

Press Kit

A WORLDwrite Production



Sylvia Pankhurst

Everything is Possible

Press Release

WORLDwrite, known for its unique School of Citizen TV and myth busting documentaries, has released its latest film, Sylvia Pankhurst: Everything is Possible to great acclaim.

Helen Pankhurst, Sylvia Pankhurst's granddaughter said: "Brilliant film - I've read and seen a lot about Sylvia - this ranks way up there! Many thanks for bringing my grandmother to life in this way - focussing on the important, i.e. the issues and not on the trivia!"

In feature length essay form, the documentary chronicles Sylvia Pankhurst's inspiring life as suffragette and revolutionary. Aspiring young filmmakers worked with industry professionals to research, film and produce this in depth epic. Packed with facts from primary sources, rare images from museums and archives, interviews with historians and compelling testimony from Sylvia's son Richard Pankhurst and his wife Rita, the impact of an extraordinary woman unfolds.

Reviewing the film Tim Black from the online magazine Spiked commented:

"There's no doubting that Sylvia Pankhurst: Everything is Possible is splendidly edifying stuff. An impressive amount of research, evident in the commentary, is spliced with fascinating interviews. But what really lends the piece its force is the extent to which it offers up striking contrasts with the present. Sylvia's life story transcends its status as biography and becomes something universal, too."

Sylvia Pankhurst was imprisoned more than any other suffragette for her tireless campaigning and unlike her mother Emmeline and sister Christabel, who dropped the fight for votes for women to support the war effort, Sylvia refused to sacrifice the fight for universal suffrage until it was won. Her opposition to the war and her internationalism were and remain exemplary and her bravery in fighting for equality and opposing all misanthropic trends puts her, as one interviewee we filmed put it, 'up there with the angels.'

Ceri Dingle, WORLDwrite's Director says: "Sylvia Pankhurst's story is hugely significant for the contemporary period as she exemplifies an understanding of politics we urgently need to rekindle. Unlike today's degraded view of politics which encompasses everything from what we eat to recycling, for Sylvia politics meant tackling the big picture, refusing to bow to fate and taking control of our own destiny."

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Notes to editors:

WORLDwrite is a registered charity, no. 1060869. The charity has an open door policy and encourages all-comers to get involved and recognise there are no limits to what's possible. WORLDwrite runs the award winning online Citizen TV channel that champions quality citizen reporting and provides free film training to make this possible. For more general information, please visit: www.worldwrite.org.uk & www.worldbytes.org

Synopses

Synopsis (50 words)

Filmed in the East End of London and beyond, the film traces the context, campaigns and political impact of suffragette and revolutionary Sylvia Pankhurst. With unique testimony from Sylvia's son Richard Pankhurst and his wife Rita we learn of her imprisonment, opposition to war, internationalism and why she's so inspiring.

Synopsis (100 words)

In essay form, the film traces the context, campaigns and political impact of inspiring suffragette and revolutionary Sylvia Pankhurst. It features rare archive imagery and unique testimony from Sylvia's son Richard Pankhurst and his wife Rita. Sylvia Pankhurst was imprisoned more than any other suffragette for her campaigning and unlike her mother Emmeline and sister Christabel, who dropped demands for votes for women to support the war effort, Sylvia fought for universal suffrage until it was won. Her opposition to war, internationalism and bravery in opposing all misanthropic trends puts her, as one interviewee says, 'up there with the angels.'



Synopsis (500 words)

Sylvia Pankhurst: Everything is possible, is a feature length documentary which, in essay form, traces the context, campaigns and political impact of inspiring suffragette and revolutionary Sylvia Pankhurst. The film includes exclusive testimony from Sylvia's son Richard Pankhurst and his wife Rita as well as interviews with key writers, suffrage historians, archivists and academics. Rare archive footage, photographs, excerpts from security files held on her and illuminating suffrage memorabilia are interwoven to bring alive the life and times of a heroine deserving of far greater recognition.

Over 100 volunteers were involved in making this documentary. The more they researched the more hidden tales they uncovered. Sylvia, for example, set up a people's army in the East End of London to deal with police brutality along the lines of James Connolly's Irish Citizens Army. She exposed the executions ordered by British army officers of over 37,900 British army conscripts covered up by the government. Sylvia led deputations of pauperised working women and the elderly to parliament, helped establish Hands off Russia committees after the Russian revolution and established the first Communist party in Britain. Her paper The Woman's Dreadnought, which became The Workers' Dreadnought, commissioned the first black journalist, survived attempts to shut it down and featured articles no one else would print such as army officer Siegfried Sassoon's A Soldier's Declaration opposing the war. Unlike her mother Emmeline and sister Christabel who supported a limited franchise for upper class women and dropped the fight for votes for women to support and recruit for the First World War, Sylvia refused to sacrifice the fight for universal suffrage until it was won. The breadth of Sylvia's campaigning and her efforts to assist working class women were extraordinary. During the war she established the first cost price restaurants and nurseries in the East End, set up local toy factories to provide women a decent wage and fought for equal pay in the face of unsympathetic trade unions.

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Sylvia Pankhurst: Everything is Possible

Synopsis (500 words)



Her opposition to the war and her internationalism were and remain exemplary. With her partner Silvio Corio she commissioned the first anti-war memorial, known as the stone bomb, which still stands today in Woodford, the constituency which hosts a statue of its most famous MP Winston Churchill, a warmonger who vehemently opposed votes for women.

Sylvia's indefatigable efforts and relentless drive for social change led to her being imprisoned more than any other suffragette. Serious political conviction, she shows us, cannot be quashed by brutal state repression. She believed in abundance for all and opposed every misanthropic trend of the day. Her unique contribution in mobilising the working class to lead the fight for democratic rights puts her as one interviewee in the film says, 'up there with the angels.'

Towards the end of her life Sylvia's political campaigning focussed on support for anti colonial struggles and liberation for Black Africa and she died and was buried in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia in 1960. The tributes at her funeral we learn, came from everywhere except Britain.



Reviews & Comments

This film is yet to premiere in the UK and globally. It was screened for contributors, supporters and crew members at the Museum of London in January 2011 and is available on DVD PAL or NTSC (All Regions).

Below is a small collection of the comments already received on the film:

“Brilliant film – I’ve read and seen a lot about Sylvia – this ranks way up there! Many thanks for bringing my grandmother to life in this way – focussing on the important, i.e. the issues and not on the trivia!” Helen Pankhurst, granddaughter of Sylvia Pankhurst

“This documentary lifts the lid on an inspiring individual and fighting times – now all too easily forgotten – for the benefit of a new generation. It is an ideal device for introducing Sociology, Politics, History, Communications and Cultural Studies students to the ideologies and history of British politics and the suffrage movement in the early twentieth century.”

Dr Graham Barnfield, University of East London

“This film is fresh, original and very well researched. Material has been gleaned from a careful selection of sources and the historical content is carried chronologically by a series of well-directed interviews with experts including Suffrage scholar Mary Davis, the Museum of London’s Beverley Cook, Sylvia Pankhurst’s son Dr Richard Pankhurst and his wife Rita. Historical and political contexts are well explained, and interspersed with newsreel footage and strong images. A roundly-constructed and fascinating insight into Sylvia Pankhurst’s life and times, this film is highly recommended viewing.” Susan Homewood, Editor, SylviaPankhurst.com

“This film is a wonderful reminder of Sylvia Pankhurst’s struggle for human liberation. It reveals the power and potency of individual bravery, collective spirit and intellectual curiosity that needs, more than ever, to be remembered and revered. The story of Sylvia Pankhurst is a heroic one and this film proves that her actions need to be considered and debated for historical as well as contemporary reasons. The film is heart-warming, fascinating and – the biggest compliment of all – makes you think.” Austin Williams, Writer, Author & Director Future Cities Project

“Fantastic film. I learned so much about somebody who played such an important role in making history. Not just a biopic, either, it really went into the reasons behind history.”

Timandra Harkness, Writer, Comedian & Film maker

“A refreshing documentary which not only seeks to educate and inform, but inspire the viewer as well. The film liberates its subject from the turgid pieties of ‘We Should Remember’ by bravely and intelligently arguing why ‘We Should Care’. It’s rare to find a programme that will bring history to life with such urgency while challenging a few of your own preconceptions. A must see for teachers and students alike, and required viewing for a fair few TV producers as well.”

David Bowden, TV columnist

“Sylvia Pankhurst, Everything is Possible is a rare breed of film in managing to be as spine tingling as it is educational. At a time when the possibility of changing society for the better seems impossible, the story of Pankhurst is a much needed reminder of why trying to, no matter what the odds look like, is so important.” Suzy Dean, Writer, Journalist & Radio Five Live Forum Panellist

Production Information

This film was produced by WORLDwrite.

WORLDwrite is a UK based education charity. Charity Registration Number: 1060869

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Rita Pankhurst, daughter in law of Sylvia Pankhurst, librarian

Beverley Cook, Curator, Social History, Museum of London

Mary Davis, Historian, Lecturer & Author of Sylvia Pankhurst: A life in Radical Politics

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Frankie Colclough, Landord, The Eleanor Arms

Linda Perham, Former Councillor & Mayor of Redbridge

Presenters



Saleha Ali (left),
Alexandra Jordan
Dan Clayton

Film Tutors

Andy Hirst, Balint Tusor and Ian Foster

Production Information

The making of this film was a truly collective effort involving numerous young crew members.

Crew



Aare Toomist
Achmad Sirman
Adam Field
Adelah Bilal
Adeline Royal Kaminiski
Alexandra Isaacs
Alexandra Jordan
Alice Russell
Allya Davidson
Amelie Boehm
Anita Johnson
Aurora Martinez Cuellar
Barbara Evans
Bento Silva
Camille Nedele Lucas
Carol Dodsworth
Charles Claydon
Christelle Garnier
Christina Frimpong
Clare Callan
Colin Streater
Demi Pham
Drea Davila
Elam Forrester
Eliana Capitani
Flora Desponts
Federica Nocera

Gemma Clarke
Gemma Rawlins
Gemma Suyat
Grace Adeyemi
Graham Manson
Hanna Knowlton
Harryet Belwood-Howard
Heena Battiwala
Helder Costa
Ilze Nagle
Jenna Dobson
Joana Ferreira
Joanna Krzyzewska
Joey Bertran
Ka Wai Choy
Karen McCallion
Kate Kelly
Katja Reinhardt
Kemi Ani-Agbaje
Keziah Mastin
Kieran Ahern
Kranthi Dapuri
Lara Akinawo
Lauren Boyle
Lucy Cranwell-Ward
Lynda Brewer
Louise Stinchcombe
Madelynne Crombie

Marie Sandrine-Dodo
Marie Straker
Marisa Pereira
Mei Leng Yew
Michael Bates
Michelle Brien
Naomi Lamb
Natasha Lewis
Nathaniel George
Olabisi Onihide
Olivia Cui
Omair Siddiqi
Orlando Robinson
Polly Gannaway
Rachel Quinsee
Rebecca Leake
Richard Wilson
Robert Bertrand
Ruje Yasmin
Sally Preston
Saria Khalifa
Serena Monaco
Shafia Mirza
Sophie Ezzidio
Tiku Lisulo
Victoria Kehinde
Xiaoqi Pan
Zoe Harris

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Sponsors:

Heritage Lottery Fund (left); Bloomberg; City Bridge Trust; Esmee Fairbairn Foundation; Trust for London.



Background: Sylvia Pankhurst, 1882 – 1960

Estelle Sylvia Pankhurst, was born into a family of middle class, radical socialists in Manchester. She trained as an artist, but at the age of twenty, decided to focus her attention on political agitation for votes for women. She was the daughter of suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst and sister of Christabel Pankhurst, both of whom are memorialized outside parliament for their contribution to the fight for 'votes for women' in the early 1900s. Sylvia Pankhurst, by contrast, was a thorn in the side of the British establishment and as the 'less acceptable face' of the fight for women's emancipation her role is often underestimated. She focussed many of her activities in the East End of London. She set up a people's army to deal with police brutality along the lines of James Connolly's Irish Citizens Army. She backed families left to starve during World War One and campaigned for the release of imprisoned war resisters. Sylvia led deputations of pauperised working women and the elderly to parliament and helped to establish the Hands Off Russia committee after the Russian revolution; all while writing for her newspaper, the Dreadnought. Unlike her mother Emmeline and sister Christabel who dropped the fight for votes for women to support the war effort, Sylvia refused to sacrifice the fight for universal suffrage until it was won.



All archive photographs courtesy of the Museum of London

Sylvia's father Richard Marsden Pankhurst was a committed socialist and a staunch advocate of women's suffrage, having drafted an amendment to the Municipal Franchise Act (1869) that resulted in unmarried women householders being allowed to vote in local elections. Her mother Emmeline Pankhurst, led the WSPU, (Women's Social and Political Union), Britain's largest militant suffrage organisation in the early 1900s, making the question of female enfranchisement one of the most widely discussed issues in Britain. Even as youngsters, Sylvia and her two sisters were expected to help their parents organise meetings or "salons". In the 1890s, the Pankhurst home became a meeting place for intellectuals and activists from around the world – socialists, anarchists, radicals, republicans, atheists and freethinkers all congregated at the Pankhurst residence first in Manchester and later in London. Regular visitors to the house included Keir Hardie, Scottish socialist, leader of the Independent Labour Party and a close friend of Sylvia; the revolutionary artist and founder of the Socialist League, William Morris; Annie Besant, leader of the London match girls' strike, freethinker, birth control advocate and sexual radical; Harriot Stanton Blatch, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, women's rights activist and prominent member of the Women's Franchise League and a close friend of Sylvia. Sylvia was particularly fascinated with Louise Michel, a leader of the 1871 Paris Commune and a regular at her family home. Her father's political vision and this atmosphere encouraged Sylvia's participation in the suffragette movement and in politics more broadly.

Until this time, agitation for female suffrage was still quite disparate and largely absent from public discussion. In 1903, as a young art student, having returned from a study trip to Venice, Sylvia was volunteered by her mother to decorate the Independent Labour Party's (ILP) newly-built Pankhurst Hall in north Manchester, named in memory of her father. With only three weeks to complete it, Sylvia quickly began work embellishing the interior with fruit and flower designs and inspiring quotes from Shelley. While decorating the building, she learned that women were not permitted to join this particular branch of the ILP and the building would be for men only. Such discrimination against women in a building not only decorated by a woman but also named in honour of a chief advocate of women's emancipation, left the Pankhurst family disgusted and in the same year, they founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) to campaign for votes for women.

In 1904 Sylvia won a prestigious Royal College of Art scholarship and moved to London. As honorary secretary of the London-based national committee of the WSPU, Sylvia spent her early years in London trying to rouse the capital in support of the movement. By 1906, Sylvia began to work full-time for the WSPU, having decided to put her art on the back burner and as a suffragette, Sylvia was imprisoned and force-fed more than any other activist. Along with other members sent to help her in her work, Sylvia organised what became known as the first "Women's Parliament" in Caxton hall in February 1906. The hall was to host numerous subsequent similar events often organised to coincide with the opening of parliament or parliamentary debates. These would be followed by marches on parliament to demand the vote. Most resulted in violent clashes with the

police and imprisonment for many of the women involved. The first meeting was attended by no less than 700 women and among them 400 poor women came from the East End whom Sylvia had organised to be brought by train to Central London.



With the election of the Liberal government in 1906, the Pankhursts moved to London to confront the government and rally the capital for the cause.

In addition to campaigning against the governing party's candidates at elections, on Christabel's instructions, the WSPU adopted an older radical tradition of direct attacks on the property of male members of the ruling class. This included window smashing and arson attacks to try and force the government to introduce suffrage legislation. Women stormed parliament, disrupted meetings, chained themselves to railings and heckled speakers.

There can be no doubt that the use of direct action gave the movement much-needed publicity and put votes for women on the political agenda. Resistance to police arrest, damage to the property of the rich, bombings, imprisonment and hunger strikes demonstrated a new level of struggle and refusal to accept the status quo. However, despite the courage it represented, this vibrant movement was not without its political weaknesses. As Sylvia observed, the insurrectionary methods were being used for limited goals rather than for the full and unqualified emancipation of women. The WSPU wanted votes for women on the same basis as men, but 42 percent of men still didn't have the vote at the beginning of the 20th century, so such a demand excluded many working class women and men. Many working women, especially in Lancashire and Cheshire where most women trade unionists were organised in the mills, wanted working class suffrage and not just a vote for the 'ladies'. But both Emmeline and Christabel saw the mass of working women as useful only in providing numbers for the movement and argued that otherwise they represented the weakest of the sex and would be of little use to the struggle given their lack of status and education. In arguing the merits of exclusive membership to the WSPU with Sylvia, Christabel said: "Surely it is a mistake to use the weakest for the struggle! We want picked women, the very strongest and the most intelligent!"¹ Sylvia also had misgivings about the strategy of individual acts of militancy as this allowed women to be picked off one by one. Sylvia believed that the movement required a broader and more popular base than the focus on upper class women and limited suffrage envisioned by her sister and mother. She saw the answer in the East End of London, which she said constituted, "the greatest homogeneous working-class area accessible to the House of Commons by popular demonstrations". Moreover, the emergence of a women's movement amid that "great abyss of poverty" would, she felt, be "a call and a rallying cry to the rise of similar movements in all parts of the country".² She also felt "the existence of a

strong, self-reliant movement amongst working women would be the greatest aid in safeguarding their rights in the day of settlement.”³ To put her ideas into practice, in 1912 with the help of friend and fellow suffragette Zellie Emerson, she established a WSPU branch in Bow, in East London. Although at the time Sylvia’s mother, Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst, did not deem Sylvia’s vision for the campaign appropriate, Sylvia’s activities in London and especially her work in the East End were to prove pivotal.

In the run up to the First World War, the wave of strikes dubbed the ‘Great Unrest’ brought matters to a head for Sylvia. In the period from 1910-1914, Britain experienced some of the most militant and widespread industrial conflict in its history. Emmeline and Christabel were unsympathetic to the strikers arguing these men, who already had the vote, should use it rather than take strike action. This was in stark contrast to the approach that Sylvia took on the matter. Increasingly at odds with her mother and sister, after speaking at the Royal Albert Hall in 1913 on a platform alongside James Connolly to demand the release of trade union leader Jim Larkin and in support of the locked out Dublin workers, they expelled her from the WSPU. Within weeks of her expulsion, and with the help of sympathizers from the WSPU, she founded the East London Federation of Suffragettes (ELFS), aimed at organising working women and men in a campaign to win the vote and improve the lives of East End residents. She launched a weekly paper called *The Woman’s Dreadnought* (later *The Workers’ Dreadnought*) which she saw as “...a medium through which working women, however unlettered, might express themselves, and find their interests defended.”⁴ *The Woman’s Dreadnought* gained a reputation as an open, broad paper, attempting to offer basic socialist education; practical advice on all sorts of things from dealing with bailiffs to organising rent strikes; agitation for women’s rights, for the vote, equal pay and an end to the “sweating trades”. It provided detailed reports on events in parliament and covered international issues. In 1915-16 it ran articles highlighting the plight of interned Germans. In 1916, it gave extensive coverage to the Easter Rising and Irish liberation and in 1917, Siegfried Sassoon chose the *Dreadnought* to first publish his famous statement opposing the war.

Sylvia showed tremendous courage in publishing views and ideas that landed her with raids, bans and arrest. Increasingly the paper carried articles and reprints of works by most of the leading socialists and revolutionaries. Lenin, Luxemburg and Trotsky can all be found in the pages of the *Dreadnought* alongside extensive coverage of the Russian Revolution for which she rallied support in the East End. At the end of the war, the ELFS headquarters on Old Ford Road served as the People’s Russian Information Bureau, an important centre for supporting the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution of which Sylvia wrote: “The Russian problem is our problem: it is simply whether the people understand Socialism and whether they desire it...Meanwhile, our eager hopes are for the speedy success of the Bolsheviks of Russia: may they open the door which leads to freedom for the people of all lands.”⁵ Sylvia’s campaigning in the East End in support of Soviet Russia, did have a practical effect and paved the way for the refusal of dock workers to load munitions onto the *Jolly George*, a ship transporting weapons to the Polish front to crush the revolution.

Unlike her mother and sister, Sylvia did not see the right to vote as an end in itself. The movement she built in the East End was according to Sylvia “not merely for votes but towards an egalitarian society - an effort to awaken the women submerged in poverty to struggle for better social conditions and bring them into line with the most advanced sections of the movement of the awakened proletariat.” She had no doubts that the emancipation of working women would be an act of self-emancipation and no middle class woman could do it for them. Sylvia’s tireless political work in the East End led to a vital meeting with Herbert Asquith, the Liberal Prime Minister who for the first time agreed to meet and speak with a delegation of working class women (from the ELFS). Recently released from prison in 1914, Sylvia threatened an indefinite hunger and thirst strike unless the Prime Minister agreed to meet the delegation. When they met the Prime Minister, they demanded an end to low pay and sweated labour, spoke out against the degradation and humiliation of the hated Poor Law and expressed their concern for the plight of unmarried women and the welfare of mothers and babies. They saw the vote as a means of securing economic and social changes which could transform their lives. At the conclusion of the meeting, Asquith remarked, “I have listened with the greatest interest...if [women’s suffrage] has to come, we must face it boldly”.⁶

By August 1914 the gulf between Sylvia and her mother and sister widened dramatically as Britain entered the war. Sylvia opposed the war while Emmeline and Christabel organised the WSPU behind the British war effort. They dropped the campaign for the vote, renamed their paper ‘Britannia’ and took to the streets handing out white feathers, a symbol of cowardice, to men not wearing uniform. From radical arsonists to patriotism personified, Emmeline and Christabel called for conscription to fight the “German Peril” - a year before it was introduced. Sylvia saw it as an imperialist war fought for material gains for an elite who could not even offer democracy or decent living standards back home. Sylvia defended the British Germans who were branded enemy aliens after the sinking of the *Luistiana* liner by German ships. When the Home Office, issued guidelines for the internment of all German men residing on British shores and the repatriation of their families to the Isle of Man, Sylvia fiercely defended her German peers noting that ‘in all the belligerent countries the same cruel hardships were falling upon people equally defenceless, equally innocent of their cause.’⁷ In her newspaper, she disclosed the executions ordered by British army chiefs of over 37,900 British conscripts, a figure covered up by the government as well as campaigning tirelessly for the release of war resisters who were imprisoned and treated with great brutality for their opposition.

At a practical level in the East End, Sylvia organised numerous social programmes to alleviate some of the worst effects of the war. In her book *The Home Front* on page after page she recounts stories of women trying to feed half a dozen children on a pound a week or less; children crying with hunger and suffering from the illnesses of malnutrition and early death in dark little hovels without food or warmth. She wrote, “their desperation matches the desolation of the trenches...” With the help of local women, she set up day-care centres, nurseries, communal

restaurants, baby clinics and cooperative toy, boot and garment factories. Sylvia's work in this regard was not that of a 'Lady Bountiful', unlike much of the relief work of the time. It was an attempt to galvanise the masses to take matters into their own hands in the most adverse circumstances and make it possible for women to be politically active. On marches and demonstrations for a woman's right to vote, for equal pay for equal work and an end to the 'sweated trades', Sylvia and the ELFS were able to mobilise thousands of women and men.

At a time when the eugenics movement was calling for population control through the Malthusian League, Sylvia was campaigning for growth and prosperity across society. In an article outlining her vision of socialism, Sylvia wrote, "Socialism means plenty for all. We do not preach a gospel of want and scarcity, but of abundance ... We do not call for limitation of births, for penurious thrift, and self-denial. We call for a great production that will supply all, and more than all the people can consume."⁸

In January 1918, the government conceded the vote for propertied women over 30. Under this new Act, between four to six million women out of a total of more than thirteen million were eligible to vote. Sylvia said, "The adult sons of the household will go to the poll; the adult daughters will be debarred."⁹ As she saw it, the Act failed to break down old class barriers and kept checks in place to prevent the will of the majority. Although under this new Act, Sylvia was now eligible to vote, she did not do so as she felt that the new Act '[did] not remove the sex disability'.¹⁰ Moreover she grew increasingly critical of the parliamentary system itself, which, built on a system of privilege she doubted would ever be capable of establishing full equality. Universal enfranchisement for all women and men over 21, was not granted until 1928.

Sylvia's internationalism and understanding that to win formal political equality required supporting social equality, informed her political activities throughout her life. She was one of the first activists to spell out what Mussolini represented before he came to power, to take up the cause of Ethiopia when most of the left were preoccupied with Spain and to champion anti-colonial struggles across Africa. Sylvia died in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia on 27th September, 1960.

1 Sylvia Pankhurst, *The Suffragette Movement*, (London, Virago Press Ltd., 1977), 517; 2 *Ibid*, 416; 3 *Ibid.*; 4 *zz* 525; 45 *The Workers' Dreadnought*, 17 November 1917; 6 *Ibid*, 428; 7 Sylvia Pankhurst, *The Home Front*, (London, Bury Press, reprint edition, 1987), 170; 8 *The Workers' Dreadnought*, 28 July 1923; 9 *The Workers' Dreadnought*, 16 February 1918; 10 *Ibid*