploma as an engineer at the University of Berlin.

The number of women in gainful employment in Germany has risen rapidly. The demand is so great that even young married women are no longer bribed to "stay in the home" by a dowry refused to those who go to work. This is now given to all poor brides, but in the case of those who work repayment is demanded at a more rapid rate.

**Poland.** La Française tells us that the widow and daughter of Marshal Pilsudsky have resolved to fight anti-semitism. Mlle. Pilsudsky went to the University and sat on the bench reserved for Jewish students. When told that a place of honour awaited her, she replied that she considered it was an honour to sit with the persecuted.

**Great Britain.** Women inventors will be in evidence at the great British Industries Fair this year. The most notable invention is a "superhet"

washing machine, invented by a Sheffield woman and made for her by her husband.

**U.S.A.** The National League of Women Voters is fighting against a Bill which would make the appointment of postmasters dependent on patronage instead of on merit. They are also supporting measures for re-organisation of the Civil Service, better control of foods and drugs, and the abolition of child labour.

A lighthouse on the small island of Howland in the Pacific, is to be dedicated to Amelia Earhart. It is for the use of air pilots.

Women doctors are in the news just now. Dr. Jean Broadhurst has found a chemical method for the early detection of the measles virus. Dr. Josephine Bicknell Neal and Dr. Helen Harrington are experts in the study of infantile Paralysis (poliomyelitis), to deal with which a National Foundation is now planned.

In the field of astronomy, it is stated that Miss Maude Bennot is the only woman director of a planetarium in the world.

An American physiologist has discovered by a special system for observing metabolism, that a man uses up 10% more oxygen when at work than a woman, and is more quickly fatigued than she is.

**Belgium.** A proposal from M. Carton de Wiart to extend the franchise to women for the Provincial Councils was lost in the Chamber by 73 votes against 17 with 20 abstentions.

**Philippines.** As a result of the elections held in December last, several women were elected to various provincial and municipal positions.

### THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The I.C.W. will hold its Jubilee Congress in Edinburgh from the 11th to 22nd July next. The first day will be taken up with executive meetings, and the ceremonial opening will be on the evening of July 12th. The preliminary programme contains many resolutions on peace questions, on moral questions, on education, etc. and concludes with the following from the United States Council: "Be it resolved that the International Council of Women urge its member organisations to work for the equality of rights between men and women in all fields."

The "Welcome Circular" issued by the British National Council has such a programme of functions, sightseeing, special tours, etc., that it looks as if they did not intend their visitors to do too much work! It is all very enticing and it looks as if any intending visitors should without delay make arrangements for accommodation from the official Agency, Mackay Brothers & Co., 33, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

### WOMEN'S PEACE AND DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE.

We have been asked to give early notice of the study Group for Leaders which the Committee is organising for one week, August 24th to September 1st, in Geneva (Palais Wilson). The three subjects are: An Interdependent World—Political and Economic Policies applicable to present-day Conditions; The Work of the League of Nations and the I.L.O.; the Actual International Situation.

The fee for the entire course is 10 francs, and for a single session 2 frs. The above is the English Section, and a French Section will be formed if the number of applicants justifies it.

The Geneva Institute of International Relations will begin on August 15th and close on the 19th, and the Assembly of the League of Nations should open on September 5th. It will be seen, therefore, that the international student can spend some very profitable weeks in Geneva.

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

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

### GENERAL FUND.

TO BALANCES, 1st JANUARY, 1937:		BY JUS:—	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
£500 Brazil 6½% Loan Bearer Bonds at cost	495 13 6	Printing and Dispatch	99 7 2
Abbey Road Building Society Deposit	500 0 0	Translations	11 11 0
Barclays Bank—Deposit Account	900 0 0	Blocks, Wrappers, Postage, etc.	7 19 9
Current Account	177 9 5		118 17 11
Petty Cash	1 7	.. GENERAL:—	
	2073 4 6	Salaries and National Insurance	613 10 10
.. JUS:—		Light, Heat and Cleaning	33 9 1½
Subscriptions	96 7 5	Rent	123 15 0
Cash Sales	16 9	Printing and Stationery	25 5 11½
	113 6	Telephone, Telegrams	22 10 7
.. DONATIONS	23 1 0	Insurance	1 13 6
.. MEMBERS' FEES	91 14 9	Mlle. Gourd's Expenses	69 6 0
.. AFFILIATION FEES	108 10 10	Postages	27 16 0
.. ISTANBUL CONGRESS PLEDGES	277 0 9	Geneva Office	36 7 6
.. DIVIDENDS (Brazil Bonds)	12 2 2		953 14 6
.. DEPOSIT INTEREST:—		.. MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Abbey Road Building Society	12 18 7	Subscriptions	5 7 4
Barclays Bank	3 0 2	Status of Women Campaign	27 4 1
P.O.S.B.	10 8 4	*Zurich Conference	15 15 2
	26 7 1	Audit Fee	2 2 0
.. PROCEEDS OF SALE OF TURKISH STAMPS	1073 1 0	Press Cuttings	7 12 3
.. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	17 9	Travelling Expenses	32 7 7
		Cheque Books	4 5 0
		Honorary for Suffrage History	46 7 8
		Sundry Expenses	20 18 11
			159 0 0
		.. BALANCES, 31st DECEMBER, 1937:—	
		£500 Brazil 6½% Loan Bearer Bonds at cost	495 13 6
		Abbey Road Building Society	950 0 0
		P.O.S.B. Deposit Account	510 8 4
		Barclays Bank—Deposit Account	326 18 7
		Current Account	268 3 6
		Petty Cash	7 8
			2551 11 7
			£3783 4 0

### PEACE COMMITTEE ACCOUNT.

TO BALANCE, 1st JANUARY, 1937		BY *ZURICH CONFERENCE	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
712 12 3		160 19 1	
		EXPENSES OF TOUR TO SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC	136 19 8
		CONTRIBUTION TO DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE	9 4 9
		BALANCE, 31st DECEMBER, 1937	396 8 9
			£712 12 3

We have examined the above Receipts and Payments Accounts with the Books and Vouchers of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, and find them 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 St., London, E.C.4.  
9th February, 1938.

HOMERSHAM AND CO.,  
Incorporated Accountants.

\*The total cost of the Zurich Conference was £461 12s. 3d., shared between the Alliance General Funds and those of the Peace Committee. The balance of the Alliance contribution was met from the money obtained by the sale of the Turkish Stamps. This was paid over to us in Swiss francs and to avoid loss on exchange the sum calculated as required for expenses in Switzerland was placed in a Swiss bank and did not therefore pass through the Alliance Bank and so does not appear in the above statement.

## ROUMANIA.

Just as we go to press we learn that under the new Constitution of Roumania women are to have equal voting and eligibility rights with men, under certain new conditions as to age, profession, etc. This right will be given by a new Electoral Law to be enacted.

## UNITED STATES.

## Thirteenth Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

This Conference was held in Washington from January 21st-28th, and we have just received the following Programme for 1938, recommended to the Eleven Participating Organisations. Allowing for different national conditions, it seems to us that this Programme would be equally valuable in other countries.

The Objectives set before the participating organizations by the 1937 Conference have not yet been attained. They constitute a comprehensive programme on which work must be done for many years. The contribution which the 1938 Conference can make is to challenge the organizations to concentrate on the achievement of substantial advance at the point of imminent need.

The year 1937 has brought into startling prominence the failure of mankind to curb wars of aggression and conquest. Those very countries in which there exists conviction that war is a crime and never should be used as an instrument of policy, present the appalling spectacle of impotence and failure to unite to use their undoubted power to bring to an end the present condition of international lawlessness. The present situation is intolerable; it must be met by concerted action for peace.

With this in mind the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War

## RECOMMENDS:

That during the year 1938 the member organizations lay major emphasis on the necessity of the co-operation of the United States with other nations to eliminate war and to establish and maintain peace with justice. This should be done:

1. Through a programme of education.
2. Through support of measures which will promote the active co-operation of the United States with other nations in peaceful means to deal with economic and political problems disturbing to the peace of the world, and to restore and maintain orderly processes in international relations.

Such measures would include:

More adequate appropriations for the Department of State;

Support of the reciprocal trade agreements programme; Adoption of a permanent policy of consultation with other signatory States in the event of the violation of the Pact of Paris;

Provision for co-operation with other nations in financial and economic measures, not including war, designed to withhold aid to a treaty-breaking nation;

Legislation to give effect to the present policy of the United States to withhold recognition of any situation brought about by means contrary to the Pact of Paris through placing conditions upon or prohibiting financial transactions with the violating State.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

There are one or two encouraging items to report. In the recent examinations for the Civil Service administrative Class women won no less than eight places, the largest number yet recorded. When women were first allowed to compete in this extremely stiff examination, no one thought they could hope to pass! An

interesting point is that it was two of the women candidates who attained the highest marks in *logic*, which seems to be a reply to the frequent male statement that women are always and invariably illogical.

Miss Jennings, a principal officer in the Ministry of Labour, is to be retained in the Service in spite of her marriage. For the past few years a regulation permits retention on marriage in cases where a woman's services are regarded as specially necessary, but this is the first time such permissive powers have been used in the case of an administrative post, the other six women so retained having all been in professional, technical or executive grades.

## SECTION FRANCAISE

## CONGRES R.U.P.

Ce Congrès a tenu à Londres plusieurs séances dans les journées du 12 et 13 février. Un nombreux public s'est joint aux 750 délégués qui représentaient 21 pays et 25 organisations internationales. La déclaration suivante a été adoptée à l'unanimité:—

## DECLARATION.

## ARRETER L'AGRESSION DU JAPON.

NOUS, les membres de ce Congrès, venus de 21 pays et représentant 25 organisations internationales;

PROFONDEMENT EMUS par l'attaque atroce de la Chine par le Japon, condamnée comme une violation des traités par les membres de la Société des Nations, par les Etats-Unis et par les grandes organisations internationales du monde entier.

DECLARONS QUE cette agression non seulement détruit la paix de la Chine qui reconstruisait consciencieusement son ancienne civilisation, mais met également en danger la sécurité et le bien être de tous les peuples;

RECONNAISSONS QUE l'attaque déchaînée par les chefs militaires du Japon ne peut continuer qu'avec l'aide du matériel de guerre et les ressources économiques que nos pays sont encore en train de lui fournir; de sorte que nos pays, qu'ils le veuillent ou non, partagent maintenant directement cette responsabilité;

NOUS REFUSONS D'ETRE COMPLICES DE CE CRIME

NOUS FAISONS DONC appel à nos organisations pour qu'elles fassent tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour aider la Chine et pour mettre obstacle à l'aide accordée au Japon jusqu'à ce que l'invasion japonaise soit terminée et les forces japonaises retirées.

Notamment, nous demandons à nos Gouvernements de cesser leur collaboration avec le Japon en lui refusant le matériel de guerre, les facilités financières et les ressources économiques.

Nous faisons appel au peuple Japonais pour qu'il ne donne pas son appui à l'action dans laquelle il a été engagé par ses chefs militaires, — action qui ne peut que détruire son honneur comme ses intérêts.

Nous demandons à toutes les personnes et à toutes les organisations qui aiment la paix de se rallier à ce grand effort non-partisan afin de

SAUVER LA CHINE ET DEFENDRE LA PAIX DU MONDE.

## LE STATUS CIVIL DE LA FEMME A GENEVE.

Nous avons reçu plus ample information concernant les membres du Comité d'Experts à la Société des

Nations. Miss Hesselgren est connue de toutes nos associées — elle a été membre de la Chambre Haute Suédoise — et elle est aujourd'hui députée au Parlement. Les organisations internationales de femmes avaient unanimement proposé le nom de Maître Maria Vérone, pionnière du féminisme en France — mais le gouvernement français a préféré nommer Madame Bastid Basdevant, une juriste distinguée qui n'a toutefois pas été associée avec le mouvement suffragiste français. Pour la Yougoslavie Dr. Godjevac, est déjà connue comme déléguée de son Gouvernement à La Haye en 1930, ainsi que Miss Dorothy Kenyon une avocate de New York qui doit représenter les Etats-Unis. Les trois hommes membres de la Commission sont: le Professeur Gutteridge de Cambridge, M. de Ruelle, Conseil près le ministre des Affaires étrangères de Belgique, et M. Paul Sebestyen, Conseiller au Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Hongrie.

L'Alliance a étudié la possibilité d'organiser une Journée de la Femme pour démontrer l'intérêt que les femmes prennent à cette enquête de la Société des Nations sur cette question des droits égaux.

## MISS CHRYSAL MACMILLAN.

Une souscription est ouverte à Room 14, Livingstone House, Broadway, pour commémorer de façon digne et utile le souvenir de Chrystal Macmillan, membre du Barreau de Londres et champion de l'égalité des sexes dans tous les domaines. Trois membres de la Chambre des Lords, un avocat, et les Présidentes des plus notables associations professionnelles ou suffragistes ont signé l'appel aux souscripteurs.

## LE SERVICE DOMESTIQUE.

Cette question a été fort discutée récemment et le Times propose une nouvelle appellation (Chartered Help) le terme "maid" (bonne) comportant un sentiment d'infériorité. Un contrat serait accepté par les deux parties (employeur et employé) qui comporterait un service défini, une chambre au dehors, un salaire plus élevé que dans l'industrie, quatre heures de libres par jour y compris les repas, deux après-midi par semaine, 15 jours de vacances payées. A l'Exposition d'Economie domestique toutes sortes de systèmes, et de mécanismes pour épargner le travail manuel offrent un très grand intérêt pour les visiteurs.

## NOUVELLES BREVES.

**Germany.** Au mois de janvier, la commission d'enquête de l'organisation nationale-socialiste, pour les femmes (leader Dr. Ilse Erben-Servaes) a organisé à Berlin une réunion de femmes professeurs dans les Universités et les Ecoles Normales afin de les amener à un contact plus étroit avec l'organisation nationale-socialiste—Il y a à présent 37 femmes professeurs nommées avant le nouveau régime, qui ont fardé leurs postes; depuis 1933 il n'y a pas eu de nouvelles nominations. Les femmes national-socialistes devaient d'abord se cantonner dans les questions de maternité et d'assistance, mais leur influence se fait désormais sentir dans d'autres sphères. En particulier certaines ont tâché d'organiser des mutualités d'étudiantes et ex-étudiantes dans un but de solidarité, à l'image des corporations universitaires masculines. Un effort dans ce sens avait commencé avant la Rallye du Parti l'année dernière mais aucun discussion n'avait été permise. Espérons que cet embryon de mouvement, décrit plus haut, aura cette fois des résultats pratiques.

On sait maintenant que le savant Marconi avait désigné la jeune femme allemande Berthe Emilie Kump comme la continuatrice de son oeuvre scientifique—orpheline très jeune, Melle Kump entra à 15 ans au service d'un médecin. Elle consacra ses maigres loisirs

à l'étude, obtint son titre de docteur, puis un diplôme d'ingénieur à l'Université de Berlin.

Le nombre des femmes employées hors du foyer s'accroît rapidement en Allemagne. On ne cherche plus à retenir les futures mariées à la maison par la promesse d'une dot. Les jeunes filles pauvres reçoivent toujours un don d'argent, qui doit être remboursé graduellement, si elles s'engagent ensuite dans un travail rémunéré.

**Pologne.** La "Française" annonce que la veuve et la fille du Maréchal Pilsudski ont résolu de combattre l'antisémitisme. La jeune fille, aux cours de l'Université, alla s'asseoir sur les bancs réservés aux étudiants israélites. Comme on lui offrait une place d'honneur elle répliqua qu'elle considérait comme un honneur de s'asseoir parmi les persécutés.

**Etats-Unis d'Amérique** La Ligue nationale des Electriciens fait campagne contre un projet de loi qui rendrait la nomination de receveur des postes dépendante du patronage et non du mérite—Elle demande aussi un recrutement plus équitable des fonctionnaires, un contrôle efficace des Produits alimentaires et pharmaceutiques et l'abolition du travail juvénile.

Un phare pour pilotes de l'aviation doit se construire dans l'île Howland, du Pacifique, et portera le nom d'Amélia Earhart.

Les femmes docteurs semblent avoir pour le moment, une grande part de publicité. Dr. Jeanne Broadhurst a découvert un procédé chimique pour la détection du virus de la Rougeole. Dr. Joséphine Bicknell Neal et Dr. Helen Harrington sont experts dans l'étude de la polyomélite (Paralysie infantile). Miss Maude Bennet est directeur d'un planetarium.

Une curieuse découverte d'un physiologue américain, qui a observé le métabolisme, annonce qu'un homme requiert 10% de plus d'oxygène qu'une femme, dans le même travail et qu'il se fatigue plus vite.

**Belgique** Une proposition de M. Carton de Wiart pour étendre le suffrage aux femmes dans les conseils Provinciaux a été repoussée, à la Chambre, par 73 votes contre 17 avec 20 abstentions.

**France.** Les femmes décorées de la Légion d'Honneur ont formé une Association dans le but de faire servir leurs capacités et leur influence à l'avancement civique et politique des femmes. A leur première réunion, Mme Marie Pardon, Présidente (du ministère de l'intérieur) était entourée de Mesdames Brunshvick, Grimberg et Malaterre Sellier. Au mois d'avril un monument aux femmes de France, sera inauguré au Boulevard Kellermann.

**Irlande.** L'élection d'un nouveau Sénat se prépare et les nominations doivent être faites par des organisations reconnues qui se groupent en cinq départements. Ce sont: les associations culturelles, l'Agriculture, le Travail, l'Industrie, le Commerce et l'Administration. Les associations féministes espèrent se faire agréer par l'un ou l'autre département, mais il leur est assez difficile de se trouver une place. Le Conseil national des femmes n'a pu se faire reconnaître, mais l'Association des femmes pour la Santé Publique aura droit à une nomination—L'électorat doit être constitué d'une part par les membres du Daill et d'autre, par les mandatés des Conseils de comté (chaque comté contrôle sept votes.)

**Bulgarie.** Bon nombre de femmes bulgares pourront exercer le droit de suffrage pour la première fois aux prochaines élections de mars. Les femmes mariées seules y compris les veuves et divorcées auront le bulletin de vote mais sans éligibilité. Depuis la nouvelle orientation du gouvernement en Mai 1934 le système parlementaire avait été suspendu.

L'Union des femmes bulgares s'est préoccupée de

faire l'éducation politique de cet électorat restreint, en faisant circuler dans les villes et les campagnes des indications sur les qualités requises par les candidats et une exhortation à faire usage de leurs nouveaux droits.

Les candidats favorisés par l'Association des femmes bulgares doivent présenter toutes garanties d'honneur et de capacité et se préparer à soutenir un programme démocratique et féministe dont les grandes lignes sont les suivantes: Egal suffrage pour les deux sexes. Droit des femmes au libre travail et au salaire égal—Protection de la maternité, de l'enfance et de la famille—aucune discrimination entre les deux sexes en matière de moralité sociale—liberté inaliénable de tout citoyen comme base de toute activité productrice et de paix intérieure—égalité absolue de tous les citoyens devant la loi—Probité absolue dans l'exercice du mandat parlementaire, etc.

**Indes néerlandaises.** Durant des discussions récentes au Volksraad, il apparut que le Gouvernement semble favoriser le droit des femmes à

être représentées dans certains corps constitués bien qu'un député nationaliste s'y oppose. Une loi a été acceptée par le Parlement, accordant le vote passif dans les élections municipales.

**Grande Bretagne.** Nous pouvons annoncer quelques nouvelles encourageantes. Aux dernier examen pour les rédacteurs de Ministères, les femmes ont gagné neuf places et toutes dans un excellent rang.

En particulier ce sont deux femmes qui ont eu le plus de points pour l'épreuve de "Logique."

Miss Jennings, du Ministère du Travail, demeurera en fonctions, en dépit de son mariage.

Pour la première fois, une femme a été nommée Sous-gouverneur d'une prison mixte à Manchester. C'est Miss Dorothy Joan Wilson qui avait déjà occupé le poste de sous-gouverneur dans les prisons de femmes d'Aylesbury et Holloway. Nous pouvons espérer qu'un jour, une femme sera gouverneur chef d'une prison de femmes.

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