DUTCH SUFFRAGIST DIES

Rosa Manus Made Prisoner by Nazis in Netherlands Invasion

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—Aneta, Netherlands news agency, reported today that Rosa Manus, 60, prominent Netherlands woman suffrage leader, died May 29 as a prisoner in Germany. She was vice president of the International Federation for Woman's Suffrage in 1926.

Miss Manus was an opponent of nazism, and as president of the Amsterdam Women's Volunteer Corps was an active worker against the Netherland Nazi movement and German influence in the Netherlands. The Germans dissolved the corps after their invasion of the Netherlands and Miss Manus was arrested and sent to Germany.

Miss Manus devoted her life to the cause of women's rights and peace from the time she joined the Netherland suffragist movement in 1908.

In 1925 Miss Manus was the guest of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the Women's Conference in Washington, D.C., and the year before went with Mrs. Catt on a tour of Latin America in the interests of the Association for the Advancement of Pan-American Women.
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NEWS INDEX. Page 35, THIS:

VOL. XCI No. 30,836.

PRICE OF GASOLINE GOES UP 2 1/2 CENTS IN EAST TOMORROW

OPA Also Orders Increase of 2 Cents on Oils, Including Four of the Fuel Types.
pleased by the press and radio treatment given his visit here."

"That gave another opportunity for a demonstration by the press of cooperation with the government in time of war in and under the voluntary censorship arrangement," Mr. Early declared.

Leader Held by Nazis Dies

LONDON, June 27 (Reuter)—Rosa Manus, 60 years old, who was president of the Amsterdam Women's Volunteer Corps, which worked against the Nazis, has died in a concentration camp in Germany, according to reports received by Netherland circles in London.
Rosa Manus, 60, Dies as Captive In Nazi Camp

Dutch Leader for Woman Suffrage Seized in '41: Often Visited America

LONDON, June 27 (AP) — Aneta Manus, 60, Dutch women's suffrage leader, died on May 29 as a prisoner in Germany. She was 60 years old. She was vice-president of the Netherlands Society for Woman's Suffrage in 1928.

Taken Prisoner Last Year

Miss Manus, who began her career in the feminist movement in Amsterdam in 1893 when she was twenty-four years old, was taken prisoner by the Nazis on Aug. 19. She spent a year in prison for her activities. She died May 29.

The former prisoner had been in poor health since being released from prison. She had been under arrest since the Nazis invaded the Low Countries in the spring of 1940.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of 120 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y., American suffrage leader, was her closest friend in this country. On her numerous trips to America Miss Manus, the daughter of Henry Philip Manus, a prosperous Amsterdam importer, left her home to visit Mrs. Catt's home.

Miss Manus made a special trip to America to observe Mrs. Catt's 90th birthday on Jan. 2, 1938. While here she addressed the American Jewish Congress. In 1938, she organized the International Women's Congress at Nuremberg, Germany.

Teured Europe's Capitals

Both women made a tour of European and South American capitals, including Germany, in the early 20s and visited presidents and kings in an effort to advance the cause of peace, equal rights for women and woman suffrage. Miss Manus once said in an interview that she had worked eighteen years in the Netherlands for woman's suffrage, which was achieved in 1920.

Queen Wilhelmina decorated Miss Manus as an "outstanding citizen." After woman suffrage was granted in the Netherlands, Miss Manus was asked to place a plaque in the Netherlands Archives, a government-supported museum of collections of women's books, paintings and other work.

After the Nazis took control of the Netherlands, they asked that the work of Jewish women in the country be exterminated. This included Miss Manus. Later the entire collection was removed.

Miss Manus was first imprisoned by the Nazis at Schwerin, Germany. Several months later she was sent to a concentration camp at Dusseldorf. At her death she was in a concentration camp at Ravensbruck, Germany.
Figure Magic

20. 10.95

bathing suit of white
.. bordered
Rosa Manus, Women's Leader, Dies While Prisoner of Nazis

Miss Rosa Manus, one of Holland's most distinguished citizens and a world-known leader of the women's movement, died May 29 while a prisoner in Germany, it was reported Saturday by Anota, Netherlands news agency.

A close friend of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of 120 Paine Avenue, noted suffrage leader, Miss Manus stayed at Mrs. Catt's home on her numerous trips to this country. Her last trip to America was a special visit to observe Mrs. Catt's 80th birthday on Jan. 9, 1939. While here, she addressed the American Jewish Congress.

Both Mrs. Catt and Miss Manus made a tour of European and South American capitals, including Germany, in the early 20's, and visited presidents and kings in an effort to advance the cause of peace, equal rights for women and woman suffrage. They had been friends since 1908.

Miss Manus was first imprisoned by the Nazis at Scheveningen, Holland. Several months later she was sent to a concentration camp at Duesseldorf. At her death she was in a concentration camp at Ravensbrueck, Germany.

In 1906 Miss Manus received from Queen Wilhelmina of Holland the decoration of officer of Orange-Nassau.

In an interview in 1937 while she was visiting Mrs. Catt, Miss Manus said, "I consider to have worked so much with Mrs. Catt and under her, the most wonderful privilege of my life."

A former vice president of the International Federation for Woman Suffrage, she had devoted her life to the women's movement. Miss Manus spoke Dutch, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Swedish.
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Rosa Manus, 60, Dies as Captive In Nazi Camp

Dutch Leader for Woman Suffrage Seized in '41; Often Visited America

LONDON, June 27—Aneta, Netherlands news agency reported today that Miss Rosa Manus, woman suffrage leader, was captured by the Nazis on Aug. 19, 1941, the day before her sixtieth birthday. Although she was ill, she had been under arrest since the Nazis invaded the Low Countries in the spring of 1940.

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Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of 120 Paine Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., American suffrage leader, was her closest friend in this country. On her numerous trips to America Miss Manus, the daughter of Henry Phillip Manus, a leading Amsterdam importer of Sumatra tobacco, who died ten years ago, stayed at Mrs. Catt's home.

Miss Manus made a special trip to America to observe Mrs. Catt's eightieth birthday on Jan. 9, 1928, while here she addressed the American Jewish Congress. In 1938, she organized the International Women's Commission at Istanbul, Turkey.

Toured Europe's Capitals

Both women made a tour of European and South American capitals, including Germany, in the early 1930s and visited presidents and kings in an effort to advance the cause of peace, equal rights for women and woman suffrage. Miss Manus once said in an interview that she had worked eighteen years in the Netherlands, which was achieved in 1920.

Queen Wilhelmina decorated Miss Manus as an outstanding woman. After woman-suffrage was granted in the Netherlands, Miss Manus was asked to place in the Netherlands Arnhem, a government-supported museum, a collection of women's books, paintings and other work. After the Nazi took control of the Netherlands, they asked that the work of Jewish women in the Archives be excluded. This included Miss Manus. Later the entire collection was removed.

Miss Manus was first imprisoned by the Nazis in Scheeningen, Holland. Several months later she was sent to a concentration camp at Dusseldorf. At her death she was in a concentration camp at Ravensbruck, Germany.

Miss Perry Ensign's Bride

Special to the Herald Tribune

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 27—Miss June Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Leslie Perry, of Greenfield, N. C., and Miss Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Robinson, was married in Chapel Hill, N. C., today.

Only Woman Ever Sent to Pennsylvannia House From Chester

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD TRIBUNE

WEST CHESTER, Pa., June 27—Miss Martha G. Thomas, of Whittings, Pa., only woman ever sent to the Pennsylvania State Legislature from Chester County, died last night at Chester County Hospital, she was seventy-three years old.

Miss Thomas, who was president of the Women's Republican Club of Chester County, served in the House of Representatives in 1923-24. She was a member of the Republican State Committee and in 1926 was official hostess for the state at the Sesquicentennial celebration in Philadelphia. She was treasurer of the Chester County Council of the Girl Scouts and had been vice-chairman of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters.

The Whitford farm on which Miss Thomas lived was part of a tract which an ancestor bought from William Penn. Her father, the late Preston Thomas, was president of the National Bank of Chester County.

A graduate of Bryn Mawr College in 1893, Miss Thomas was a member of the college board of managers at the time of the World War and organized undergraduates to work on farms near West Chester.

Robinson—Hanson

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD TRIBUNE

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 27—Miss Jane Elizabeth Hanson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian M. Hanson, and Mr. Frank Austen Robinson, Jr., son of Dr. Robinson and the late Mrs. Robinson, were married here this afternoon in the Cathedral of the Incarnation by Dean George A. Robertson. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.
process) might have been, and might still be, the triumph of civilisation.
What we are confronted with today is a whole set of people who are prepared, for the sake of power, to act consistently. They are training entire countries by terrorism into an abnegation of personal responsibility which will throw all power into the hands of small groups of ruthless criminals. Most of these leaders are (as most criminals have been found to be) unskilled labourers, who neither prize nor understand the fruits of religion or art, and those of science only for technical purposes; in order to carry out their purpose of destruction. Their methods suit their aims. These men are consistent and very vigorous; their weapons are unlimited because the whole common property of the people is spent upon armaments and they are unencumbered by scruples. The Nazis have made friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness, and from their point of view with the best possible results. They have not split their forces by contradictory ideas; and the burning sincerity of their love of power may very well over-turn the whole progress of mankind.

The responsibility still lies with those who have the liberty to use creatively the gifts that the Nazis are throwing away; but we shall have to train ourselves in “sincerity and truth” as well as to prepare to fight for what we hold in trust, or we shall not be able to hold them long. The pacifists (who should be on our side — and are in fact working for our common enemies) should accept peace for what it is — a side-issue, not a goal. The goal of mankind is a free brotherhood. The Nazis have substituted another goal—slavery and hate. Free brotherhood is what we are fighting for; and we must either fight for it, or lose it.

Phyllis Bottome

IN MEMORIAM: ROSA MANUS

SURELY no other woman has been so widely known as “Rosa,” or been “Tante” to more children. A leading figure in the international women’s movement for forty years, Rosa Manus’ outstanding human sympathy and unselfishness made her an ideal leader of youth. At each Congress of the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship she would gather round her the shy and hesitant daughters and students who were to act as pages to delegates from all over the world. After half-an-hour with Rosa they were alight with enthusiasm; the long hours on their feet, the thousand odd jobs requiring endless patience, were their initiation into a new world of loyalty and service to women. She would define a feminist as one with boundless faith in women’s capacity, and ungrudging admiration for their achievements.

Twin to her feminism was her love for peace. She was not a pacifist, but a hard headed worker for the League of Nations.

I met her first at the Alliance Conference at Amsterdam in 1908. She, alone of his large family, had her father’s genius for business. She was a born organiser. As a young woman she initiated and carried through the first exhibition in the world devoted entirely to women’s work.

It was an enormous success. Held in Amsterdam, it was a revelation to men (and women) of women’s real contribution to home and country, and to the vast Dutch Empire, in education, social services, agriculture, home crafts, industry, scientific research, and art. Royalty patronised the exhibition, which actually showed a profit.

Rosa served our first great President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, with a daughter’s affection and a disciple’s faith. She accompanied her on a long tour of South America.

At our Congress at Geneva in 1920 the tide had turned; we celebrated the victory of women suffrage in twenty countries. It was a tense and anxious Congress, where our Belgian, French and German members met for the first time after the sorrows and horrors of the war. We found the German women completely ignorant of what had been done in their name.

Rosa’s constructive work for peace found an outlet when in Paris in 1926 we decided to study methods of using women’s new political power to advance the cause of peace, and of supporting the League of Nations. She organised Peace Conferences at Amsterdam and Dresden. Rosa insisted that she was “unpolitical.” It was true only in the narrowest party sense, for she had a true instinct for what was right in public affairs.

At the celebration of our 25th anniversary in Berlin in 1929 she filled the Reichstag to overflowing, so that another meeting had to be held in the vast foyer and two further overflow meetings improvised. It was she who encouraged and inspired the 2,000 students who gave a midsummer night’s pageant in the Sportspalast to our 1,000 delegates from the countries. It is a pathetic memory of republican youth, vigorous in body and mind, thirsty for new friendships. I shall never forget the sea of gay faces, the ring of fires, and the gallant torchbearers. What a bitter price we are paying now for our failure to capture and maintain that spirit.

Geneva knew Rosa Manus well. The great peace petition from all over the world, the friendly gatherings to meet the women delegates, the earnest, well-informed deputations, all gained by her hard work and boundless faith.

We met last in Denmark, in June, 1939. The shadows were falling very fast. The women of 21 countries meeting there realised that war was inevitable; only some of the English there hoped, against all the facts, for peace. Rosa had no illusions; she could have sought safety to continue her work in Britain or the new world, but she was Dutch and a patriot. Last autumn she was imprisoned. Months of silence were broken by the news that she was in a concentration camp. On 29th April her brave spirit passed on. She craved for affection, and gave affection generously. She died, how we do not know, in exile.

Margery Corbett-Ashby
RITA DEWAR
and Radio Monitoring

"MADAGASCAR is being taken over by the British. Pay particular attention to all Vichy and Paris broadcasts," says the Notice Board. But that was the day before yesterday. Yesterday it was: "Mexico declaring war on Germany. Find a Mexican station." Today it is: "Commando raids on France! Anglo-Soviet Treaty! Pick up all comments from Germany, Italy, Japan." Tomorrow? We listen to the world talking. English, Russian, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Czech; from Moscow and Leningrad; from Paris and Vichy; from Berlin, Prague, Rome, Tokyo, Ankara, Delhi . . . All day and throughout the night we sit over our sets, turn the knobs, listen. Air-raids, battles, statesmen's speeches, heroic exploits, executions, treaties, advances and retreats, beleaguered cities . . . in one word, NEWS.

This is newspaper Radio Monitoring. Well, it will perhaps give you half an idea of the job; the anxious waiting for war communiqués; the hectic rush to be first with the news; the long and, I must confess, wearisome dictation-speed reports from official agencies. For since the withdrawal of foreign correspondents from many parts of the world the News Agencies and national newspapers have had to fall back on the wireless for information on the march of events. The work involves irregular hours and requires a certain toughness of the nervous system. Stations close down; new ones open; wave-lengths are changed; transmission times are altered; but the schedule must be up-to-date. So often we sit for hours searching for new stations and checking up on transmission times. Apart from a wide knowledge of languages, one needs also to be able to sift the wheat from the plentiful chaff, to be quick in changing from one station to the other, to combine accuracy with speed, taking down the items and rapidly translating them into English whilst transmitting them to Head Office with the least possible delay.

In such an atmosphere of nervous strain tempers do sometimes become a little frayed, particularly at night or early in the morning, when the number of several sets going at once begins to pall! However, one gets to know people pretty well, working together through the long night hours, eating together, sleeping when our shift is over and rousing in the small hours, sleepy and unwashed to take over again. So we manage to rub along without too many outbursts, in spite of the notorious temperaments of Continentalers of which the bulk of our staff is composed. Moreover there is a fascination about the work. One never knows when something big may break. Sometimes H.O. chides us: "Our competitors have brought in Moscow's broadcast to Frau Emily in Breden; why did not we pick it up?" Then an occasional pat on the back, such as: "Excellent coverage of Stalin speech. Twenty minutes ahead of everybody else. Congratulations."

Yes, one does tend to become a little hard-boiled. The assault on Sebastopol and its heroic defence; executions in Prague; sabotage in Occupied Europe; terrorism and repression; the occupation of the Aegean; War Communiqués from Moscow, Berlin, Chungking, Tokyo, New Delhi, to us it all means news, headlines, stop-press paragraphs, and the realities behind are inclined to escape us. Setting aside all personal feelings, inclinations, we listen to history in the making and record it as faithfully as we can.

ANNE CATON
and Homes for the Aged Poor

Of all the trials which confront those of advancing years, increasing infirmity, loneliness and hardship, the most distressing thought is that their ultimate fate will be the institution. Although some local authorities have done something to supply cheerful homes where old people can be happy, there are too many grim prison-like buildings surviving. The care of the old in these cheerless places is not even cheap. Before the War the average cost was approximately 25s. od. Now it is greatly increased. In the provision of informal comfortable homes for the aged, we are much less advanced in Britain than are many other countries. Yet, owing to the reduction of our birthrate, the proportion of old to young will increase sharply in the near future. It is said that by 1970 the number of those over 65 will equal those under 15. There are many old people now who have no younger members of the family to care for them, there will soon be many more. The need for suitable Homes is already great. It is often said that the old do not want to go into Homes, and that is certainly true of the able-bodied who can care for themselves; but case work organisations know well the plight of those who can no longer do so, and who have no one to help them. In too many cases, the alternatives confronting the friendless old person are neglect and hardship or the institution.

The condition of the aged is a perennial problem about which many of us did not think very much until war conditions forced us to do so. During raids old and feeble people spent night after night in crowded and airless shelters; their state of exhaustion and racking coughs made it seem unlikely that they could long survive. Still worse was the position of friendless old people, too infirm to reach a shelter, who were left alone in basements, dazed with fear, during heavy bombardment. There were others who "took it" as well as the young.

Unhappily facilities for the evacuation of the aged during raids were almost non-existent, unless they could supply an address in a safe area to which they could go. The few who were in this happy position, were provided with fares and billeting allowances. The more infirm were the most difficult of all to remove to safety, and many of those who succeeded in being evacuated from hospitals found themselves in institutions in remote parts of the country, far from their friends.

The National Council of Social Service set up in 1940 a Committee (of which the present writer is a member) to consider the problems of the aged. Amongst other activities, advice is given to organisations contemplating the setting up of Homes for old people.

At a Conference held in October, 1941, under the auspices of the National Council of Social Service, Lord Soulbury, the Chairman of the Assistance Board, announced that supplementary pensions (to an amount making the total income £30. 0d. a week) would be available for certain
To Change the Subject:

Rosa Manus, Torchbearer for Freedom

By Jessie Ash Arndt

A few weeks ago, there appeared in American newspapers a London dispatch: “Aneta, Netherlands News Agency, reported today that Rosa Manus, 60, prominent Netherlands woman suffrage leader, died May 29 as a prisoner in Germany. She was Vice-President of the International Federation for Woman’s Suffrage in 1936.”

As I read it I recalled Rosa Manus as a guest at the home of another veteran of the woman’s movement, Carrie Chapman Catt, in New Rochelle, N.Y., seven or perhaps eight years ago.

She had made other visits to America and to Mrs. Catt. Their friendship symbolized the work for the common good of mankind and womankind which knows no boundaries of race or nationality. Both had dedicated their lives to the cause of equality and justice for women of all lands and to the cause of peace. Each, after years of struggle in the face of the opposition, criticism and derision to which the woman suffrage movement and its supporters were long subjected, stood as an honored citizen in her own country and one whose work had gained international recognition. Neither was resting on well-earned laurels. A life consecrated to a just cause is reflected in unremitting work for the prosperity of that cause to which it is dedicated, and such were the lives of these two women. Their conversations were on international affairs—ways and means of helping those who were already feeling the Nazi heel, and of promoting better understanding among nations.

Miss Manus returned to the Netherlands and it was not many months before hundreds of German Jews fled there for refuge. She worked tirelessly to aid them. She also kept in touch with friends in the United States and one knew in talking to American workers in the woman’s movement that warm ties bound them to women like Miss Manus in the countries of Europe.

When the Netherlands was invaded and occupied, friends in the United States were concerned for Miss Manus because her service to others had made her a conspicuous figure in her country and prominent persons were likely to be those selected by the Nazis on whom to inflict their harshest measures.

Some years before, an archives building was erected in Amsterdam for the keeping of records, and the men in charge offered a place in it for Women’s Archives. An important Archives Committee was therefore established with Rosa Manus at its head. This Committee had written to all countries of the world where there had been a woman’s movement and endeavored to collect books, manuscripts, and records of things that had affected it since it first began in Europe in the eleventh century. A valuable collection had already been assembled.

No sooner were the Nazis in possession of the Netherlands than they asked the Archives Committee to dismiss from its membership all Jews. This the Committee refused to do as its most important member was Miss Manus, a Jewess. As a result, the Germans dissolved the organization, entered the place, gathered all of the material in it, including the private correspondence, and took it away. It is not known whether the material has been burned or deposited somewhere with the possibility that it may some time be restored. It is generally supposed, however, that all of the really valuable records have been destroyed.

Miss Manus had been for some years, an officer of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. She was President of the Amsterdam Woman’s Volunteer Corps which cared for soldiers and refugees, and had received from Queen Wilhelmina a decoration for her work.

When she was arrested, some time between Aug. 10 and Aug. 14 of last year, she left on her desk an unfinished letter to Mrs. Catt, which reached her some weeks later, sent via Switzerland by Miss Manus’ sister. In it there were no allusions to the Nazis’ coming to take her as they had given no hint of their intention in that direction until they were at the door. With many others, she was taken to a seashore hotel in the Netherlands, where she was kept for a month before being taken to Germany. It was not known where she was until she wrote from there asking for a little money with which to buy some clothing. She said she could write an acknowledgment when she received the money, and she did. She then said that she had been promised she might write once a month to her sister, but no further news came from her. She was, therefore, a German prisoner for nearly 10 months without communication with any outside person.

She was not guilty of any crime, even according to the distorted Nazi view, except that of being a Jewess and a prominent worker for women’s rights. She was one of many taken as hostages to a country where Nazi men as well as women bend under the weight of a relentless monster they themselves have set up—a woman whose name will be recorded with those of the martyrs of this day.
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Rochester, N.Y.
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