

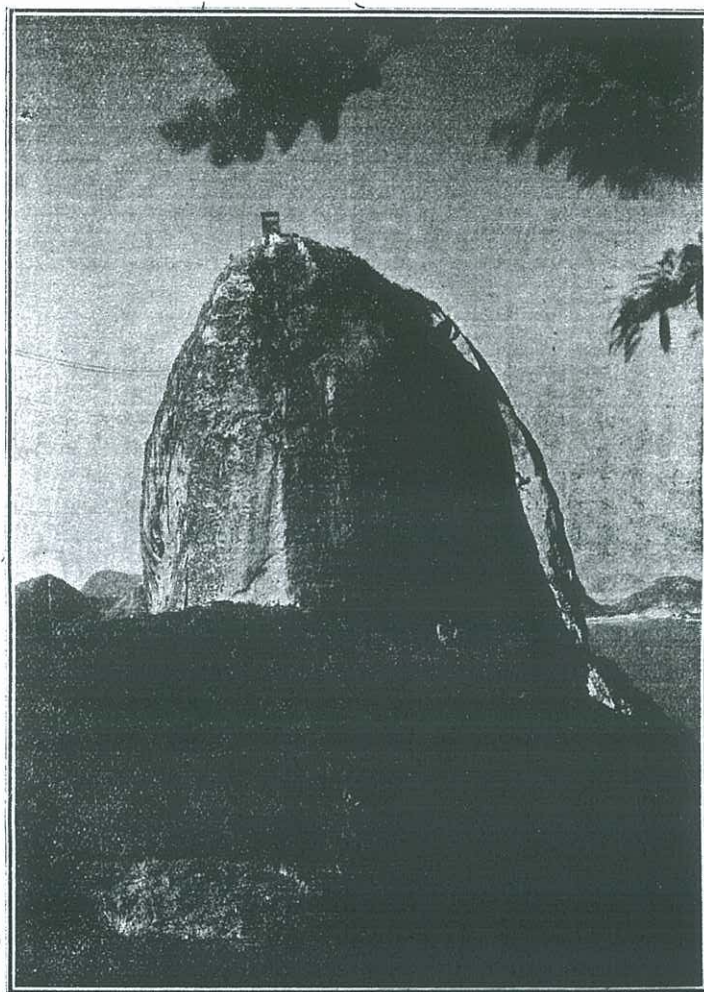
Federação Brasileira pelo Progresso Feminino

Anno I—N. 4

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Fevereiro de 1935

Salve

O Congresso Internacional Feminista de Istanbul



The Sugar-Loaf at Rio.

Greetings

from Brazil and the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women
to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,
the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship,
the Women of Turkey, and the Delegates in Congress Assembled
at Istanbul — April 1935

BULLETIN OF THE BRAZILIAN
FEDERATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF WOMEN

ADDRESS: Editor — Edifício Odeon —
Sala 815 — Praça Marechal Floriano, Rio
Exchange of publications desired.

On désire écheanger.

Ausstausch ist erwünscht.

Landmarks on the way

1919 — Bertha Lutz opened the Civil Service to women, on obtaining the secretaryship of the National Museum by competitive examination with ten men and began to organize the Womans Movement in Brazil.

1920 — Senator Justo Chermont presented a bill for Woman Suffrage in the Senate.

1921 — Congressman Juvenal Lamartine presented a bill to the Chamber, providing equal political rights for all Brazilian citizens, independent of sex.

1922 — Bertha Lutz represented Brazil at the Pan American Conference of Women in Baltimore; organized the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women and the first Convention of Women held in Brazil. The Bar Association declared that the Constitution did not prevent Women from voting, and that it was time to give them the franchise.

1923-1926 — Years of spade-work, propaganda, organisation of the movement in the States. Minor achievements.

1927 — Senator Juvenal Lamartine was elected president of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, insisting for woman suffrage in his program, and induced the State Assembly to accept the bill; this being the first suffrage victory in a latin country.

1928 — Women were registered as voters in several States.

1929 — The first woman mayor, Alzira Soriano, was elected in Lages, Rio Grande do Norte.

1930 — The Senate voted the second reading of the suffrage-bill.

1931 — The second Congress of Women was held. The Chief of the Revolutionary Government Dr. Getulio Vargas appointed a delegate to the Congress, and accepted the conclusions. The new Electoral Code granted Women the vote.

1932 — Bertha Lutz represented Brazilian Women in the Committee that drafted the new Constitution. Most of her proposals were adopted.

1933 — The League of Independent Voters was founded and convened.

1934 — The new Constitution granted Women full citizenship and nationality rights. All womens' demands voted by the Convention of Women and League of Independent Voters were adopted. Another Convention was held at Bahia. Several women active in the Womans Movement were elected to the State Constituent Assemblies.

VICTORY

A short report of

I. Organisation.

The Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women (Federação Brasileira pelo Progresso Feminino), was founded on the 9th of August 1922, at Rio de Janeiro, a few days after the return of Bertha Lutz from the Pan-American Conference held by the League of Women Voters at Baltimore, U.S.A. Before that there was no organised womens' movement in Brazil; only the isolated work of a few energetic pioneers, such as Bertha Lutz, herself, Congressman Juvenal Lamartine, Senator Justo Chermont and a few other members of Parliament; and a sprinkling of authors like Maria Eugenia Celso, Antonio Austregesilo and others, in the Press.

The new organisation had the good fortune to have its constitution drawn up by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, during a week-end visit of Bertha Lutz to her country-house. This constitution makes it a federation of State branches and confederated associations. The central organisation was founded first and later state-branches came into being in most of the States, in which Brazil, like the U.S.A. is divided.

There are now branches in the States of Amazonas, Pará, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Matto Grosso, and Goyaz; and boards of representatives in S. Paulo, Minas and the Southern States. The north of the country is entirely organised and so is the center.

At present, the confederated associations are: the University Womens' Union (União Universitaria Feminina); the Union of Women Government Officials (União de Funcionarias Publicas); the Professional Womens' Union (União Profissional Feminina) and the League of Independent Voters (Liga Eleitoral Independente). All of these organisations were founded by the Federation to supply the needs of the organised movement. The National Association of Trained Nurses (Associação Nacional de Enfermeiras Diplomadas Brasileiras), the "Pro-Matre", and the Trade Union of Typists and Stenographers, are also confederated.

These associations are doing excellent work, in the capital of the Republic as well as in the States. Under the leadership of Edith da Gama e Abreu, Bahia combines home economics training with citizenship, while Alagoas, with young Dra. Lily Lages, does welfare work and provides civic education. In Sergipe, Maria Ritta Soares de Andrade welds enough political power to hope to elect

a woman president to the Constituent Assembly, while Marianna Coelho, the leader in Paraná, has written on the evolution of the movement. All the other branches are progressing, from far away Amazonas (Mrs. Raymunda Chevalier) and Pará with Antonina Prado, and the most active secretary, Cloris Silva, to Ceará, with a woman journalist, Adília de Albuquerque Moraes, as president; including Pernambuco, where Edwiges Sá Pereira stresses education, Parahyba, whose president, dra. Lilia Guedes, is developing a college for women, Espirito Santo which has a very active board, composed of Sylvia Meirelles da Silva Santos, journalist, Stella Novaes, botanist, and other active women. The State representatives at Rio (Antonia de Castro Lopes), S. Paulo (Amelia Duarte), Minas (Berenice Prates), Goyaz (Consuelo Caiado), do good propaganda work, while the Matto Grosso branch (Bernardina Rich) astonishes everyone with its huge membership.

II. Aims.

The aims of the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women, also drawn up by Mrs. Catt, include: — higher educational standards and opportunities for women; the welfare of mothers and children; the right of women to work and to influence working conditions; the development of their talents and gifts; organised effort and collaboration; political rights and education; international relations and peace.

The international work is most ably done by Lina Hirsh and Amanda Finch.

III. Accomplishments.

A.) The vote.

The foremost accomplishment of the Federation is the franchise, obtained for women on terms of absolute equality with men. This meant a long struggle, begun even before the organisation existed, ever since Senator Justo Chermont, presented a bill in the Senate (1920) and Congressman Juvenal Lamartine in the Chamber (1921), while Bertha Lutz lobbied in the Parliament and in the Press, at first quite alone, then with Jeronyma Mesquita, Carmen Portinho, Nininha Bastos, Stella Duval and later with Carmen Carvalho, Orninda Bastos, Eugenia Hamann, Marianna Gurjão, Ignez Mathiesen and others.

The first practical step was taken when dr. Juvenal Lamartine was elected governor of the State of Rio Grande do Norte (in 1927), with the enfranchisement of women as an important plank

IN BRAZIL

fifteen years work

in his platform, and induced the State Legislative Assembly to vote for it. In 1931, after the Revolution, votes for women were extended by the Electoral Code to the whole country. Then followed three years of hard work, in which, Dra. Bertha Lutz, as a member of the Committee for the preparation of the Draft Constitution, and a few fellow-workers, prepared the final victory. It is only fair to remember that the active goodwill shown by the President of the Republic and by several prominent members of Parliament and men in public office was of great help. The new Constitution, voted in July 1934, grants full political equality to all citizens, independent of sex.

B.) *Measures obtained in the new Constitution.*

The principal measures obtained in the new Republican Constitution are: Participation of women in Government and in Technical Committees (art. 83), their right to hold office in all departments of the Civil Service, without distinction of sex or civil status; three months' leave with full rights for women officials at childbirth (art. 88), equal nationality rights for men and women (art. 136), equal citizenship (art. 133), equal individual rights (art. 142), equal remuneration for equal work, without distinction of sex. The chapter on social order ensures protection to maternity, children, and youth, and gives preference to trained women in all departments of welfare of mothers, children, home and work conditions, and the right to be heard on legislation and its enforcement concerning these matters. Women were expressly excluded from military service, because the Minister of War tried to include them; they held out for pacifist reasons, and won. Their political rights and other privileges do not suffer restrictions or prejudice of any kind by the exemption from military service.

C.) *Special Questions.*

Nationality.

The former Constitution recognised the nationality rights of Brazilian Women, independent of marriage to foreigners and allowed them to transmit their nationality to their illegitimate children. When the new Electoral Code was voted we managed to reproduce the part relating to women themselves. Following this we struck the reference to illegitimacy out of the new Constitution, so that nationality is now equally transmitted by the Brazilian father or mother to his or her child.

Working Conditions for Women.

Several attempts were made to discriminate between men and women in the New Constitution. We avoided all prohibitive measures, except insalubrious work, which men would not eliminate; and secured some social welfare measures for mothers. We also managed to introduce articles providing equal salary for equal work, and an equal right to work for both sexes; we then made it impossible to dismiss married women from the Civil Service.

We realise perfectly that these measures are not all put into practice as yet, but eventually they will be.

D.) *Minor Achievements.*

Besides these reforms, the Federation secured many isolated measures of advantage to women, relating to education, working conditions, etc., during the long years of its existence.

IV) *Parliamentary and Political Action.*

After the vote was granted, the Federation organised a League of Independent (Women) Voters, held schools for citizenship and registered many women voters. In this work, several women, among them Beatriz Pontes de Miranda, Georgina Barbosa Vianna, Orminda Bastos, the late Secretary, Alice Coimbra, who was a great loss to the Federation, Carmen de Carvalho, Isaura Barbosa Lima, Luisa Sapienza, Olivia and Nidia Moura, were particularly active. The "Young Wing" under the leadership of two students, Alice Vera Galotti, and Norma Moniz, whose father was one of the suffrage pioneers, gave valuable collaboration.

The young daughter of the President of the Republic, Alzira Vargas, also a student of law, was a great help.

For the Constituent Assembly only one woman was elected, who, unfortunately, is a party politician. Under these circumstances, all the amendments drawn up by the Federation had to be lobbied for by the women, and were introduced by men. This campaign to persuade members of Parliament and other official persons and to obtain their vote in the repeated discussions, all of which had to be done without the help of any woman delegate to the Assembly, was one of the most difficult, heroic and successful struggles maintained and won by Dr. Bertha Lutz and a few of her co-workers. Chief among these were Dr. Maria Luiza Bittencourt, Maria Sabina de Albuquerque, Heloisa Rocha, Anna Amelia Carneiro de Mendonça, Maria Eugenia Celso, Maria Amalia Faria, Maria Esther Corrêa Ramalho, Jeronyma

Mesquita, Eugenia Hamann, Marietta do Passo Cunha, Noemia Esposel and Rachel Crotmann, though many others helped. The state branches acted on their representatives in Parliament.

Before the Constituent Assembly was elected, however, Dr. Bertha Lutz had been appointed a member of the Government Committee that prepared the Draft Constitution. She had already then introduced the feminist demands in the first official text. All these points were finally voted by the Assembly, but some of them had to be renewed time and again.

For the State Constituent Assemblies, about to meet, several women have been elected, most of them members of the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women. Among them are some of rare ability, such as Dr. Maria Luiza Bittencourt and Dr. Lily Lages. The first is a prominent lawyer, as well as parliamentarian and attorney for the Federation, and the second a surgeon and president of the State branch of Alagoas. Both are in the early twenties.

Brazil has had three women mayors, the first being Alzira Soriano, and has three women consuls, among them Leontina Licinio Cardoso. In the Administration the highest offices held by women are the Secretaryship for Education, in the State of Pará, and the post of General Superintendent of all Public Health Nurses in Brazil. This service represents the greatest collective achievement of Women. Its beginnings were greatly helped by the late Rachel Haddock Lobo, whose death was a great loss to women in Brazil, and it is efficiently maintained by Edith Fraenkel, the actual Superintendent, who is also very active in our cause.

V) *Neo-Plan of Organisation and Action.*

At the last Convention of the Federation, held in Bahia, 1934, a Neo-Plan of Organisation and Action was drawn up. This provides for the organisation of branches in all the States where they do not exist and for the development of all existing institutions.

In future the National board and those of the State-branches are to be composed of one national leader, a president in each state and several secretaries. The secretaries will be appointed according to the departments, which will correspond to those followed in the Government, so as to train women for executive posts and give them insight into public affairs.

A hymn written by the poet Maria Eugenia Celso, one of our vice-presidents, with music by Joanidia Sodré, woman-conductor and composer, was adopted, together with banners, colors, emblems, and so forth.

Membership is to be of two kinds: active members who have to take a pledge and work and associate members.

(over)

Resumo

Este numero, dedicado ao Congresso da Alliança Internacional Feminina, Confederação das Associações Femininas nacionais de mais de 40 paizes, apparece, para maior diffusão do movimento feminino brasileiro e seus triumphos, em inglez. Na primeira pagina apresenta as saudações da mulher brasileira ao Congresso da Alliança e ás delegadas ali reunidas. No corpo do texto narra os resultados da jornada de quinze annos, que culminou no triumpho total. A tabella annexa os consigna, annotando os annos e os feitos de maior significação:

15 ANNOS DE CAMPANHA

ETAPAS PRINCIPAES

1919 — Bertha Lutz, concorrendo, victoriosamente, ao cargo de secretario do Muscu Nacional, abre o funcionalismo á mulher e aproveita o ensejo para dar inicio ao movimento organizado, fundando a *Liga pela Emancipação Intellectual da Mulher*, com cinco socias.

1920 — O Senador Justo Chermont apresenta o projecto de voto feminino no Senado.

1921 — O Deputado Juvenal Lamartine, relator de um projecto de reforma eleitoral, destaca o voto feminino e apresenta projecto em separado — dando direitos politicos aos cidadãos brasileiros "*sem distincção de sexo*" — formula definitivamente adoptada pelo movimento feminista.

1922 — Bertha Lutz representa o Brasil na Convenção Panamericana da Liga de Mulheres Eleitoras dos Estados Unidos, em Baltimore. De volta ao Rio, funda a Federação Brasileira pelo Progresso Feminino e organisa o primeiro Congresso Feminista no Brasil. O Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados declara que o voto feminino é constitucional e opportuno.

1923-1926 — Annos de trabalho preparatorio, educativo, de divulgação e propaganda, com victorias parciais e pequenas, mas sem occurrencias excepcionaes.

1927 — O Senador Juvenal Lamartine é eleito Presidente do Rio Grande do Norte, com o voto feminino no seu programma governamental. Consegue a sua votação pela Assembléa Legislativa Estadual, sendo a primeira victoria politica feminista em paiz latino.

1928 — Os juizes eleitoraes de varios Estados alistam mulheres eleitoras, se-

Education for citizenship, specially among women voters, will be much stressed. The Reform of the Civil Code, the extension of the constitutional measures of equality to the State Constitutions and to ordinary legislation and administrative measures of social welfare, together with further organisation will provide ample scope for action in the next years.



SEGUROS DE VIDA NA

"A SÃO PAULO"

Comp. Nac. de Seguros de Vida
AVENIDA RIO BRANCO, 131 —
Rio de Janeiro.
RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, 50 —
São Paulo.

guindo o exemplo do Rio Grande do Norte na interpretação da Constituição.

1929 — A Sra. Alzira Soriano é eleita prefeita de Lages, no Rio Grande do Norte, sendo a primeira prefeita da America do Sul. No mesmo Estado são eleitas varias intendentes.

1930 — Os Senadores Adolpho Gordo, Aristides Rocha, Antonio Moniz e outros, defendem o voto feminino no Senado, onde é aprovado em 2ª discussão.

1931 — A Federação Brasileira pelo Progresso Feminino promove o 2º Congresso Internacional Feminista. A Sra. Maria Eugénia Celso é nomeada, por decreto, para representar o Brasil oficialmente nesse Congresso. O Chefe do Governo Provisorio aceita as conclusões do Congresso e promete o voto feminino á Federação.

1932 — O voto feminino torna-se extensivo ao Brasil inteiro pelo Código Eleitoral. A Dra. Bertha Lutz faz parte da Comissão do Anteprojecto da Constituição. Apresenta sugestões, sob a fórma de 13 Principios Basicos. Fundase a L. E. I. como órgão eleitoral do movimento feminista.

1933 — A Liga Eleitoral Independente realiza a sua 1ª Convenção. Numerosas propostas de Bertha Lutz são incorporadas ao Ante-projecto da Constituição.

1934 — Bertha Lutz, Maria Luiza Bittencourt, Maria Sabina de Albuquerque,

Directory: Guia

Endereços da Federação e associações confederadas:

Addresses of the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women, and confederated associations:

Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women.

Federação Brasileira pelo Progresso Feminino. — Address: Edificio Odeon — Sala 815 — Praça Marechal Floriano — Rio de Janeiro — Brasil.

President, Bertha Lutz — International Sec., Lina Hirsh.

União Profissional Feminina — Same address — Mesmo endereço — President: Maria Eugénia Celso.

União de Funcionarias Publicas (Women Government Officials) — Same address — Mesmo endereço.

President: Georgina Barbosa Vianna.
União Universitaria Feminina — Same address — Mesmo endereço, sala 716.

President: Carmen Portinho Lutz. Int. Sec.: Isabel do Prado.

Pro-Matre — Address: Avenida Venezuela — Rio.

President: Stella de Carvalho Guerra Duval.

Associação Nacional de Enfermeiras Diplomadas Brasileiras (Trained Nurses) — Address: Avenida Ruy Barbosa 12.

President: Edith Fraenkel.

Liga Eleitoral Independente — Independent Voters' League — National same address as Federation — O mesmo endereço que a Federação.

President: Maria Sabina de Albuquerque.

Federal District Branch — Same address. Secção do Rio de Janeiro: mesmo endereço.

President: Dra. Luisa Sapienza.

que, Heloisa Rocha, Anna Amelia, Maria Eugénia Celso, Jeronyma Mesquita, Eugénia Hamann, Marietta Cunha, Maria Amalia Faria, Maria Esther Ramalho, Noémia Esposel e outras desenvolvem forte campanha na Constituinte, conseguindo a aprovação de todas as emendas feministas. Bertha Lutz faz parte da delegação official brasileira á Conferencia Internacional Americana de Montevideo, obtendo a acceitação de todas as propostas feministas. Edith Mendes da Gama Abreu e directoria da Federação Bahiana pelo Progresso Feminino organizam, com grande exito, a 2ª Convenção Nacional Feminista, que vota o Neo-Plano de trabalho e de organização. São eleitas as primeiras deputadas estaduaes.

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RIO GRANDE DO SUL — Rua dos Andradas, 1259 — Porto Alegre

BAHIA — Rua São João, 20 — Bahia

PERNAMBUCO — Rua Joaquim Tavora, 61-1.º e 2.º — Recife

AGENCIA:

Praça Ruy Barbosa, 27 — Santos