



# Budapestre vonatkozó újságcikkek

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## INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONGRESS. (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONGRESS met in Budapest, from June 15 to 20, for the seventh time since the International Alliance of Women's Suffrage Associations was formed in 1902. Then there were only five countries represented, the United States being the first to link its suffrage societies together, and being followed by similar amalgamations in Great Britain, Australia, Norway, and the Netherlands. Eleven years of steady work have so widened and strengthened the alliance that this year in Budapest no less than twenty-eight countries were represented by their delegates. Mrs Chapman Catt (U.S.A.), the president, has lately completed an investigation of the present condition of women during an eighteen months' tour round the world. She has organised meetings in four continents and over three oceans, including four meetings in the Island of Sumatra, and has made special enquiries on the subject in India and China. The knowledge obtained by her from reliable sources on such a question as the white slave traffic, for instance, is, she says, "far too dreadful to be told from any public platform."

The congress meets usually every two years, and the last was in Stockholm in 1911. On that occasion, owing to the friendly rivalry between the ladies of Austria and Hungary, it was decided that the business meetings and the chief conferences should be held in Budapest, but that a preliminary conference should take place in Vienna. No pains have been spared to extend a hearty welcome to all the visitors and delegates who are now assembling from all quarters of the globe to promote the entrance of women into spheres formerly claimed by men as exclusively their own.

The countries already affiliated to the alliance may be given in alphabetical order as follows: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Finland, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Serbia, South Africa, and the United States of America, but in addition to these there have also been representatives from Spain, India, China, and Persia.

It should be noticed in connection with the International Woman's Suffrage Congress that the International Men's League for the same purpose, under the presidency of Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., former Premier of South Australia, has held meetings in Vienna and Budapest.

### Meetings in Vienna.

The Austrian ladies gave a most warm and generous welcome to the twelve hundred visitors to the conference in Vienna, and ample opportunities were provided for insight into the various institutions for the help of women workers in the city. Under the guidance of members of the committee visits were made on June 11 (by different groups) to the Women's Industrial School, the University Extension Classes,

the Women's Hospice and "Heimhof," the State School and Exhibition of Lace and other Needlework, the Art Exhibition of the Society of Woman Artists, and also to the famous "Kunsthistorisches" section of the great Court Museum, where the enjoyment of a visit to the magnificent collection of archaeological and artistic objects, which are the property of the Emperor Franz Josef—a unique collection, most splendidly housed—was much increased by the energetic kindness of the Austrian ladies who acted as guides on this occasion.

In the evening a charming reception was given to all the members of the congress in the fine halls of the Haus der Industrie I, Schwarzenbergplatz, where the guests were received by the Austrian Women's Committee for Women's Suffrage. Frau Marianne Hainisch, president of the committee, was greeted with enthusiasm as a pioneer worker for the cause, and Frau Ernestine von Fürth, speaking from the chair, welcomed the assembled company as president of the German Bund for Woman Suffrage. Mrs Henry Fawcett expressed the thanks of all present for the warm reception accorded to all the foreign guests, and was followed by Mlle. Marie Vérone a French *avocat*, who spoke with her usual eloquence and fervour. Other speakers in the course of the evening were Herr Constantin Noske, of the Austrian Men's League for Women's Rights; Mrs May Wright Sewall, well known for her work for women in the United States; Mrs Mackintosh, president of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa; Miss Anna Furujhelm, vice-president of the Women's Suffrage Alliance in Finland; and Dr Thekla Hultin, of Finland. It must not be supposed, however, that the whole evening was given up to speech-making. On the contrary, the Austrian ladies had made lavish preparations for the entertainment of their guests at a supper, where Viennese hospitality was abundantly shown, and the young girls present were specially active in supplying the wants of the visitors to their beautiful city.

On Thursday, June 12, in spite of the wet weather, which might have damped the enthusiasm of any ordinary seekers of amusement, a large crowd assembled for the expedition through the main streets and past the most important buildings in Vienna to the palace of Schönbrunn. An enormous number of motors and two-horsed carriages had been engaged, and the procession of Suffragists excited considerable attention and sympathy from the people in the streets and houses, as it drove along, decorated with the bows, rosettes, and bannerets of yellow, which is the distinctive colour of the cause in Austria.

In the afternoon a "Wiener Janse" (Viennese tea) was given by the proprietors of the *Wiener-Mode*, by invitation, to a

select party of guests, and at 2.30 p.m. a party started for the Kahlenberg, from which there is a fine view of the city.

In the evening a crowded public meeting, attended by both men and women, was held in the large Hall of the Musikverein.

The hall was very prettily decorated with the fresh green of fir and asparagus, rugs of delicate colouring hung over dark cloth on the balconies, and banners of the different nations in affiliation with the International Alliance.

The chief event of the evening was the announcement of a fresh victory won for the principle of woman's rights in Norway. For the last five years the political vote has been exercised by all Norwegian men and by some women on a tax-paying basis. During this period the women of Norway have so amply justified their claim to be treated as rational human beings, that the last remnant of sex-disqualification has now been swept away, and equal suffrage is the law of the land. The men of Norway recognise that the introduction of women into the sphere of politics as voters has been for the benefit of both sexes.

This subject was ably set forth by Miss Anna Furujhelm and by Mrs Henry Fawcett.

The audience listened with earnest attention and frequent applause, and then followed other eloquent and well-reasoned speeches from a delegate from the Finnish Landtag Frau Marie Stritt, of the German Union for Women's Suffrage; Mme. Louise Keilhan, from Christiania (who spoke in French); Dr Alebba Jacobs, from Holland; and Fräulein Gustava van Kleinenberg, from Sweden.

Addresses were given also by Herr Col. Mannsfeld, of Utrecht, delegate of the International Men's League, and Herr Constantin Noske, of the Austrian League.

But the speech of the evening which aroused most enthusiasm was from the Rev. Dr Anna Shaw, a well-known preacher and philanthropic worker in the U.S.A. Among her other gifts she possesses a delightful sense of humour, which adds another charm to her powers of holding the rapt attention of her audience from first to last.



10 Nemzetközi női szavazat jogi kongresszus Bp.en

21 nemzet asszonyai jöttek össze. Elnök mrs. Chapman elmondja, hogy négy kontinensen és három oceánon tanulmányozta a nők helyzetét. A fehér rabszolga kereskedés borzalmas adatait el sem lehet mondani. Bécs és Budapest hívta meg a kongresszust ezért az előtárgyalásokat Bécsben, a főgyűlést Bp-en tartják. Mindent elkövettek hogy a legszerve-  
sebb fogadtatásban részesítsék a világ asszonyait. Ugyanakkor a férfi liga is ugyanezen célból gyűléseket tartott Bp-en és Bécsben.

(R. 9)