WORLD'S V.W.C.A. SUPPLEMENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS. FEBRUARY, 1923.

a new plan, marking in the position of the temple or emples within the courtyard (look out for the worship of any differing sect, e.g., in a Siva temple note especially a Visnu shrine), and also priests' houses ; guest houses ; sacred trees, if any, with broken idols under them ; tulasi plants, bilva trees ; subsidiary shrines to Hanuman, Smallpox, etc.; look round for any snake stones and the stone footprints of any saints. If it be a Jaina temple you are studying, note the presence of any Hindu gods or goddesses. If it be a Hindu temple, look out for any local deity—a famous cow, for instance, or a local guru.

Now come to the main temple, and before ascending the steps, ask permission to do so. As a matter of fact, it is a good idea never to move anywhere without asking permission twice, for that rules out the chance of mis-apprehensions. Arrived at the plinth, make a third plan on a bigger scale, marking in the position of bells, drums, rubbing-board, water-course, gods guarding doorway, gods outside shrine, gods over lintel and gods to left and right of doorway, bull and tortoise. Then move forward, being very careful, of course, that your dress does not touch anything, and that you do not get

in the way of any worshipper. Draw a diagram of the inner shrine ; for instance, in a Vaisnava temple, mark in the gods on the shelf and the objects on the shelves in front of them; in a Siva temple, show the position of the *linga* and *yoni* on the floor and gods and goddesses around the walls; and in both cases take careful note of all pictures and decora-

By this time you are probably tired out, and once you are tired, the edges of your observation are blunted; so only stay to ask the priest at what hours worship is offered to the gods, and when you may come and see it, and then go home and rest. On your second day you can arrange your visit so as to be present at either morning or evening worship. Of course, the number of times that worship is offered differs with the particular sect that you are studying, but speaking generally, the writer has found that she is more cordially welcomed at either the morning worship (about eight or nine) or the evening worship, which is offered when the first star appears, than at the midday service.

Another point : as a matter of experience, the writer has never found it answer to go on a third successive day to the same temple. Go for two successive days, if you like, and then wait a month, after which you may go again, notebook in hand, to run over your record, and you will be welcomed like an old friend.

Well, supposing you are setting out for your second day's visit, make up your mind to notice in particular ten points

How often is worship offered ?

- Who performs the worship (a priest or a layman)? In what does the worship consist, e.g., in bathing and decorating the idol, clothing or unclothing it, putting it to bed or getting up, and offering it food
- If food be offered, who eats it : laity, priest, menial, or a special class of mendicants? This point should be asked in a Jaina as well as a Hindu temple. What change does the food offered undergo? What new name is given to mark this changed food (Prasada, Nirmalya,
- What is done with the other offerings ? who removes the flowers, etc., and where they are placed? Notice any special fear of treading on them.
- What part is given to mental worship ? Is it regarded as the salt of the service, or is it ignored altogether ?

What is the ordinary worshipper allowed and not allowed to do

Who may enter the inner shrine, and what clothes does he who enters it wear ? If special clothes are donned, where are these kept

What are the rules as to appearing empty-handed before the god ? What happens to any money

the worshipper may have in his pocket, or any sweets he is holding in his hands What part are women allowed to take in the cere-

monies After you have finished your talk about what happens every day, lead the priest on to tell you about the special worship that is offered to the god :---

- On his birthday.
- During his particular month. After his return from Patala.
- When is he taken out in procession? who takes part
- in the procession? What special powers has he (if any) over sickness ? Who vows to him and how are the vows paid
- What is his relationship to rain, and what is done to
- him in time of famine ? What is his power over crops, and how are firstfruits offered ?

Gradually, as the priest talks, you will gather whether it is a god to be feared and placated, or a more human god, to be loved and brought into close contact with daily

During the month's interval that elapses before your third visit, go over all your notes with your pandits at home and collect all the legends you can about the gods in the temples you are visiting. In particular ask

Why Visnu is worshipped under the form of the Salagrama. Why Siva is represented by a linga and not an idol.

Why Brahma is never worshipped. Then, when you go back, correlate these legends to the

differing worship offered in the different temples. As yet you have asked nothing about circumambu-lation, and almost every shrine is circumambulated in a special way, some by half a circle, some by two, three or more. Notice what you may or may not tread on or over (e.g., the water-course in a Siva temple) ; between what objects you must not pass (e.g., between the linga

and the bull, unless the tortoise be present). Then you have to find out all that is done if an idol is broken or injured. Can it be repaired ? If not, where is it deposited (in the sea, or under a sacred tree)?

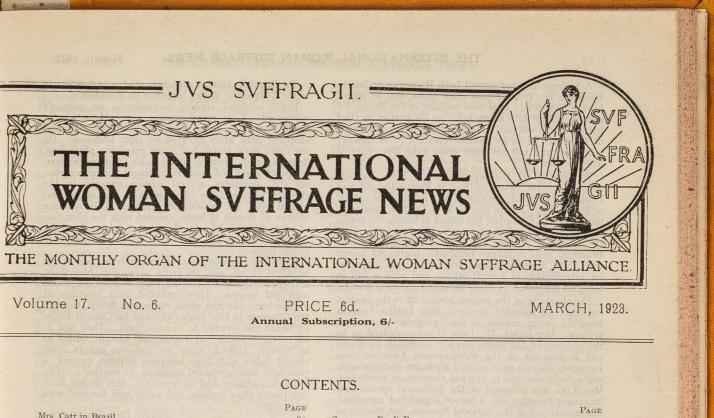
And finally, you can sit and have a long chat with the priest about all that is done when a new temple is built : how the ground is hallowed, how the foundations are laid, how idols are made, and how they are consecrated, life imparted to them, and their eyes opened (and do not forget to ask where the priest stands when the idol's eves are uncovered)

There are some very interesting facts, too, to be learnt as to how the idol is placed in position. Is it lowered through the roof, or brought through the doorway ? have suggested that you direct your catechism to the priest (poor man !), but you may find, especially in a Jaina temple, that you sometimes get more help from a layman. It not infrequently happens that the laity realize the difficulties of their religion more easily than the hierarchy

And now we must take our leave of the earnest student, who has so patiently endured all these dry lists (" in-struction sore long time he bore ! "), merely suggesting that for future study there are all the hosts of village gods and godlings, mother-goddesses, agricultural superstitions, ascetics, monasteries and nunneries, omens, funeral monuments and what not. Perhaps these are enough to begin with, and if you desire further sugges-tions, you will find a long list in the "Notes and Queries" already mentioned, and in the "Handbook " issued by the Folk-Lore Society.

One thing is certain : once you have begun to study the life and thought around you, you will never lose the habit, and some day you will realize the satisfying joy of knowing that you, even you, have on some tiny point pushed back the frontier of knowledge by tracking some unsuspected fact to its lair. Good-bye and good hunting

MARGARET STEVENSON, M.A., SC.D.



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MRS. CATT IN BRAZIL.

BRAZIL has an undying organized Woman Suffrage D Movement. A group of women, highly educated, of good families, and actuated by noble aspirations, will see that the movement does not swerve from the straight course leading to the enfranchisement of women.

Brazil sent Miss Bertha Lutz as Government delegate to the Pan-American Conference in Baltimore held last April. It was there decided to organize a Pan-American Association for the advancement of women, the object being to encourage and stimulate the organization of women in South and Central America and Mexico. The plan adopted was that of federating existing organizations of women in support of a programme for the general improvement in the educational, civil, legal, and political status of women. Constitutions were written and translated into Spanish and Portuguese, and I agreed to serve as acting President of the temporary Pan-American organization for one year. In that capacity I came to South America, accompanied by Mrs. Anita van Sennep and Miss Elizabeth Babcock, of New York, and Miss Rosa Manus, of Holland. Our first stop was Brazil, where we remained three busy weeks.

Miss Lutz had already organized a Brazilian Association for the Advancement of Women, and formed three auxiliaries. Under the auspices of this Association a Brazilian Congress of Women was organized to receive us, and opened the day following our arrival. The Governors of nine of the twenty States that compose the Republic sent official delegates. Education, organization methods, child welfare, laws for women, Pan-

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Americanism and Woman Suffrage were subjects on the programme

The best of the sessions was unquestionably the Suffrage evening, when Senator Louro Mueller, State of St. Catharina, presided. He in mentioned as a possible President of Brazil and is widely influential. He frankly espoused the cause for the first time in an eloquent address. Senator Lopes Gonçalves, who, as chairman of the committee to which the Suffrage Bill had been referred, had made a favourable report, also pledged his continued support. A prominent lawyer made a similar declaration, and two women representatives of outlying States made earnest pleas for early action.

The significance of this evening was emphasized the next day by a unique suffrage experience. The Senate has a diplomatic committee whose function it is to receive "distinguished foreigners," meaning men. For the first time these words were interpreted to include women, and we were invited to visit the Senate. The invitation was extended to the newly organized Brazilian Woman Suffrage Alliance—one result of the Congress. Vice-President Coineba and several Senators received us, and one Senator, who had graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, addressed us in English, paying fulsome compliments to the United States, women in general, and suffragists in particular. Then champagne and cakes were brought, and speedy success to our cause was proposed and drunk. The fact that I and several others drank the toast with mineral water will not delay the victory.

A Suffrage Bill has passed both Houses once, but to become a law it must pass three times, and be signed by the President. It is now pending in the Senate for second passage with a firm belief on the part of its chief friends that it will pass. The Senate, however, adjourned on December 31 for its summer vacation (it is summer here now) and will not meet again until May, when it will be taken up.

We assisted at the organization of State Suffrage Alliances in the States of Rio at Petropolis and San Paulo at its capital, the city of San Paulo. The capital of Brazil, Rio Janeiro, is a Federal District, similar to the District of Columbia, but differs in having the status of a State with representatives in the Congress. Thus Brazilian Alliance for Woman Suffrage (Allianca Brasileiro pelo Suffragio Feminino) begins its career with three State auxiliaries and committees preparing for organization in several others, and with a Bill in Congress supported by many influential political leaders.

The character of the women leaders offers the clearest assurance of ultimate success. Miss Bertha Lutz, assurance of ultimate success. Alls before that butz, a beautiful young woman, is the "propulsive force" at present. Her father, Dr. Lutz, is acknowledged to be the greatest of the many eminent Brazilian scientists, and is manager of the world-famous Oswaldo Cruz Institute, wherein experimental medicine and research, Institute, whether optimized to tropical diseases, is conducted, Miss Lutz was educated at the Sorbonne, speaks four languages fluently, and is herself a qualified naturalist. She is secretary of the National Museum, but this list of achievements does not tell the whole story. She has a winsome way of persuading people to do the right thing, and is both fearless and perennially optimistic. She is president of the new Brazilian Association for the Advancement of Women, and general secretary of the Allianca Brasileiro pelo Suffragio Feminino. I am personally indebted to Miss Lutz for interpreting all my speeches, which those who knew both languages said was a brilliant display of memory and vocabulary. The President of the Suffrage Alliance is Mme. Justo

Chermont, whose husband introduced the Suffrage Bill in the Senate. She is a handsome, charming, intelligent and exceedingly able woman. The presidents of the two outlying States are also noteworthy. Mme. Eneas Martins, president of the Petropolis branch, has seen much of the world and knows Brazilian politics thoroughly. Her husband served as Governor of the State of Para, was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador at several South American capitals. She is now a widow. She has founded a well-organized institute for the care of the poor, and is enthusiastic

energetic and optimistic—three necessities in a leader. The President of the San Paulo Alliance is Dr. Waltyria Moreira da Silva, and represents an interesting bit in Brazilian history. Revolution freed Brazil from monarchy in 1888, and in 1889-90 a Republican Assembly met to draft a republican constitution. Hon. Indio do Brazil introduced a motion to include woman suffrage in the constitution and a lively struggle followed, developing 32 supporters. Among them was the Hon. Moreira da Silva, the delegate from San Paulo. He not only earnes ly supported the proposal to give women the vote at once, but when that failed succeeded in keeping the word " male " out of the Constitution, which bases the right to vote upon "persons born or naturalized" in the country. It is therefore a controversial legal point as to whether women do not already possess the vote without further action. Signor da Silva made all his children promise to do their utmost to raise the status of women. One sister is a Bachelor of Letters and a writer. Dr. Waltyria is a lawyer in full practice, and now becomes president of a Suffrage Association to carry out her father's aim. She is engaged in writing his biography. She is an eloquent speaker, and in all regards is a remarkable young woman. She will soon be married, and may come to the Rome Congress on her wedding trip. It is a temptation to give brief accounts of other women who are officers of the new Associations, but space forbids.

The Brazilian Alliance expects to send several delegates to the Congress at Rome, including its President. Brazil contains curious contrasts in its woman's

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movement. Very many women are held in almost harem restriction, never going on the street alone, and shopping only when escorted by their husbands. On the other hand Brazil has many practising physicians, dentists, and lawyers, many able women writers, sculptors, poets and painters, a famous young aviatrice, civil engineers, several women engaged in the chemical service of the Department of Agriculture, and several who are notable in science. This advance several who are notable in science. This advance column of women at home, coupled with the liberation of women the world around, is fast breaking down the outward bondage and creating a new point of view in public opinion.

It was with genuine sorrow that we bade good-bye to beautiful Brazil, with its green mountains, blue skies, and spreading sea; its splendid, warm-hearted, hospitable men and women. They extended their greetings at Pernambuco, the first point reached in Brazil, through the Governor of that State, who sent his Chief of Police on board the steamer to express them. They saw us off on the "Andes" at Santos, and literally buried us in flowers. Indeed, when we and our escorts came aboard laden with huge bouquets without number, a passenger was overheard speaking to another : "Oh, I say, has anyone died on board ?" But we felt more like brides than corpses, and never said farewell with truer regret.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Tanuary 12, 1023.

WOMEN AND ECONOMICS.

WHEN a man is hungry he naturally thinks of food. VV Should he see no prospect of obtaining any, he thinks of it not less but more. Except in the case of the glutton or the epicure, the preoccupation with that necessary commodity is usually in inverse proportion to the means of procuring it. To put it starkly, the majority of people do not think of economics in terms of high finance, but in connection with the satisfaction of primal necessities. Probably nine-tenths, if not more, of the whole world is at any moment devoting its energies or its thought to that consideration. Man, made in the image of his Creator, obliged, willy nilly, to reflect almost entirely, not on his divine origin and des-

tiny, but on his physical needs ! It is wrong. No one will deny that it is wrong. But if we suggest-as it has begun to be suggested-that feminists are making too much of the money question, we had better take heed lest our wisdom should be that of the scribes and the Pharisees! It is true that the most highly evolved and spiritually minded men and women have ever been distinguished for their personal indifference to " the good things of this life "; but they have been equally well known for their chivalrous espousal of the cause of others. To satisfy His own hunger Christ refused to turn stones into bread, but out of compassion for the multitude he multiplied the loaves and fishes. Feminists then need not apologize for their interest in economics. It is an interest which to some inhabitant of the globe. Indeed, at this juncture it is being forced upon our attention, and it is because economics in the scientific sense has been left mainly to the experts that the system they have erected is ending in chaos. Had there been a more general and real understanding of the subject, a disposition to weigh thoughtfully all the axioms laid down in the schools, it is probable that a gradual re-adjustment would have prevented the present cataclysm. It is safe to say also that the schism in connection with equal pay would never have occurred, and that strange hybrid, the Family Endowment scheme, would not have been put forward by feminists. In my opinion every child born into the world has equal rights to the best that the com-munity can offer in food, clothing, education—from the

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kindergarten to the university-and opportunities for spiritual development, in the broadest sense of the term. I should like to make this quite clear, in order that what I say later may not be misunderstood. But to confuse this right with the question of equal pay for equal work shows a lack of understanding not only of economics, but of the real meaning of feminism.

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When Labour first formulated its demand-the Right to Work-it meant and still means the right to earn the means of subsistence. Had there been an easier way of obtaining money, the claim would probably not have been voiced—in just that way, at any rate. With women also the right to work means the right to live, and, under the peculiar circumstances, something more-the right to self-expression. Man was not made for labour any more than for the sabbath : both have been invented to suit his needs. But to do the work for which one is truly fitted is a supreme joy. It is the natural right of every human being; and any custom, law, or rule, which shuts out women from any occupation they may desire to enter is an infringement of this right. For feminists to keep this question in the forefront of their programme

is therefore a plain duty. Equal pay for equal work is the natural corollary of the right to work. Equal pay meaning, of course, what an employer would be obliged to pay for the same work if done by a man. And here it may be useful to review conditions on which wages are regulated. First let it be clearly understood that they are not determined by the number of a person's dependents. Dependents do not enter into the matter at all. Neither, as a rule, do they bear any relation to the value of the work done ; whether value is understood as inherent value, value to the employer, or value to the community. Wages are settled mainly according to (a) supply and demand, (b) the bargaining power of the worker. It would be interesting to develop this point, but as space is limited it must suffice to say that the allegation that some people are being paid for " phantom " children can be ruled out.

"But," urge the exponents of family endowment, "if wages are not paid according to the number of persons dependent on them, they ought to be." Here confusion is evidenced between the wage system and the whole economic structure of society. Indeed, the entire argument is based upon false hypotheses, as I shall

it can afford.

This is not the case. Apart altogether from the often enormous difference between the profits of the capitalist and the wages of his employees, " the actual output of industry is far below what it ought to be, and the needs of the great body of the people remain unsatisfied, not because the means of satisfying them do not exist, but because they are not properly made use of The real gravamen of the charge against our present industrial system is not that it involves an unfair distribution of the product, but that it mismanages, misdirects, and therefore unduly limits production itself." The words quoted put the position in a nutshell. They are not those of an extremist, but occur in an article by Viscount Milner, who, in the pages of The Observer, has just been reviewing the economic system. What he says has been pointed out long ago by other thinkers in this field. and if there were space to do so I should like to amplify his statement. As it is, it completely quashes the family endowment proposal, even were there no other argu-ment against it.

(2) That a private individual has a moral right to pay another not for value received, but for something quite extraneous to the matter, and to do so out of somebody else's pocket ! (3) That children would receive permanent benefit

under such a scheme.

Family endowment under the present system would not guarantee this. So long as the consumer has no control over prices or production money will continue to fluctuate in value, and what at the moment may be adequate provision for a family, may in twelve months

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be the reverse. In all probability also the scheme would result not only in an increase of marriages, but in earlier matriages. Human nature being what it is, the average man would hasten into matrimony rather than see his fellows drawing a larger income for the same job. And since the contention is that the wages bill cannot be increased, the last state would be worse than the first, as there would be more mouths to feed on the same money! A state subsidy would not improve matters, as always the tendency is to keep wages at the subsistence level. It is no argument in favour of family endowment to say that it is already in being in certain countries. Some diseases are very catching. The present system obtains throughout the world, yet it is breaking up before our eyes. Inevitably so, as all error contains within itself the seed of its own destruction.

Family endowment can be attacked on many other grounds, but there is only space to deal with two or three more. It does not touch the real crux of the problem the insecurity of any purchasing power whatsoever amongst a large section of the community. I will mention one word—unemployment !—and leave the rest to the imagination. It is another class scheme. There is no suggestion of a redistribution of the national resources; employers' profits and uncarned incomes of people without dependents are to remain intact, while wages of those in a less fortunate position are to be depleted. It is grossly anti-feminist. Under such a scheme the implication cannot be avoided that the service of motherhood " is of more value to the State than anything which can be rendered by the woman without children—otherwise why should it be paid for out of the latter's earnings? That this is the general view of society, I am aware, but if feminists believe that woman is an end in herself, and that the fruits of the spirit are incomparably greater than those of the flesh, they should endeavour to combat not strengthen this view. Shakespeare's works are the heritage of the race, but what of his physical progeny? And though not everybody is a Shakespeare, in all of us "it is the spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing."

In a short article it has been impossible to deal adequately with such a big subject as economics, but perhaps enough has been said to indicate the absolute necessity of an exhaustive inquiry into the present system before we decide to advocate any new scheme. not we shall be building upon sand, instead of laying the foundation of a better order.

M. SLIEVE MCGOWAN.

WOMEN AND POLITICS.

SHOULD like to add a few words to Miss McGowan's article on Frau Urban's attitude to women and politics.

The woman's movement in the past has been concerned, as it is now and will be in the future too, not only with changing the thought of the world but with getting that changed thought to express itself in certain clearly defined and definitely worked for changes in our

We have expressed it in the demand for the vote, for education, for the opening of opportunities to work, for reforms in laws, and others.

It is, as we know, a long and difficult task to get opinion to see, and to be willing, seeing, to make these external changes that tend to equalize our position with men's in the State, and to give us what may be termed 'rights'

But it appears to me to be a much simpler matter than it is going to be for us to discover just what is the truth about the sex differences, and the full expression of man and woman in life. It is extraordinarily difficult for most people to realize at all how heavily the power of our ordinary " thought " on men and women presses upon us. From the time we open our eyes in life it begins (really, it begins before), and that a great deal of it in the past has been heavily weighted against women

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Now we women want to keep on striking through all these conflicting thoughts and suggestions, all these assertions and counter-assertions, and find the sources of thought and power and the full truth of our beings.

In the world of science to-day we are moving from one wonderful discovery on life and power to another, and in the world of philosophic thought all big minds increasingly feel and teach the essential unity of all things. There is new realization in these fields, and the woman's movement must note the significance and meaning of these, for all these things are linked.

Our survey, if we are going to say anything worth while, must be a survey of all life made with all the available real knowledge there is, and made by minds that have developed the capacity for seeing back through externals to the real power.

The leaders in the woman's movement must all the time strike their roots deeper and deeper into all the revealed truth there is, and must send out the thought of that truth to influence external forms and systems.

The truth that emerges, as we dig deeper and deeper into the knowledge we have, seems to me clearly to show that there are no qualities and no powers of the mind and spirit that are not common to both sexes. It seems to me, therefore, neither true nor wise to suggest that there will be any "limitation" in the expression of women in politics-though there certainly would be if we all believed it and said so.

I dream sometimes of a day in which no man and no woman will think of discussing what the other can or cannot, or should or should not do, and when every human being is happily and fully expressing their own personality.

Meantime, let us be quite clear in our message to women—and tell them that their greatest duty, in whatever path of life they find themselves, as mothers or workers, in any relation or in any capacity, is to keep on asking for and taking opportunities to discover their own powers and ability, to keep on judging statements made about women in the light of their own deeper knowledge, to fight the power of suggestion that would prejudge the issue, and to realize that the world needs women and men to think out and solve every problem (they are all human problems), political and others. There is no hopeless task before us politically—or

anywhere else-if we will develop and use, every one of us, the power that is ours.

HELEN FRASER.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Women's Suffrage Rejected by One Vote.

THE Telegraph of February 3 reports that by 56 votes to 55 the second reading of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill was rejected in the Union House of Assembly to-day.

AUSTRALIA. News from Melbourne.

Mews from Melbourne. M UCH interest is being shown in Liberal circles in the formation of a Women Citizens' organization. Mrs. Blainey (formerly an active Suffrage worker in England) is hon. secretary, and has been very successful in getting up a joint meeting for the women candidates for the Federal Election (neighbourhood of Melbourne), viz., Miss Jean Daley, the official Labour candidate for Kooyong, and Mrs. Glencross, Independent candidates for Henty. This is a distinct gain—to get candidates for different Parties on to a common platform—and Mrs. Blainey is to Parties on to a common platform—and Mrs. Blainey is to be congratulated on bringing it off. Miss Daley is one of the housemaids at Queen's College,

Melbourne University. [Domestic servants in Australia take an immense interest in politics. Whenever a canvasser calls, the mistress of the house is sure to ask if he or she has seen her servant or servants, and to call these to have an interview with the canvasser if they wish it. The head of an important girls' school told the writer that during an election her maids attended the meetings of *all* the candidates, and girls' that often discussion in the servants' quarters ran so high that the voices were heard in the rest of the house. "But

I never check them," she said, " for it is so good for them to take such a keen interest in politics."—H. C. N.] Mrs. Glencross is President of the Housewives' Association, which has been carrying on a campaign for cheap sugar. She succeeded in securing a reduction of 1d. per lb. making it 5d. now.

Neither the Women Citizens' movement nor the House wives' Association have so far put forward any definite claim for women, but Mrs. Blainey is working to get the former to stand, at the very least, for Federal Equal Marriage and Divorce Laws, and for Equal Nationality Bisbt-Rights.

s. Communicated by H. C. NEWCOMB, British Dominions Women Citizens' Union. February, 1923.

GREAT BRITAIN.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. Equality in Divorce-The New Bill.

T is, of course, well known that the National Union, as such, expresses no views on the question of Divorce Reform apart from the principle of equality between the sexes which lies at the root of all the reforms for which it stands. It was, however, felt that, apart from the controversy which rages around the whole question of Divorce in this country, that the time had arrived when a short Bill dealing only with equality might well be introshort Bill dealing only with equality might well be intro-duced. Accordingly, the Equal Moral Standard Sub-Committee of the National Union Executive drafted the Committee of the National Onion Excentive anteed material Matrimonial Causes Bill, 1923, and induced several Members of Parliament to ballot for it, with the happy result that it has secured the second place in the ballot.* Its object is to secure that a wife may divorce her husband on the same grounds as those on which a man may divorce his wife. The issue is simple and straightforward, and as the reform it embodies was recommended by both the Majority and Minority Reports of the Royal Commission on Divorce, it seems likely to excite little opposition. The fate of a private Member's Bill at the best is, of course, precarious, but given a good place, backers of all Parties and the tacit if not active approval of the orthodox, not to speak of drafting which will not admit of wrecking amendments, the chances of this particular Bill are better then most and Minority Reports of the Royal Commission on Divorce the chances of this particular Bill are better than most.

Other Prospects for the Session.

Other Prospects for the Session. A Bill for Equal Franchise, balloted for by a Labour Member, has secured a place lower in the ballot, but we are not without hopes that it will be reached before Easter. Public opinion in favour of the amendment of British franchise laws to place women and men on equal terms has made remarkable strides since the General Election, when the indignation of the unenfranchised women made itself felt, and this subject will be certain to receive more con-sideration from all sections of the House than even a year ago when Lord Robert Cecil introduced the Women's Enfranchisement Bill under the ten-minute rule.

ago when Lord Robert Cecil introduced the Women's Enfranchisement Bill under the ten-minute rule. Other possibilities will be explored with regard to important pieces of legislation which have not been success-ful in the ballot. The Guardianship of Children Bill will be introduced into the House of Lords, and the Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill in the simplified form approved by the Home Office will be brought before the House of Comment each other the Clorest at night or under the Commons either after 11 o'clock at night or under the ten-minute rule, and as the Home Office has given it its lessing, there is at least a chance of progress. It is dismal work gathering together the wreckage of the

last Parliament and beginning all over again, but the women of Great Britain have learnt in a hard school that persistent patience and lively impatience are not incom-patible, and the National Union begins a new session with the prospect of widely increased rather than decreased activity and interest.

The Annual Council Meetings.

The business meetings of the National Union Council take place on March 7, 8 and 9, at St. George's Hall, Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road. The resolutions to be sent forward for the Rome Congress will be discussed, and the deputation from the National Union will be elected by ballot. Full particulars may be had at the National Union Office, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. ELIZABETH MACADAM,

Hon. Secretary.

* It will be remembered that according to British Parliamentary procedure very few Bills have a chance of becoming law unless introduced by the Government, which disposes of the time of the House and monopolizes nearly the whole of it. The order in which private Members may introduce Bills is decided by ballot, and usually only a few at the top have any chance of coming before the House.

February 19, 1923.

MARCH, 1923.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME.

Ninth Congress of the International Moman Suffrage Alliance,

Rome, May 12th to 19th, 1923.

"If a woman discovers a juster way of thinking than mine, I ought to confess it by my respect and obedience, though it go to alter my whole way of life."-Man the Reformer. EMERSON.

Messages from Friends:

Care Amiche e Sorelle.

Nella luce raggiante del suo Maggio fiorito, l'Italia Vi attende e le sue Donne, per celebrare insieme in Roma Eterna, culla del Diritto, le vittorie ottenute e per ritemprare la Fede nelle conquiste a venire.

Roma, 12 febbraio 1923.

Die Tagung des Weltbundes für Frauenstimmrecht in Rom wird zweifellos von der grössten Bedeutung für den Fortschritt der staatsbürgerlichen Rechte der Frau werden. Die Jahre des Kampfes, die hinter uns liegen, haben den Willen der Frau zum Staate, ihr nationales Verantwortungsgefühl und gleichzeitig ihr Bedürfnis, eine neue bessere Ordnung des öffentlichen Lebens und des Verkehrs der Staaten untereinander zu fördern, in hohem Masse verstärkt. Das gilt nicht nur für die Frauen der Länder, die den Krieg geführt haben, sondern ebenso für die neutralen. Am meisten aber ohne Zweifel für die derjenigen Staaten, die ihren Frauen die staatsbürgerliche Gleichberechtigung geschenkt haben.

Die deutschen Frauen empfinden auf das lebhafteste die hohe Bedeutung der ihnen gewährten Rechte und Pflichten. Ohne diese wäre ihre Mitarbeit an der Gesundung Europas unvergleichlich weniger hoffnungsvoll. Die Erfahrungen, die sie als Wählerinnen von 35 weiblichen Reichstags- und über 100 Landtagsabgeordneten, von 11% Frauen in den Kommunalvertretungen und als eifrige Mitarbeiterinnen in den politischen Parteien machen können, bestätigen ihnen ihre Erwartung, dass ihre Ergänzung der männlichen Gesetzgebung und Verwaltung durch Frauenarbeit nicht nur ein Gebot der Gerechtigkeit, sondern höchste Forderung wahren Volkswohles sind. In diesem Sinne hoffen sie, dass die Tagung in Rom die Stellung jener Frauen stärken möge, die noch um ihre staatsbürgerliche Gleichberechtigung kämpfen müssen.

The Woman's Movement all over the world, the Italian women's fight for equality, the Eternal City, Rome, call upon us May 12-19, 1923. JULIE ARENHOLT.

Dansk Kvindesamfund, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Each Congress of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance has marked a definite step forward in the Serbian woman's campaign for enfranchisement. She looks forward to the forthcoming Congress as a powerful lever for complete success. Serbia.

I am very pleased to send a message welcoming the Congress, for I am convinced that it will do very much good. The interchange of opinion and information between the delegates of the various countries represented must help us all, as it has already done on similar occasions in the past. House of Commons, January 24. M. WINTRINGHAM.

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ALICE SCHIAVONI BOSIO, Presidente del Comitato Ordinatore del Congresso.

DOROTHEE VON VELSEN. Vorsitzende des Allgemeinen Deutschen Frauenvereins

ANNIE CHRISTITCH.

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ROME CONGRESS.

DRAFT PROGRAMME.

HOTEL OUIRINAL, ROME.

Wednesday, May 9, and Thursday, May 10, 1923. Meetings of the Board of Officers. 9.30 a.m. Minutes :

Friday, May 11, 1923. Meeting of the International Committee.

Saturday, May 12, 1923.

Conferences under auspices of Standing Committees. [Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 5.]

- *1.-Equal Pay and Right to Work. Women's pay and opportunities in all countries, under the headings : Industrial, Civil Service and Professional, including laws preventing women's work in trade, the legal profession, civil service, etc.
- *2.—Moral Questions. Chairman: MME. DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER. The discussion will include consideration of the equal moral standard in connection with recent legislation on the compulsory notification and treatment for venereal disease, self-disinfection and ablution centres.
- *3 .- Nationality of Married Women. Chairman : MISS C. MACMILLAN. Bills proposing to give married women the right to their own nationality in the Parliaments of Canada, France, Germany and Great Britain. Discussion of a draft international agreement to be submitted to the Governments of all nations.
- *4.—Maintenance of Motherhood and the Illegitimate Child. Chairman : MISS ELEANOR RATHBONE. Including Chairman': MISS ELEAKOR RATHBORE. Instance and reports from many countries on maintenance and its legal enforcement; the right of wives to a share of their husbands' income; State or muni-cipal allowances for mothers and widows; the position of the illegitimate child in relation to its parents and the State.

Sunday, May 13, 1923.

- Meeting of the International Committee to consider :---(a) Appointment of Interpreters.
 - (b) Adoption of Programm
- Evening : Informal Reception by the Board of Officers to Delegates and the Italian Committee.

PALAZZO DELL'ESPOSIZIONE, VIA NATIONALE, ROME.

Monday, May 14, 1923.

FORMAL OPENING OF CONGRESS. Morning : MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding. 9-9.30 a.m. Seating of Delegates. 9.30 a.m. Convention called to order. Report of Admissions Committee. Mrs. Anna Wicksell, Chairman, (To be printed.) Recommendations of the Board and Inter-national Committee concerning the conduct of Convention. Italian Greetings : The Federazione Italiane ; the Roman Suffrage Committee, etc., etc. Response from the Convention. President's Address. MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT. (Translated and distributed beforehand) Afternoon : MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding. Report of Committee on Equal Pay and Right 3 p.m. to Work :-- $\dagger(a)$ Resolutions from the Committee. $\dagger(b)$ Resolutions from the Conference. Report of the Committe on Moral Questions. $\dagger(a)$ Resolutions from the Committee. $\dagger(b)$ Resolutions from the Conference. Social Function. Evening : Meeting of Government Delegates presided over by Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT. Report of Committee on the Nationality of Married Women. $\dagger(a)$ Resolutions from the Committee.

Report of the Committee on the Economic Status of Wives, Mothers and Children (Legitimate and Illegitimate).

 $\dagger(a)$ Resolutions from the Committee.

Afternoon: SOCIAL FUNCTION. Expedition and Luncheon tendered by the Italian National Committee.

- Report of the Board of Officers (MRS. CORBETT ASHBY,
- Report of the Treasurer (MRS. STANLEY McCormick):
- Recommendations from International Committee for Secretary).
- Report of Editor of Jus Suffragi (Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott). (To be printed.)
- Report of Headquarters Committee (MRS. BOMPAS).

Report of any other Committee: (To be printed.) Compiled Report of all Auxiliaries (MRS. CORBETT ASHBY). (To be printed.)

designe of William Belfrot

Wednesday, May 16, 1923.

Necessary Business.

FURUHJELM, M.P., presiding.

Discussion : Women and Political Parties. (a) Should women form a women's party?

- (b) Should women join existing political parties ? (c) Is it desirable to increase the number
- of women M.P.'s? If so, how may it be accomplished?

(d) Should women have special organiza-tions for the election of women candidates ?

(e) What can be done to stimulate the interest of women voters in politics ?

Afternoon : Conference of Enfranchised Women. Annie Furuhjelm, M.P., presiding.

Discussion : What action ought women in enfranchised countries to take to bring into force the resolutions passed by the Inter-national Woman Suffrage Alliance, especially on such subjects as slavery ?

Evening: PUBLIC MEETING. ANNIE FURUHJELM, M.P., presiding. Speakers: Women M.P.'s from many countries.

* For detailed Programme see page 87.

† The Board is going to recommend to the Congress that these proposals should be rejected or accepted, but cannot be amended.

MARCH, 1923.

Thursday, May 17, 1923.

Morning : MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding. 9.30 a.m. Minutes Amendments to Constitution.

Nominations for the election of Officers CONFERENCE OF UNENFRANCHISED WOMEN.

Afternoon : CONFERENCE OF UNDER 3 D.M. MME. SCHLUMBERGER presiding

(Programme to be formulated by the Italian Auxiliary.)

Evening: PUBLIC MEETING. Propaganda for Unenfran-chised Countries.

Friday, May 18, 1923.

Morning : MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding. 9.30 a.m. Minutes.

> Resolutions concerning the relations of the I.W.S.A. and the I.C.W. Election of Officers. Vote of Thanks.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES OF SPECIAL CONFERENCES

to be held on the First Day of the Congress, Rome,

Saturday, May 12, 1923.

EQUAL PAY AND RIGHT TO WORK CONFERENCE.

Should the restrictions on industrial work be the same for women as for men-for example, with respect to hours of work, night-work, dangerous processes, etc. ?

The new Danish law giving women equal pay for equal work in Government service; Progress towards equal pay and opportunities for women in Government service in other countries; Woman's position in the Secretaria of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office. Shall the married woman be denied the right to work in any industry or profession ? Shall the pregnant woman or the mother of the infant

child herself judge, or shall others decide for her, what paid employment she shall undertake ?

Interesting examples of the work open to woman in one country which is denied to her in another.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN CONFERENCE.

Chairman : CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN

Account of the new United States law of September, 1922, which gives to the married woman the right to retain or change her nationality. Countries in which laws give married women certain limited rights to choose their own

mationality. Proposals for legislation now being urged in France, Switzerland, Germany and the British Empire, etc. Proposals for International Action by the I.W.S.A.

What form of law should the Alliance recommend to

What form of law should the Alliance recommend to nations where personal law is dependent on nationality, as in France, Holland, etc. ? What form of law should the Alliance recommend to nations where personal law is dependent on domicile, as in the United States, Great Britain, etc. ? That a draft International Convention shall be laid before all nations for their advertice

all fiations for their adoption. How can the League of Nations help in this ?

MORAL OUESTIONS CONFERENCE.

Chairman : MME. DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

Sex Education of the Young :

Is it desirable ?

What is the best method of giving instruction ? Protection of women in marriage (and consequently of children) from venereal infection by husband; means to be employed.

MARCH, 1923.

Morning : MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

Tuesday, May 15, 1923.

 $\dagger(b)$ Resolutions from the Conference.

 $\dagger(b)$ Resolutions from the Conference.

Evening : MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

Secretary). (To be printed.)

(To be printed.)

action by the Congress (MRS. CORBETT ASHBY,

(To be printed.)

Morning : MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

9.30 a.m. Minutes

3 p.m.

Adjournment

ENFRANCHISED WOMEN'S DAY.

CONFERENCE OF ENFRANCHISED WOMEN. ANNIE 10. a.m.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

Afternoon : MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding. 3 p.m. / Unfinished business

Evening ; PUBLIC MEETING. MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding. Speakers: Women of all Continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North America, South America.

9 p.m.

MRS. CATT'S Farewell Speech.

Inauguration of new Board.

(In view of Mrs. Catt's retirement from the Presidency of the Alliance it is desired to make a special feature of this meeting by holding it, if possible, in one of the historic rites of Dermi sites of Rome.)

Saturday, May 19, 1923.

Morning and Afternoon : Session of Congress (if necessary) for unfinished business. To be followed by Meetings of the International Committee and of the Board of Officers.

Fight against venereal disease -

Is it desirable that there should be .

Compulsory notification ?

Compulsory detention of the infected ? Free treatment ?

Wide-spread sex education ?

Self-disinfection recommended by Health Authorities ? What are its dangers ?

Consideration of resolution which has been referred to the League of Nations Traffic in Women and Children Commission

Pending the abolition of the system of regulation, it should be forbidden to employ women of foreign nationality in licensed houses."

Résumé of what enfranchised countries have done to secure a higher moral standard, equal for men and women. What fresh steps are in contemplation ?

MAINTENANCE OF MOTHERHOOD AND OF THE ILLEGITIMATE CHILD CONFERENCE.

Chairman : ELEANOR RATHBONE.

Maintenance and its legal enforcement; reports from many countries. Should a wife have the right to a share in her husband's

income Should mothers or widows have State or Municipal

allowances

What should be the position of the illegitimate child in relation to its parents and the State ?

TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ROME CONGRESS, MAY 12-19, 1923.

Important Notice.

THE Italian authorities have very kindly promised to give special reductions on railway rates of from 40 to 60 per cent., according to distance, available from May 4 to 18 going, and from May 9 to 23 returning, and a total remission of charges of admission to the public galleries in Rome to members of the Congress who receive an invitation card from the Italian Committee Those who wish to take advantage of this offer must send their Congress fee of 20 lire to the Headquarters Secretary, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2, in time for Headquarters to communicate with Italy and the invitation card to be sent to the applicant's address. No applications for these special cards can be dealt with if received at Headquarters in London after April 15. Such special rail reductions are not allowed for in the

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Passports.

All delegates and visitors are reminded that application for passports and any necessary visa should be made in good time.

To Individual Delegates and Visitors.

Headquarters strongly recommends that any individuals willing to act as delegates or fraternal delegates, or those who wish to go as visitors to the Congress, should communicate at once with the National Affiliated Auxiliary of the country to which the delegate or visitor belongs, so that arrangements can be made for as large a number as possible to travel together.

Travel Agencies.

The following agencies have offered assistance :---The American Express Company (London Office,

6, Haymarket, S.W. I) B.A. Travel Agency (London Office, 51, High Holborn,

W.C. I). Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son (London Office, Ludgate Circus, E.C.).

The Wayfarers' Travel Agency, 33, Gordon Square, W.C. 2).

All inquiries on special points or as to party rates should be addressed to them or to their branches or agents.

Routes and Fares to Rome.

					gle F			
From.	Via.	Ist	: Cla	LSS.	2nd	Cla	SS.	
		£	s.	d.	£			
Amsterdam	 Esschen, Brussels, Paris	7	12	0	5	I	3	
Berlin	 Frankfurt, St. Gothard,							
	Milan	6	I	6	3	16	9	
Brussels	 As Amsterdam	6	7	0	4	2	3	
Copenhagen	 Warnemund, Hamburg,							
	Milan	8	6	9	5	8	9	
Geneva	 Lausanne, Simplon, Genoa	4	14	6	3	I	9	
London	 Dieppe, Modane	8	I	9	5	5	10	
	(Special rate, return fare)				9	4	8	
Madrid	 Irun, Paris, Modane	II	IO	0	7	16	0	
Paris	 Modane, Genoa	5	4	3	3	7	0	
Stockholm	 Berlin, St. Gothard, Milan	12	8	6	7	15	6	
Venice	 Florence	2	9	6	I	II	3	
Vienna	 Innsbruck, Verona	6	7	0	3	IO	9	

Party Rates.

Special party rates (fare and accommodation for 10 days) can be obtained at approximately £21 10s. per head for a party of not less than 25 travelling together (reckoned as from London).

Hotel Accommodation.

All reservations for hotel accommodation must be arranged either direct or through the travel agency employed. Early application is advisable.

EN PENSION RATES IN LIRE: MINIMUM STAY, THREE TO

SIX DAYS.						
Hotel.	En pension.	Room.	With Bath.			
Quirinal	. 23-3-31	30-50	A STALLA			
Excelsior		50-75	90-140			
Hotel Pension, Esedra, via	a					
Torino	. 40	-				
*Grand Continental	. 75					
*Flora	. 75	_	-			
*Metropole	. 57	au				
Saoive	• 45		and - k			
Imperial	. 55-60		-			
Ludovici, via Liguria .	. 35-55	-				
Hasslen and New York, via						
Sistina	. 50-60	So tribies	He Mittilos			
d'Angleterre	. 50	and the second				
Beau Site			ine a maint			
Boston	. 60-65		CON DECISION			
Windsor	. 75	1				
Alexandria, via Vitt Veneto 1	8 60	Marris M	When the second			
Pension White, Piazza Simon	the branch h					
etti, 11 Via Vittorai Colonn	a 45	-	The sol and			
N.BThese prices do not include tourist's tax or						
charge for service, except in cases marked *, and in						
charge for service, excep	n m cases	markeu	, and m			

* In every case prices are subject to alteration.

every case are approximate only, and subject to fluctuations in the exchange.

Further addresses for which no particulars as to charges can be given are as follows :-

Pension Boos, Via Nazionale; Pension Giraudet, 12 Piazza del Esquitini ; Pension Internazionale, Via Sistina 79; Pension Jasselli Owen, Piazza Barberini ; Pension Marini, Via Nazionale 251.

Time Table

TIME OF JOURNEY.							
Leave.							
7.34 a.m.	third morning 9.45 a.m.						
2.03 p.m.	third day 9.50 a.m.						
	third morning 9.45 a.m.						
evening	fourth evening						
6.40 a.m.	second day 9.50 a.m.						
9.15 a.m.	third day 9.45 a.m.						
9.0 a.m.	fourth day 9.45 a.m.						
10.0 p.m.	third day 9.45 a.m.						
evening	fourth night						
6.15 a.m.	same day 6.50 p.m.						
10.30 p.m.	third day 12.15 noon.						
	Leave. . 7.34 a.m. . 2.03 p.m. . 12.36 p.m. . evening . 6.40 a.m. . 9.15 a.m. . 10.0 p.m. . evening . 6.15 a.m.						

A POINT OF ETIQUETTE.

Those who may have the honour of being received in audience by his Holiness the Pope must remember that a black frock and black veil are de rigueur.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

Signor Mussolini, Italy's Prime Minister, has just agreed to be Honorary President of the International Woman Suffrage Congress in Rome in May, and will be present and speak at the opening session.

Projet élaboré en commun en vue d'une Fédération entre le

Conseil International des Femmes et l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes.

[The following draft has been prepared by a joint Committee appointed by the Boards of the I.W.S.A. and I.C.W. It is published for the information of auxiliaries and members, so that all coming to the Rome Congress may have an opportunity of considering the question of possible forms and uses of co-operation between the I.C.W. and I.W.S.A. before the I.W.S.A. Congress opens. It must be understood that the Board of Officers of the I.W.S.A. neither recommends not opposes this diraft scheme. It has been formulated as a basis of discussion, and any decision lies with the Congress in full session.] I. Ces dernières années ont vu s'accomplir des progrès

merveilleux dans le domaine du suffrage féminin, pas moins de 30 pays ayant conféré aux femmes le droit de vote, ce qui a permis à nombre de suffragistes militantes de tourner désormais vers des tâches d'un intérêt plus général pour le mouvement féminin.

2. Il existe cependant encore un certain nombre de pays, 2. Il existe cependant encore un certain nombre de pays, les pays latins spécialement, dans lesquels les femmes ne possèdent pas les droits politiques, et dans lesquels l'effort des femmes doit se concentrer en premier lieu sur ce point particulier. Mais comme il y a tout lieu d'espérer que le nombre de ces pays ira en diminuant, un grand nombre de membres de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage, ainsi que de membres du Conseil International des Femmes, se sont demandé s'il n'y aurait pas avantage à ce que ces se sont demandé s'il n'y aurait pas avantage à ce que ces deux grandes organisations s'entendissent quant à une forme de coopération qui, sans nuire à l'indépendance de l'une ou de l'autre, accroîtrait leur influence tout en diminuant leurs frais, et cela en sauvegardant leur droit de concentrer leurs efforts sur les questions qu'elles envisageraient comme les plus urgentes

3. Le Conseil International des Femmes, fondé en 1888, ayant comme devise la "règle d'or," s'est donné comme but de favoriser entre les associations de femmes des différents pays l'établissement de relations cordiales et de faire rencontrer les femmes du monde entier pour disde faire ren cuter ensemble les questions se rapportant au bien de la communauté, de la famille et de l'individu. Dès son origine le Conseil a combattu en faveur de l'égalité des droits et le conseil à comparti en faveur de l'égante des divits et du suffrage des femmes, a travaillé pour la paix entre les nations et pour le règlement par voie d'arbitrage des diffé-rends internationaux, pour l'égalité de la morale pour les deux sexes, pour l'amélioration de la situation légale des femmes. Il a élargi progressivement le cercle de son activité par la création de commissions internationales pour la santé publique, pour la protection des enfants, pour l'édu-

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cation, pour les femmes dans l'industrie et les professions et pour l'émigration et l'immigration.

4. L'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes 4. D'Attance internationale pour le Sufrage des Femilies, fondée en 1904, s'est proposé comme but unique "d'obtenir l'affranchissement des femmes de toutes les nations par l'obtention du droit de suffrage et de toutes les autres ré-formes nécessaires pour établir entre les hommes et les femmes une égalité réelle de droits, de position et de possi-bilités," L'Alliance n'a pas à son, programme des quections bilités." L'Alliance n'a pas à son programme des questions d'ordre général telles que l'hygiène et l'éducation, si ce n'est dans leurs relations avec l'égalité entre les sexes.

5. Ainsi donc les deux organisations travaillent en vue de l'égalité des droits civiques pour les deux sexes, y compris l'égalité de la morale et l'égalité dans la situation économique

6. Eu égard à la période critique actuelle, quant au développement international, il est d'une importance majeure que, sur les points où elles sont d'accord, les femmes organisées du monde entier présentent un front unique vis-à-vis des différents groupes politiques et sociaux qui ont le pouvoir et portent la responsabilité du progrès huma

Quelles que soient, au point de vue des méthodes de propagande, les différences entre les deux organisations, il doit certainement être possible de trouver un terrain com-mun d'entente et d'unir leurs forces de telle façon qu'elles puissent arriver à des résultats meilleurs et plus con Une action commune s'impose surtout lorsqu'il s'agit questions devant être portées devant les grandes organi-sations internationales, telles que la Société des Nations.

7. Lors de la dernière conférence de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes, tenue à Genève en juin 1920, la résolution suivante a été votée :

" Il est décidé de nommer une commission chargée d'étudier les rapports de l'A.I.S.F. avec les autres organi-sations féminines internationales, tant au point de vue du travail avec la Société des Nations qu'à celui de leur programme en général.

8. A son assemblée quinquenniale tenue à Christiania en septembre 1920, le Conseil International des Femmes a adopté la résolution suivante :

adopte la resolution suivante : "Que cette Conférence des membres du C.I.F. demande au Comité exécutif, ainsi qu'aux membres du Bureau, de ne pas perdre de vue qu'il serait désirable d'établir une entente avec les autres grandes associations internationales de formers pour les quertiers d'in intérêt comprue et eur de femmes pour les questions d'un intérêt commun et sur lesquelles elles sont d'accord."

9. En conformité avec ces résolutions, une petite réunion de représentantes des deux organisations s'est tenue à La Haye en mai 1922, dans laquelle il fut décidé que les deux comités s'arrangeraient à avoir leur prochaine réunion au même moment et dans le même endroit.

10. Au mois de novembre 1922, une réunion commune des deux comités eut lieu à Londres à l'Hôtel Cecil. Au cours de cette réunion, l'A.I.S.F. fit la proposition suivante, qu'elle se déclarait prête à recommander à l'acceptation de son Conseil, notamment que chacune des deux organisations ait le droit de nommer trois déléguées avec droit de vote auprès du Conseil de l'autre organisation. En formulant cette proposition, le Comité de l'A.I.S.F. exprima son opinion unanime que le travail du C.I.F. était d'une importance capitale pour le mouvement féminin et qu'il y avait un réel avantage à ce qu'il continuât à travailler pour le suffrage par le moyen de sa Commission spéciale. Que d'autre part, le Comité de l'A.I.S.F. estimait que l'Alliance avait encore, en tant qu'association distincté, une œuvre à faire, mais qu'elle étudierait dans un esprit amical toutes les propositions qui seraient présentées par le Conseil International

11. Les membres du Comité du C.I.F. qui avaient élaboré des propositions plus complètes sous la forme d'un projet de coopération plus étroite entres les deux associations, présentèrent ce projet à la séance commune des deux comités. Ce projet servit de base à la discussion. Des suggestions furent faites et des modifications proposées par le Comité de l'A.I.S.F., lesquelles rencontrèrent un accueil cordial

12. Les comités des deux organisations estimèrent que 12. Les comites des deux organisations estimetent que la question avait une importance si grande que, quoiqu'ils ne fussent pas en mesure encore de présenter des propositions définitives, ils décidèrent de soumettre un projet provisoire commun à leurs assemblées respectives, lesquelles seraient appelées à décider.

13. Une Commission spéciale, composée de représentantes des deux organisations, fut chargée de préparer un projet pouvant être soumis au prochain Congrès de l'A.I.S.F. qui

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doit se réunir à Rome du 12 au 15 mai de la présente année. Les membres du Comité du C.I.F. s'engagèrent, pour le cas où ce projet serait adopté, à convoquer une assemblée plénière extraordinaire du Conseil pour le soumettre au vote.

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Il fut bien précisé que le projet qui serait soumis ne s'appliquerait qu'aux organisations *internationales*. Dans les différents pays, les conseils nationaux affiliés au Conseil International des Femmes et les associations nationales pour le suffrage resteraient entièrement libres d'organiser leur le suffrage resteraient entertenue jusqu'ici.

Dénomination.

16. Les deux organisations seront désignées à l'avenir comme suit: Conseil International des Femmes, auquel s'est fédéré l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes, fédérée avec le Conseil International des Femmes.

Arrangements en vue de la Fédération.

17. Que dans la constitution du C.I.F., à l'article dét le *but* du Conseil, le paragraphe suivant soit " de travailler pour le suffrage égal et pour l'égalité finiss ajouté : des droits du citoyen pour les hommes et pour les femmes dans tous les pays du monde."

18. En se fédérant, chacune des deux organisations con-servera son autonomie et son entière liberté de décider de son activité, de former de nouvelles sociétés dans les différents pays et de tenir ses propres assemblées. L'A.I.S.F. aura toute liberté de travailler pour l'établissement d'une égalité complète de franchises, de situation légale et de possibilités économiques entres les hommes et les femmes, telles que les définit l'A.I.S.F. elle-même.

19. Le travail accompli jusqu'ici par le C.I.F. par le moyen de sa Commission pour le suffrage et les droits du citoyen sera placé à l'avenir sous la direction de l'A.I.S.F. Cette Commission sous sa forme actuelle cessera d'exister, mais ses membres deviendront les représentantes des Conseils nationaux aux assemblées de l'A.I.S.F. et agiront au nom de leurs Conseils comme membres-correspondants de l' A.I.S.F. Ils formeront une Commission spéciale dont la l'A.I.S.F. is formetont une commission special dont la présidente et la vice-présidente seront nommées par l'A.I.S.F., et cette Commission se réunira tant pendant les sessions de l'A.I.S.F. que pendant les sessions du C.I.F. et de ses Commissions permanentes.

20. Les dispositions du paragraphe qui précède n'empêche-ront pas le C.I.F. de s'occuper de suffrage féminin ainsi que des questions se rapportant à l'égalité entre les sexes lorsque ces questions se présenteront ; elles ne s'opposeront pas non plus à ce que les Commissions permanentes du Conseil International étudient les questions qui leur sont remises aussi au point de vue de l'égalité entre les hommes et les femme

21. Toute démarche faite par l'A.I.S.F. en conformité de principes qui ne sont pas acceptés par le C.I.F. dans son ensemble devront être faites au nom de l'A.I.S.F., et non comme venant de la Fédération.

Représentation réciproque

22. Le Comité de l'A.I.S.F. nommera lui-même ses membres; en outre le C.I.F. désignera lui-même deux déléguées chargées de le représenter dans le Comité de l'A.I.S.F. Chaque Conseil national affilié au C.I.F. aura le droit de désigner *un* de ses membres pour faire partie de l'A.I.S.F.

23. L'A.I.S.F. aura le droit de déléguer deux membres de son Comité pour faire partie du Comité exécutif et du Bureau du C.I.F., et *un* membre pour faire partie de chacune des Commissions permanentes.

Par contre, chaque Conité auxiliaire de l'A.I.S.F., ou groupe de Comités auxiliaires dans un pays, aura le droit de nommer un membre ayant droit de vote aux assemblées du C.I.F.

Finances.

24. Le C.I.F. et l'A.I.S.F. conserveront l'administration de leurs finances respectives, nommeront leur propre trésorier et collecteront des fonds pour leur propre travail, sous la réserve de ne pas organiser de collectes dans un pays et à une époque où, de grandes assemblées de l'autre organi-sation devant se tenir, cette collecte pourrait leur causer un préjudice.

Assemblées.

25. Les arrangements en vue de l'organisation de grandes nes devront être pris d'un commun accord par les deux grandes associations.

Nouvelles Féministes Internationales. 26. L'organe de l'A.I.S.F. s'appellera dorénavant Nouvelles Féministes Internationales. Il restera sous sa direction actuelle mais de la place y sera réservée aux nouvelles du C.I.F. ainsi qu'aux nouvelles des Conseils nationaux. Dans ces conditions le Bulletin du C.I.F. cesserait de paraître.

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Modifications nécessaires dans la Constitution du C.I.F. et de l'A.I.S.F.

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27. Dans le cas où les propositions formulées dans le projet ci-dessus seraient acceptées par l'A.I.S.F., il deviendrait nécessaire de faire certaines modifications dans les Constitutions des deux organisations.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE EQUAL PAY AND RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE.

SUMMARISED REPORT ON THE EMPLOYMENT POSITION OF WOMEN IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Prepared by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Civil Service.--Women are admitted to subordinate posts, but do not get the same pay as men. In some Government positions of a professional or technical nature equal pay is some-times given.

Professions .- Medicine and science are permitted, law is forbidden; the architectural profession does not include any women. Accountancy has no actual bar, but its members have, with one or two exceptions, refused to take women as articled

The principle of exterptions, feitused to take women as articled pupils. Thusity.—Martied and single women are paid the same wage. When war bonuses were given, however, most large employers recognized the principle of extra allowances for married persons, and they included married women, provided their husbands were not earning too. With the exception of packers in large industrial concerns, the bulk of female labour is confined to work (white females). Coloured women are employed in the bodt and shee trade, match-making, etc. None of the skilled in the printing trade, and in Johannesburg a very few women women are debarred from lead processes in the printing trade. There is maternity benefit in all factories, and a maximum allow-ance of f1 per week, payable for four weeks before and eight weeks after childbirt. There is an eight-hour day.

ANATOLIA.

A woman member of the Government is head of the Department of Public Instruction

ARGENTINE.

Industry.—Night-work is prohibited for women; eight-hour day prescribed; and employment in unhealthy or dangerous trades prohibited; women may rest for fourteen days before confinement, and employers must keep a woman's post open for twenty days before and thirty days after childbirth. and there must be rooms where nursing mothers may nurse their children. Women must have two hours' rest at midday.

ASSYRIA.

Report of a woman elected President.

AUSTRALIA.

Civil Service.—Women are eligible for appointments in the Civil Service on the same terms as men and receive the same pay; also to the municipal services and the police. There are

pay; also to the municipal services and the police. There are women justices and municipal councillors. **Professions.**—Women are admitted to all the professions except the Army, Navy and the Church. **Industry.**—Women are employed in "women's trades" which are paid at less than men's trades, but controlled by Minimum Wage Boards. Women are forbidden to work at night for a period before and after childbirth; but regulation of their hours does not differ from the regulations for men. There are no legal restrictions on their employment on other forms of industrial work, but custom prevents their employment in any but certain trades. There is a maternity allowance of f_{25} for every child.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

WEST AUSTRALIA. Professions.—The practising of medicine, architecture, etc., allowed by law, but the legal profession, as well as the Church, Army and Navy is forbidden. Industry.—Equal pay exists only for barmaids and saddlery employees. There are no restrictions on work before and after childbirth, and there is no money grant for support during the period of disability; the maternity grant of £5 is given for every child.

AUSTRIA.

Civil Service and Government Service.—Nine women delegates in the National Assembly, consulted on all legislative measures. In the debate on the Budget the official reporter (recorder) for the Finance Committee was a woman. The Government acknow-ledges the principle of equal pay in Government offices. Marriage is not a bar to employment of teachers and Government employees.

employees. **Professions.**—There are not more professions open to women, but training institutions have opened their doors. Training for law and politics; agricultural colleges, technical institutes, etc.;

are open on equal terms to women. Women have the right to act as jurors, legal witnesses and proxies. A woman has been

act as jurors, legal witnesses and proxies. A woman has been appointed assistant mayor. Industry.—Night-work and work in certain unhealthy indus-tries is forbidden. There is a forty-four hour week, as against forty-eight hours for men. Work six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth is forbidden. There is no equality of payment. Domestic servaits may insist on a written statement of their principal rights and duties. There are various conditions of service laid down and exacted by the State (accommodation, bours of root orth). hours of rest etc.)

BELGIUM.

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BULGARIA.

Civil Service.—Women are prevented by law from being employed, but are by custom only employed in subordinate posts, with the exception of headmistresses in schools, and situations in the post office. Marriage is not a bar. **Professions.**—Women are not admitted to the Police, Church, Army and Navy. A Bill has been drafted allowing them to become barristers, but has not yet been voted on. Women may enter the medical profession, etc. Education is the same as for boys.

as for boys. Industry.—Women are chiefly employed in "women's industry.—Women are chiefly employed in "women's industries," but there is no obstacle to women joining the trade unions. There is an eight-hour day for all alike; no legal minimum wage. Night-work and work underground is for-bidden for women. There is compulsory service for all men over zo and all girls over 16, except for Mohammedan girls—twelve months for men, six months for girls. The Washington Con-vention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth was ratified.

CANADA

CANADA. Civil Service.—There is a woman M.P., and all British subjects, men and women, of 21 years or over are eligible to become Members of the Dominion House of Commons. Professions.—There are women in the legal profession, barristers and notaries, etc., but not in all the Provinces. Industry.—In Quebec a commission has been appointed to inquire into the trades in which women work and, if necessary, to fix a minimum wage for all the women workers. There are minimum wages for women in laundries and dye works, retail stores, etc., in Ontario, and other general minimum rates are being established. In Alberta there is a minimum wage for women.

CHILE.

Industry.—Women are forbidden to work underground or in heavy work. They may have forty days' leave at childbirth, and they must be given facilities for nursing their children.

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Professions.—Art and natural science are now taught, and women study at the State University at Pekin.

CRIMEA.

Civil Service,----Women are Members of the Diet, and a woman was made vice-president of the Diet.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Civil Service and Government Service.—A woman is Member of the Diet of the Kingdom of Bohemia; in the House of Representatives there are thirteen women Members; in the Senate three. Women are admitted to all posts, and married fromen act eligible

Senate three. Women are admitted to all professions. The women are eligible. **Professions.**—Women are admitted to all professions. The Technical High School, the Academy of Arts and the Law Facility opened their doors to women. Teachers can work after marriage. The Government has brought in a Bill to place women teachers on an equial footing with regard to appointments and salaries, and permits them to teach in all classes of boys' schools.

Industry.—There is an eight-hour labour day. The Washington Conventions with regard to night work and materility protection have been adopted. The wages of women are lower than those of men. There is no trade-union antagonism to women.

DENMARK.

Civil Service.—Women employed by the State or Municipalities are on an equality with men. They receive equal pay, and are recruited by the same methods. Women are eligible after marriage. Teachers alone do not receive equal pay. Married and single Civil Servants are paid same salary, but a s granted.

Professions.—All professions are open to women, except the Army, Navy and the Church. They can be magistrates, jurors, barristers, judges and police. Education facilities the same as

Industry .- There is no special protective legislation for women through the second that no special protective legislation for women except that no woman may work in factories for four weeks after childbirth. A State allowance is granted if the woman keeps her baby with her. The eight-hour day is adopted *de facto*, but is not law. Women's night-work is not yet prohibited, but a Bill is to be presented to forbid it. At present women's work is not more restricted than men's in lead processes.

There is no trade-union pressure to exclude women from trades, and men and women belong to the same unions. In general, women are paid much less in agriculture, industry and commerce, but often the work is not similar.

ESTHONIA.

Civil Service.—There is very general equality of the sexes. There are women members of the Government, women heads of departments, and a woman head of the Chancellor's office.

In Local Governments women are largely employed. Industry.—Women in agriculture are paid less than men, although there is a clause in the Minimum Wage Act which says that when the output is the same the wage should be equal.

FINLAND.

Civil Service.-Women are eligible for town and rural commune councils and as members of Parliament.

FRANCE.

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nominated by the President. Industry.—There is protective legislation; no night-work, except in factories where the furnaces are continual. The eight-hour day is general. There is a minimum wage only for home-workers in the clothing trade. During pregnancy there is four weeks rest before and after chilbirth. In the State factories all nursing mothers receive 15 france seria per month for a year. There are some industries where women cannot gain admittance, partly from custom, partly from men's

CHINA.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

hostility. In parts of France women in several of the clothing trades and in millinery are entitled to Saturday afternoon rest legally.

GERMANY.

GERMANY. Givil Service.—There are a great many women in the National and the State Parliaments. There is a woman Recording Secretary of the Assembly. According to a decision of the National Assembly, in October, 1919, that women should have the same rights as men, also for the higher and most responsible Government offices, several women have already been appointed for such posts in the Ministries of the National as well as of the different State or Provincial Governments. Many of them have leading positions as "Government Councillors" (Regierungsräte) in their respective resorts. They belong to the Home Ministries, the Ministries for Education, Labour, Nourishment, Public Health, or to administrative boards in connection with these Ministries, and the work of the women concerns mainly women's or children's questions.

Ministries, and the work of the women concerns manny women's or children's questions. The post an't telegraph workers complain of a different economic and social standard for men and women. Under a new salary order men are classified in different groups for exactly the same posts and duties and responsibilities. Other-wise the women in the Civil Service, in the higher offices and in some professions on all grades receive the same salary as wise the women in the Givil Service, in the higher offices and in some professions, on all grades, receive the same salary as men. In some cases the pay is unequal, as is the case with the clerks and typists in the State Ministries or the communal bureaus. Generally speaking, in the highest and lowest grades pay is equal; in the under grades, the work, though identical, is often graded differently, and women are paid less. Married officials receive bonuses.

Is often graded unerently, and women are paid less. Married officials receive bonuses. New rules (June 29, 1922) for post and telegraph workers are as follows: Women candidates will in future be recruited like the official staft, and, after a two-years' probation, will be taken over with the permanent staff, and, in time, will be eligible for the higher grades, after specified examinations. **Professions.**—There are no legal hindrances to women entering any profession, other than the Army, Navy, Church and Law. Women may now be jurors, and Lills are presented to remove restrictions on admission as magistrates, barristers, judges and police. The Church is forbidden by Ministerial decrees; not of the Republic, but of the States. In commerce there is, comparatively, equality of salary. Industry.—The difference between men's and women's wages is not so great as it used to be; but it still exists, and even for skilled work the woman worker receives less than the unmarried man receives for unskilled or semi-skilled work. Great efforts

Is not so great as it used to be; but it still exists, and even for skilled work the woman worker receives less than the unmarried man receives for unskilled or semi-skilled work. Great efforts were made by the men after the war to oust women. The difficulty is less with the Government and the employers than with the men, and clerks and their councils (Arbeiter-und Angestellten-Betriebsräte), who, as a rule, keep the women out of the factories, or trades, or shops and bureaus, i.e., they force the employers to do it by every possible and impossible means. And from the same motives the men in the Civit Service will use all their influence to have their women colleagues classified in lower grades than themselves. A maternity benefit is given to women who, in the year preceding confinement, were insured against sickness for at least six months on the basis of the Federal Insurance or Miners' Sick Fund. A maternity grant out of the Federal Insurance or Miners' given to every woman with a small income. There is a special legislation in all States about the employment of women in itms and public houses. Night-work and mining are forbidden, as well as building and industries hygienically or morally

as well as building and industries hygienically or morally dangerous. Custom, rather than law, excludes women from many branches of transport, the railway, tramway and post service. There is an eight-hour day. Employment in lead processes is forbidden. Six weeks' rest before childbirth is allowed and six weeks after is compulsory.

GREECE.

GREECE. Civil Service.—Women are employed, but very few have reached the higher positions. They are appointed as teachers in secondary schools or may be heads of girls' schools, but they are not appointed to the higher administrative posts in the Education Department. Permanent civil serviarts get equal pay, and in some of the higher grades they get an equal bonus because of the high cost of living. In 1919 a Bill was passed to get women teachers on an equal footing as far as wages, bonuses and pensions go. Entrance to the Civil Service is by equal competitive examinations. **Professions**—Educational facilities are the same as men's

and pensions go. Entrance to the Civil Service is by equal competitive examinations. **Professions.**—Educational facilities are the same as men's. There are no legal hindrances to women entering any of the professions, except the Police, the Army, the Navy, the Church and the Law. Women are entering the professions for which they are eligible, and there are doctors, chemists, etc., and some are starting in industry and commerce. They are not admitted as magistrates, jurors, barristers, judges or police. Women are generally paid less than men in private concerns. Industry.—Women are employed chiefly in "women's industries," but in any case in agriculture and industry they are bail less than men. Mining is forbidden, and many industries are barred to women because they are considered too unhealthy or too heavy work for women ; but in general it is not law nor the action of trade unions, but custom, that locks the door. The Washington Convention has been ratified, and there is an eight-hour day. Night-work is prohibited. Work is prohibited six weeks after childbirth, and permission may be obtained not to work six weeks before confinement. Maternity benefit is given.

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HOLLAND.

HOLLAND. **Civil Service.**—There are women members of the First and Second Chamber, and women are eligible for the representative bodies. There are women on the Municipal and County Councils. The Education Department engages women as inspectors, superintendents and members of the Care Committees. The law does not exclude women from any public function, but they will not in fact be appointed as judges and notaries until the law permits their nomination specifically. The principle of equal pay was adopted in 1920 for civil functionaries, but not for manual workers in the service of the State. There are four women M P 's

manual workers in the service of the State. There are four women M.P.'s. **Professions.**—Women cannot be mayors or secretaries of com-mittees. They enter the professions open to them in small numbers. In the Nederlandsch Hervornde, the Catholic and Reformed Churches, women are not allowed to be ministers, nor do they have the right to vote. In the Doopsgeinde and Remonstrante Churches they have both rights. In connection with the Law they can only be barristers and police. **Industry.**—The equal pay principle is theoretically in force. Actually few people act on it. It is avoided by giving bonuses to married workers, who are generally men, and by keeping men's and women's work carefully apart. Very often the skilled woman earns less than the unskilled man. The mixed trade unions in agriculture and industry sign collective labour conventions, and the women are not strong enough to protest. In commerce the mixed trade unions demand equal pay, the men fearing the women with lower salaries may oust them. The bakers' trade union prohibits the employment of women. Factory laws exclude women from mining and " dangerous " The bakers' trade union prohibits the employment of women. Factory laws exclude women from mining and "dangerous" trades. The Railway Board intends to exclude women, and already their numbers are very much restricted. The employ-ment of women in the post and telegraph service is being cur-tailed, and in a few years they will be ousted from banking, and machinery is taking the place of women in office work. There is an eight-hour day, and night-work is generally prohibited for both sexes. There is eight week's rest for a woman at child-birth, two of which may, but need not, fall before confinement. There is no maternity benefit.

HUNGARY.

Civil Service.—In Government Departments and in the Education Department women are employed only as sub-ordinate clerks. They have municipal suffrage, but are not eligible for election. Women receive the same salaries as men in the same grades, but are debarred from rising to the higher medee

grades. **Professions.**—There is no legal prohibition against women entering the professions, other than the Army, Navy, Church and the Law. Actually women do not enter the professions much, and are even losing ground in many trades and pro-fessions. The judicial faculty in the Universities is not open to women, and they cannot enter professions which require legal knowledge, i.e., magistrates, jurors, barristers or judges. They are, however, doing the lower-grade administrative work in the Police.

ICELAND.

Civil Service.—Public offices are open to women with the same pay as men. There is municipal suffrage, and women are eligible for service on the same terms as men. The higher posts are open to women, and marriage is no bar. Although eligible for the higher posts, women have not been appointed to them. There is a woman M.P. **Professions** Women may enter the Law and the Church as

Professions.—Women may enter the Law and the Church, as well as all the other professions. They are admitted to schools on equal terms with boys, and the highest posts in the professions

are open to them. Industry.—There is not equal pay in industry (fishing), though things are improving. Night-work is prohibited.

INDIA.

Civil Service.-Indian women teachers are in a better position

Givil Service.—Indian women teachers are in a better position than male teachers and get higher pay, because the demand is greater than the supply. They are recruited in the same way as men, except that a larger number of scholarships are granted to women training than to men.
Professions.—There is no legal bar to the professions, but women have not entered in any great numbers. The question of women magistrates, jurors, police, etc., has not arisen. There are women lawyers, though not yet practising. In the Church there are no women ministers, but women have to play their part in religious ceremonies. It is necessary for a Brahmin to be married, because the ceremonies cannot be performed without the presence of the wife.

ITALY.

LTALY. Givil Service.—There is equal pay for women in the Civil Service, but in most cases they are employed in the lower grades. They may be appointed to nearly all positions with the same rights and emoluments. The law giving women equality in Government service was, however, limited by a clause which prohibited military, political and legal appointments. This was finally defined by a Commission as excluding women from being captains of the merchant marine, directors of the banks of Sicily and Naples, or of the National Insurance Institute, or of the Hydraulique Commissions of Venice, etc. They may not be prefects, nor heads of the departments of State; they are

excluded from all armed [service, including police and prison guards, and of service in the Ministry of Emigration. They found the appendix police or in the Diplomatic do the superior positions in the Home office, i.e., magistrates, nor as heads of police or in the Diplomatic do Consultar service. The post of Woman Secretary of the constraint of the superior positions in the Home office, i.e., magistrates, nor as heads of police or in the Diplomatic do Consultar service. The post of Woman Secretary of the constraint of the superior positions in the Home office, i.e., magistrates, nor as heads of police or in the Diplomatic do Consultar service. The post of Woman Secretary of the constraint of the superior do the second do the superior of the second do the superior of the second do the seco which decide conditions of work, etc., and the women's interests are overlooked. The law permits women to be members of the Chamber of Commerce councils, but few become members. They do excellent work in commerce, but do not trouble to organize or protect themselves. There is an eight-hour day; night-work for women is forbidden. The law only forbids the employment for women is forbidgen. The law only forbids the employment of women after confinement for a month or twenty-one days in *industry*, and to those women maternity benefit is granted. Insured workers can have six weeks' rest before and after confinement. There is some protective legislation, certain unhealthy work being forbidden in the State tobacco factories.

LATVIA.

LATVIA. Civil Service.—There is general equality. There are women members of the Government and in local government. There are many women with important positions in the Government service and in the Diplomatic Service. Industry.—Women are allowed an unemployment benefit equal to the amount of their wages for twelve weeks following childbirth.

LITHUANIA.

LITHUANIA. Civil Service.—There is a dearth of educated women, and any there are are gladly accepted in any position in the State. There are women members of the Government and in municipal government. Teachers are in great demand and are well paid. They receive equal pay and are recruited by same methods. **Professions.**—There are no legal hindrances to women entering the professions, except the Church, Army and Navy. The Police is reckoned with the Army. Women may be barristers, purors, etc., but do not enter these professions to any great extent.

LUXEMBOURG.

Civil Service.—The one woman Deputy who sat in the Chamber of Deputies lost her seat at the recent elections, and no other woman has been elected.

NORWAY.

Civil Service.—All public offices are open to women on the same terms, with the same examinations as men, and with the same pay. Marriage is no bar, and the higher posts are attainable. The only offices not open to women are: Members of the Cabinet, the clerical office of the State Church, the offices in the Diplomatic and Consular service, military and civil-military neets

military posts. **Professions.**—Women may be judges, magistrates, sheriffs, district physicians, professors, etc., at the university, professors and chief physicians at the State hospitals and asylums. They may even become theological professors, though they may not become ministers, although a woman has preached in public and taken the service in the State Church. They are entering the professions gradually

and taken the service in the State Church. They are entering the professions gradually. Industry,—There are a few special laws applicable to women; work underground in mines is forbidden; machinery-cleaning is forbidden. Night-work is not forbidden, and legal hours are the same. According to law, minimum wages for men and women are alike. A six-weeks' rest for women in industry is fixed before childbirth. Women workers draw money from the State Insurance during and after childbirth. Workers' wives get a maternity benefit grant. There are no trades from which women are excluded, nor have the men's trade unions acted against women, although in one or two trades there are slight difficulties for women apprentices. The law obliges employers to give time to nursing mothers to nurse their children.

PERU.

PERU. Industry.—There is special protective legislation for women; their hours are fixed at eight; night-work is prohibited; a two-hour rest at midday is prescribed; compensation for accidents is increased by 25 per cent.; no Sunday work is allowed, or, it to five hours; underground work is prohibited, and "dangerous" work is prohibited; work twenty days before and forty after childbirth is prohibited; the employer during those sixty days goy be cent. any other work, bar the woman; it women work at any other work, bar they forfeit the benefit; a woman dismissed three months before or after childbirth may have ninety days' wages. Seats must be prepared for women workers, and employers must

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year after their birth. Time is to be given to nursing mothers to nurse their babies. Women doing home needlework must be paid the legal minimum wage for workers in workshops.

POLAND.

Civil Service.—Women are eligible for municipal and communal service, and there are women members of the Diet.

PORTUGAL.

Civil Service.—The highest official posts are barred by custom to women, though not by law. She is paid the same salary, and there is no increase on marriage, though the latter is not

Professions.—Law is barred by custom to women, although here are women barristers, notaries, etc. There are women

there are women particles, notates, etc. There are wave factors and professors. Industry.—The pay for women workers is lower than for men, but they are not excluded from industry. One month before and one month after confinement is allowed for rest on full pay. Insurance is obligatory, and the women may be nursed in a hospital free, may have free medical attention, medicine, and maternity benefit (or full pay) for two months. There is an eight-hour day. The convention on night-work for women has not yet been ratified.

BOUMANIA.

Civil Service.—In Bessarabia there is a woman Deputy. In Roumania proper women may be nominated, but not elected, as members of the communal councils; they may vote for and

as members of the communal councils; they may vote for and are eligible for municipal councils. **Professions.**—Women may be engineers, architects, doctors, veterinary surgeons, railway officials, and may enter the agricultural schools, and also become chemists. They may be barristers, and there is a woman professor at the Ecole des Reany Arts

RUSSIA.

Civil Service.—Women inspectors of factories form only per cent. of the total staff. It is considered that these numbers should be increased.

SERBIA.

SERBA. Givil Service.—All posts in the Civil Service are open to properly qualified women, on the same terms as men, but no woman can draw a pension. Professions.—Women may attend the public schools, but must pass all the classes, while men need only pass six out of the fourteen classes. For years women have been doctors, architects, engineers, etc., the doctors usually taking their degrees in Switzerland and England. Industry.—Employment of women in lead processes is prohibited, except in certain cases in the printing trade.

SWEDEN.

Civil Service.—In principle women have the same right to hold public offices as men, but it is only in public instruction that women have attained the higher positions. In the lower grades women are paid lower wages. The proposal that duly qualified women should be allowed to enter the high grades of the Civil Service and be admitted to all other Government positions in Sweden was defeated by a two-votes majority in the lunger Chamber. The reason given was that the outer output the Civil Service and be admitted to all other coveriment positions in Sweden was defeated by a two-votes majority in the Upper Chamber. The reason given was that the question oight only to be discussed in connection with new salary regulations for women civil servants. They are admitted to all State school offices, except to the headmasterships of boys' and men's semi-naries. They may not be appointed judges, university pro-fessors, State medical officials, clergymen. A Royal Commission was set up which proposes to remove all legal obstacles to the admittance of women to State service except military service, higher police service, State officers at prisons for men and the Diplomatic and Consular service, and to grant equal pay. It is hoped a Bill will be passed. There is a women member of Parliament.

hoped a Bil will be passed. There is a women member of barlament. The question of their being magistrates and judges is by a Royal Commission. Women are not admitted to the otype the decided. The question of the ministry is to be dealt with by a Royal Commission. Women are not admitted to the decided of the decided. The question of the ministry is to be dealt with by a Royal Commission. Women are not admitted to the decided of the decided. The question of the ministry is to be dealt with by a Royal Commission. Women are not admitted to the decided. The question of the ministry is to be dealt with by a Royal Commission. Women are not admitted to the decided of the decided of the decided of the decided of the decided of the decided the decided of the decided

SWITZERLAND.

Civil Service.—The position in Switzerland is complicated in all branches of women's work. Each canton makes its own laws, and therefore much variety.

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THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

There is no legal hindrance to women in the service of the State; nevertheless, except in education, they are not greatly used. They are rarely given the same tasks and are not as a rule given the same pay or recruited by the same methods as men. In Geneva, in the Education Department, they have, since 1919, been recruited by the same methods and given the same salary, but not in other cantons. In some cantons where there is equal work, such as factory inspectors, guardians of orphans, children, young people and the poor, they get the same pay. At St. Gall a woman is deputy clerk of the court. Some towns have police assistants, women guardians, inspectors, etc. They are in the felephone service. but the post and telegraph departments are

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young people and the poor, they get the same pay. At St Gall a woman is deputy clerk of the court. Some towns have police assistants, women guardians, inspectors, etc. They are in the telephone service, but the post and telegraph departments are closed to women, and, with few exceptions, women do not work in Government offices. In the subordinate posts in the Govern-ment and municipal service they are always paid lower wages. In several cantons a woman teacher who marries is dismissed. **Professions.**—In Zurich unmarried women are allowed to be-come ministers, otherwise the Church and the Law are closed to women. In some cantons they may vote on eccleisatical matters without being eligible. In others they are eligible for scholastic commissions without having the vote. They may not be members of any legislative council, either federal or cantonal. They may not be notaries or judges. They may be barristers in Zurich and Geneva; but in Geneva, to be judge or notary, one must possess the vote, which rules out women. Education is the same for women, but few women become university pro-fessors. Except in the highest posts, women's pay is always inferior to men's; nevertheless the elementary school teachers of Geneva have gained equal pay and treatment. In Berne there are equal pensions, and Neuchatel is proposing equal pensions are the rule. There are women doctors. **Industry.**—In Geneva there is equal work and pay in diamond cutting, newspaper selling, enamel work, woodcarving. In general piece rates are the same, but the hour or the day rates, with a few exceptions (the weaving of ribbon), are lower for women, and work is in many cases lighter. In agriculture it is the same.

cutting, newspaper selling, enamel work, woodcarving. In general piece rates are the same, but the hour or the day rates, with a few exceptions (the weaving of ribbon), are lower for women, and work is in many cases lighter. In agriculture it is the same. In commerce the trade unions are demanding equal pay, because they are afraid lower women's wages will lower wages all round. In banking, equal pay is general. In the hotels women are paid much lower rates. Several "dangerous" trades are forbidden to women. The trade unions only exclude women from the higher grades of the printing trade. Night-work is forbidden, and employment in lead processes. There is a general 48-hour week in factories. Overtime is prohibited for women in charge of a house, and in 1925 Saturday afternoon rest can be claimed. There are various protective laws in the different cantons, such as in some 14 hours' midday rest is prescribed ; Sunday work for-bidden, except in hotels, etc. The equal-pay principle was voted against in 1920. Women may have ix weeks' rest after child-birth, and they may not be dismissed during this time. There is no State or obligatory maternity benefit. Insurance is not obligatory, and insurance companies are only aided by the State on condition that payments to both sexes are equal and that childbirth counts as an illness. Employers are not obliged to give time to nursing mothers to nurse their babies. In Nuchatel women are only allowed by the trade unions into the clock and watch trades in the proportion of one woman to four men, with equal pay for equal work. In Berne in the same trade the men leave to the women all the badly paid jobs and keep the finer, better paid work for themselves. better paid work for themselves

UKRAINE.

Civil Service.—There are women members of Parliament and of the Municipal Councils. All posts in the Civil Service are open to women, and there is equal pay for men and women. Women occupy important positions in the Ministry of Education.

URUGUAY.

URUGUAY. Givil Service.—In the inferior posts there is equality of pay and work. The higher posts are only barred because a con-dition of appointment is citizenship, and women are not as yet citizens. Recruitment is the same for both sexes. **Professions.**—The only profession legally barred to women is that of notary, for which citizenship is a condition ; nevertheless, women may take their notary's degrees. Women may be barristers, but they may not be magistrates, nor jurors, nor judges. They may not enter the Church. In private employ women are admitted to the professorships. The first woman barrister held the Chair of Roman Law, and she was also the first woman diplomat. There is no difficulty for women to enter the liberal professions. the liberal professions

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Givil Service.—The attitude of men and the Government is improving, and women have been appointed to responsible positions, such as Director of the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau, both appointed by the President. They are still sometimes discriminated against in the States, but in principle they have equal pay and should get it, in fact. The position here is not quite satisfactory, but it is improving. Equal Rights Bills have been introduced in various States with the following results: Wisconsin, equal rights with men in every respect; Maine, the right to serve as jurors; Maryland, ministrators and executors, arbitrators, notaries public, witnesses at public inventories, right to fulfil all kinds of engagements and functions, the right to hold any office, civil or political; Delaware, the right to hold public office.

Professions,—There are no legal hindrances to women entering the professions, except in some States the Church. In the Law they can generally become magistrates, barristers, judges and police. They may not be jurors in some States, but no amendment police. They may not be pirors in some state women to hold any of the Constitution is necessary to permit women to hold any elective or appointive office in the State, though individual

Industry .- The States vary in their industrial laws. Some

INDIA.

Karachi Women Voters.

THE Karachi Municipality has extended the franchise to all adults of both sexes paying an annual rental of Rs. 36. The proposal for universal adult suffrage was negatived. Mr. Jamshed Mehta has been the productor this forward step in a most progressive town and deserves thanks and congratulations for the success of his efforts.

Another Point Gained.

A correspondent wrote some time ago to us: "At the recent Local Boards and Municipal Group Conference held at Mangalore I was the only lady delegate (from the at Mangalore I was the only lady delegate (from the District Educational Council, of which I am a member), and had to move a resolution removing the sex 'disquali-fication in the Municipalities Act which debars women from standing for election to the Councils. A man from Salem District opposed it actually on the ground that the time had not yet come. He was almost overwhelmed with rejoinders, and I must say cut a very sorry figure indeed, as all the others with one voice supported my resolution, which was passed enthusiastically." We are glad to see that a lady has since been put on the

We are glad to see that a lady has since been put on the Malabar District Council, Mrs. O. U. Ammika Ammal. Stri-Dharma, January, 1923.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE elections are over, with a sorry tale to follow. Three women candidates went to the poll; one of them an alert and wide-minded social worker here, Mrs. Herbert; another, Mrs. MacVicar, a member of the Wellington Hospital Board; and the third, Miss Ellen Melville, of Auckland, the President of the National Council of Women None secured a seat. Independence and of Women. None secured a seat. Independence and feminism have to wait another day. The Conservative Government in power is badly shaken; disrupted Liberalism has gained a little; Labour has doubled its forces; so, if Mr. Massey carries on, it will be against a strong Opposition. The outstanding fact is that Prohibition is again put back. It polled a clear individual majority, but the law demanded a majority over Continuance and State Control together, and the negligible vote for State Control was enough to upset the will of at least half the people, opposed to the present system. There will be a stiff fight to follow, certain vague stopgap reforms being promised, or rather threatened, as an end to agitation, while the forces of real reform will demand the elimination of the State Control issue. Its New Zealand Parliament would ever face the opprobum and friction of undertaking a State liquor trade. Even three years ago this was made clear, and the weight of the forces of betterment and efficiency now arrayed behind Prohibition would never touch any form of State or Municipal trading here.

The report of the Commission on Venereal Disease, The report of the Commission on Venereal Disease, containing many good features, but committed to recom-mendation of a system of compulsory notification, will be the basis of another stiff fight, momentum for which has been gathering for years past. It is impossible to predict issues till we know where we stand politically, but the example of Western Australia will harden up the women here against insidious suggestion. What we have to fight in New Zealand, as in the State Control issue, is not so much ill intent as imprance of what is possible in practical much ill-intent as ignorance of what is possible in practical administration.

Materially speaking, the year closes on a hopeful upward note. Good prices for wool have saved the situation for our dominant industry, and so for the country. The prospects of New Zealand are better than most, though we must realize that our fate is inevitably to be affected by the great drama being played to a close in Europe JESSIE MACKAY.

Christchurch, December 18, 1922.

have protective legislation with prohibited night-work and minimum wages, other have not. JUGO-SLAVIA.

MARCH, 1923.

Industry.—A basic wage is paid to which bonuses are added, according to the responsibilities, for wife, children, parents, etc. It is, therefore, cheaper for the employer to engage unmarried persons, and married ones are being dismissed and replaced.

THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

WITH legislative sessions in progress in forty-two States, the thoughts and attention of publicspirited American women are centred on the problems that confront their State Legislatures and on the measures that women are wholeheartedly supporting. Federal legislation is also being studied assiduously by national organizations of women, who are keeping their members informed as to the progress made on interesting Bills now before Congress.

Federal Measures.

The Pueblo Indians.—The federated women of the United States have rallied to the defence of the Pueblo Indians from whom a group of legislators, through the Bursum and Snyder Bills, propose to take away the lands that they have tilled peacefully and intelligently for many years, by giving clear title to many white people who have encroached on these lands. The career of these Bills in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives has been checked mainly because of a nation-wide protest from the women's clubs. It is said that women are vitally interested, not only because justice demands that these Indians be treated with fairness, but also because the position of their women is one of importance and dignity, and because the Pueblos have a system of education from which the white race might learn much to its advantage. To meet the situation and protect the Indians in the possession of their property, the Jones Bill (Senate 4223) has been proposed by the Pueblos themselves, acting in harmony with the General Federation of Women's Clubs and several other organizations. It is a very fair Bill, asking for improved drainage and tillage systems, and for the establishment of a Court of Claims to handle the encroachment cases. The result of the very strenuous legislative fight which seems to be developing in regard to the rights of the Pueblos will be awaited with great interest by the women of the country who have supported the claims of the Indians, and who are weekly in their various clubs publicly taking a stand in their favour and helping to educate public opinion.

Marriage and Divorce .- A national marriage and divorce law, drafted under the supervision of Mrs. Edward Franklin White, Assistant Attorney-General of Indiana, was introduced into the United States Senate on January 23 by Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, who presented it with a resolution which proposes an enabling amendment to the Constitution so that the law, if passed, will meet the tests of the courts. legislation is designed to prevent hasty and foolish marriages and to make divorce more difficult. The age at which girls and boys may marry with the consent of the parents is fixed at 16 years for girls and 18 years for boys. In case of an emergency, permission must be obtained from the Judge of the Juvenile Court or from the Judge of the Probate Court in the city or county where the marriage is to be held to permit boys and girls under age to wed. The age at which girls and boys may marry without the consent of parents is fixed at 18 and 21 years respectively. Marriage is forbidden among those mentally and physically unfit, and between members of the white and black and the white and Mongolian races. Divorce is to be granted on the grounds of adultery, physical and mental cruelty, abandonment, failure to provide for one year or more, incurable disease and the commission of a felony. The

MARCH, 1923.

A States Participation

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

Bill has been criticized editorially by men for its excess of detail, for not permitting the States to have freer action, and for making marriage so hard as to encourage immorality. But the present law is only a draft, subject to endless amendments, and it is really projected as a kind of feeler to find out just what is needed and what is feasible. It is said that a national law is absolutely necessary, since the States will not correct evils themselves. In 1912 a national conference of State com missions drafted an Act for uniform legislation regarding marriage and divorce, and during thirty-three years only three States have agreed to accept the statute of the joint commissions.

State Measures.

In many of the States, women juror Bills and Bills for a minimum wage and for an eight-hour day for women have been introduced. There is a unanimity of opinion among organized women as regards the women jurors' Bills, but two factions are in conflict over protective legislation for women in industry. The National Woman's Party, which is introducing and pushing blanket legislation in all the States to place women on an absolute equality with men in all respects, opposes the minimum wage and the eight-hour day, on the theory that it influences employers against hiring women and thus handicaps the woman worker. Several other groups of women, such as the National Consumers' League, the Leagues of Women Voters, the Women's Trade Union League, etc., are strongly supporting the idea of protecting women, since it is pointed out that the vast majority of women workers are young girls, are underpaid and overworked, are kept from growing strong enough industrially to organize into unions to look out adequately for their own interests, are subject to more sicknesses than men, and because they are the potential mothers of the race, should be safeguarded in

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Six Months ended December 31, 1922.

BUL" WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE RECEIPTS. £ s. d. 264 11 0 94 0 0 6 I IO Cash Sales Total £451 4 0 GENE RECEIPTS. £ s. d. £ s. d. Balance, July 1, 1922— Cash at Barclays Bank, Ltd. .. 306 I 7 Cash in hand 0 I 4 - 306 2 II 454 I9 I0 General Donations 32 9 2 Subscriptions and Report Receipts 67 18 2 104 3 0 18 10 0 Report Receipts Affiliation Fees 7 19 2 Miscellaneous Receipts 077 Total £924 II 8 CERTIFI We have audited the cash receipts and disburs ments of the l December 31, 1922, and hereby certify that the above is a correct state LONDON, January 12, 1923.

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every way from physical deterioration. In New York State the minimum wage and the eight-hour day Bills have a better chance of becoming laws than they have had for years, and the Women's Joint Legislative Committee, formed to push the measures, are working with great earnestness to achieve results.

Mothers' Pensions.

A recent report on mothers' pensions has pleased many women who have long worked for this help to the poor woman who has children, and who through death or desertion has been deprived of a husband's financial assistance in rearing the family. This report shows that laws authorizing the distribution of mothers' pensions have been adopted in thirty-nine States, and in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. Since the first law was passed in 1911 this growth is remarkable Statistics prove that about fifteen per cent of all delinquent children come from families where the father dead and the mother a wage-earner, and that in cases where the mother has received a pension it has been found that less than two per cent. of the children become delinquents or truants. It is thus seen that the pensions, which vary from \$10 to \$25 a month per child, not only help to keep families together and thus make for happiness, but are a good social investment in law

Women in Politics.

Much discontent is being manifested by many groups of women, in political parties and out, over the position f women as office-holders, as voters, and as workers in the various political organizations. One group has compiled statistics to determine how few offices women really hold, showing that while the United States Congress has a total membership of 531 members, there

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Rent	12 10 0
Miscellaneous Expenses	43 13 5
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Rent	25 0 0
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HASKINS & SELLS, Certified Public Accountants.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS. MARCH, 1923.

is no woman in the Senate, and that in the National House of Representatives at no time has there been more than one woman during a sitting until the present session, when there are three, two of whose terms expire on March 4. In thirty-six State Legislatures, with an aggregate membership of 5,384, only 76 are women members. In the administrative end of government it is pointed out we seldom find women at the heads of departments even in State Governments, and never in the National Government. All bureaus, with one or two exceptions, have the authority vested in men. In county organizations a few States have as many as one-third of their county education superintendencies given over to women, but other county offices are practically in the hands of men. There are but few women judges, taking the country as a whole. To this group of women the situation calls for pessimistic remarks. Another group, however, believes that the woman office-holder must necessarily come into her own by degrees, and it optimistically rejoices over every individual gain made. For instance, the fact that Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith, of Buffalo, New York, has

been appointed president of the Civil Service Com-mission, a great administrative agency of the State of New York; that Miss Harriet May Mills has been made a lay member of a New York State Hospital Commission, and that Dr. Ella C. Potter, of Philadelphia, as Commissioner of Public Welfare, has been made a member of the Cabinet of the Governor of Pennsylvania, seems to them encouraging, and is evidence that women are making commendable progress toward their elevation to responsible positions under the Government.

Plans are on foot among women voters and women in the parties to support able women for office and to bring them to the attention of politicians, to seek greater equality for women in the party organizations and to try in every possible way to extend women's influence so that men will welcome them into political work, and not simply tolerate them as at present. Great headway must be made by women along these lines before they can feel that the vote in America has given them any real power and responsibility as citizens OREOLA WILLIAMS HASKELL.

Treasurer: KATHERINE DEXTER McCORMICK, 393, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass, U.S.A. ELEANOR RATHEONE, City Council, Liverpool, England. ANTONIA GRARDET-VIELLE, 18, Avenue du Léman, Lausanne, Criticaland

New York City, January 31, 1923.

Officers of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, elected at the Eighth Congress, Geneva, June 6-12, 1920. President : CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 404, Riverside Drive, New York, U.S.A.

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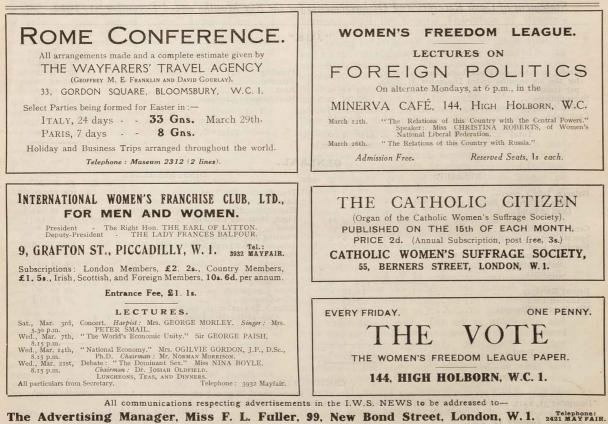
Scotland

Edinburgh, Scotland. 3rd Vice-President: ANNA LINDEMANN, Degerloch, Stuttgart, Germany. 4th Vice-President: ANNA WICKSELL, Stocksund, Sweden. Rec. Sceretary: MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY, 33, Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W. 15, England.

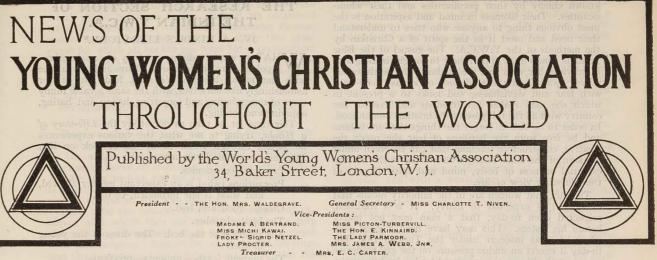
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ABOUT BULGARIA.

MARCH. 1923.

S^O very little is known by many people about Bulgaria **D** and her women and girls that there is no need for apology if one writes down either details or broad statements about the conditions and needs of that country. It is time she began to be known and thought of—apart from the Balkans—as a country which has suffered through the centuries for her independence in religion and in politics, and has a claim for consideration as a nation within the family of nations which peoples the earth to-day.

The history of Bulgaria is not pleasant reading, being mainly a series of wars. Yet, in spite of the toll which wars have levied on the men of the country, women are to-day, and in most ages have been, in the minority in the population. The reason is that work kills so large a number of women, and the pressure of field work and the care of cattle and flocks have meant the neglect of the home and children. Even quite little children will bear the responsibility and real hard work of driving a flock of goats and sheep out from the village across the mountains to the pasture by the river twice a day. day will begin at 5 a.m. and end at 9 p.m. during the extreme heat of summer, while all the older people are intent upon the harvest in garden and field. During harvest there is no time to cook, and, ill or well, every member of the family must work and manage to exist. putting every other concern aside till the winter's food and fodder is safe in store. There is one saving factor for the women and children provided by the Church. During the year there are 183 festivals, apart from Sunday, observed by the Eastern Orthodox Church in Bulgaria, and these days have special customs attached to them which involve freedom from work and time to worship. During August come four consecutive days when no man or woman will touch the harvest, lest trouble come, and so rest is secured and time for worship and for play. It is not uncommon to find a peasant woman who will vow during illness to keep one whole day free from work for the rest of her life if she be granted recovery. Then, too, the husband is expected to take the baby to be baptized, which may involve a long day's tramp across the mountains but secures to the mother a day off. But in spite of holidays it is apparent that the heavy end of life falls on the woman and that she passes all too quickly out of the freshness of her girlhood and becomes old and worn with toil. The villages are very poor, and most of the dwellings are mud-huts devoid of furniture, save a loom, a hammock for the baby, one or two stools and a few pots and pans. In summer it is picturesque, but in the severity of winter the discomfort and dullness must be quite terrible. There are no village nurses and very few doctors, and hardly one person has any knowledge of hygiene or sanitation. During the occupation of Bulgaria by

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WORLD'S Y.W.C.A. SUPPLEMENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

Turkey (1393 to 1878), the peasants found it safer to build their houses without windows, and they have grown a fear of fresh air-which to a British girl seems quite ridiculous and sinful. Now there is a law enforcing the making of one window to each house ; but the older generation feel it to be unsafe and quite unnecessary. Girls who have been in Constantinople or Samokov in the American schools have learned better, and are upholders of the gospel of fresh air by night as well as by day.

The present generation, too, is learning to love walking, and a dawning appreciation of the beauty of mountain-side and valley is giving a fresh impetus to many lives. Bulgaria has a most beautiful climate, a very long summer and a snowy winter; the air is dry and water excellent, so that people should be well if they had knowledge of the elementary facts of ventilation, sanitation and personal hygiene. Food is plentiful, and the women take a lot of trouble in cookery, so meals are nicer than in England. But in spite of every advantage the girls are unhealthy-looking and heavy in movement, showing evident signs of physical unfitness One other cause of heaviness among the girls is the unsuitability of the school curriculum. Schools were built under German influence soon after the Turk left the country; the buildings are fine in appearance, but often the schoolrooms are kept stuffy and without regard to proper ventilation, the hours in class are long, and there is almost no place given to games, manual work and occupations which bring into play a girl's own creativeness and initiative. The town girl suffers, of course, from the pressure of school more than the country girl, and here is the point at which the Y.W.C.A. comes to her most opportunely.

The first girls' camp was held at Zemen in July, August and September, 1922, and now in Sofia the first girls' club has enrolled the first hundred members under the title "The Blue Triangle Club." The Secretary is worker of the World's Y.W.C.A., Miss Dimitrieff; her family is known and honoured greatly in Sofia and in all Bulgaria, and she herself is loved and appreciated the girls for her knowledge and happy gifts of leadership. In this camp and club, girls are learning from a leader near to their own age, and finding out for themselves some of the meanings of self-discipline and self-government. They enter into orderly work or a discussion circle with just the same zest as a girl in a Western country, and though the principles of the good life as shown in Jesus Christ are found to be the same for them as for others, the environment in which they must live out these principles is very different. In a Bible circle or study circle, questions of fundamental importance arise among the girls of Zemen or of Sofia which are just the queries of any other girl. important to say this, and most important in thinking of the girls of other lands, that they should not be

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known chiefly by their peculiarities and their whimsicalities. Their likeness in mind and aspiration is the most obvious thing to anyone who tries to understand their need and meet it in the spirit of a Christian by the methods of the Y.W.C.A. The gospel of the Blue Triangle comes most opportunely to the girl in Bulgaria. It provides her with just the guidance she needs as she moves away from the traditions of a past deep-dyed with fear and slavishness, and looks to a present in which she may realize her freedom and live for her country with all the full powers of Christian womanhood. In order to be able to forget the things that are behind and be free from the heritage of fear she needs the positive, constructive teaching that can be given under the sign of the Blue Triangle and in the faith that the essential oneness of body, mind and spirit is part of the Christian view of life.

The fact that women are in the minority means that every girl is expected to marry. It is a tradition, respected even to-day, that a man may not marry before his sisters. This may have been a good plan when life was insecure under the Turkish rule, but to-day it exerts an undue pressure on the girl to decide to accept the life-partner arranged for her by her family. The patriarchal system is still common, and as a rule young couples have only to choose which of their homes they will live in after marriage. The opportunities of club life and the teaching of the Y.W.C.A. should be an enormous asset to her in self-realization. There is no prejudice against women in any kind of work or in any profession, and as a married woman it is possible and is common for her to go on working because in the home is a group of women of different generations able to attend to domestic affairs. Housing conditions are very bad in town and country, and the shortage of houses accounts to some extent for the continuance of this patriarchal ménage The example of American and British homes up and down Bulgaria is without doubt an example and stimulus to Bulgarian girls which will lead to a breaking away from the system and a claim for more privacy and freedom in early days of married life There are great and imminent changes being made in the department of the people's life as the nation moves out of slavery into the common life of the world. It will lose some of its Orientalism ; inevitably life will speed up and lose its leisureliness.

If peace is maintained in the Near East and frontier questions can be adjusted, Bulgaria should make great strides in the near future. We should give her disinterested friendship and help, and not be content to live in ignorance of so beautiful a country and so fine a people. Her backwardness and poverty should call to those who are so rich and excite them to compassion and admiration as they come to appreciate the pertinacity of her long struggle against political and religious annihilation through the centuries.

Perhaps reading this may make some people ask what books there are on Bulgaria. There are not many, but one may venture to recommend one or two:—

(I) "Under the Yoke" (the only novel translated into English). Its author is J. Vazoff. Edmund Gosse, in the preface, calls him the Chaucer of Bulgaria, and speaks of the book as a masterpiece, the "first specimen of the literature of a new people." The action is laid in North-West Thrace in 1875-70, and describes a particular revolt against the Turk in the heart of the famous Valley of Roses.

(2) " La Macédoine et la Renaissance Bulgare au 19me siècle." By S. Radeff. 1918.

(3) Story of the Nations Series, "The Balkans," has two chapters on Bulgaria.

(4) "The Balkans: a History" has two very good chapters; written by different authors—A. J. Toynbee, Nevill Forbes, D. Mitrany, D. G. Hogatt. 1915.

(5) The Near East is a weekly newspaper.

EDITH OVERTON.

THE RESEARCH SECTION OF THE INDIAN Y.W.C.A.

IV.---A HINDU'S LIFE-STORY.*

WHAT we want to do in our study of social anthropology is to get to know and love and sympathize with one human being. We shall find him or her astonishingly like ourselves, with the same lovable funny ways of remembering and forgetting, loving and hating, enjoying and fearing.

This time let us take as our study the *Life-story of a Hindu*, trying to see what the various experiences he passes through teach us of his outlook on life. Beginning with his birth, ask about : Pre-natal ceremonies.

Precautions (what is an expectant mother allowed, and what is she forbidden, to do).

and what is she forbidden, to do). Omens, good and bad.

The birth-chamber.

The position of the bed. The dress of the young mother.

The midwife (caste-presents-privileges).

Remedies. Vows,

Liability of the mother to the attacks of evil : how is she guarded ?

Necessity for iron or steel.

Announcement of birth.

The baby-how guarded, washed, fed, clothed.

The horoscope. Birthday superstitions.

Purification of mother—note the various stages through which she passes on her way back to complete ceremonial purity.

Then pass on to his babyhood, with its appropriate ceremonies—sixth day and similar rites, name-giving, sun-viewing, weaning, hair-cutting, ear-boring, teething; until finally your friend is old enough to be sent to school.

Soon you will approach the fascinating ceremonies that gather round the child's second birth, if he belongs to one of the twice-born castes, the giving of the sacred thread; get particulars of the vigil, the last meal with his mother, the young man's feast, the cord and all its symbolism, its donning, the symbolic gfits, the new name, the catechism, the circumambulation, the secret *mantra*, the offering to fire, begging, the bath, the mimic journey, rules of conduct that govern the novice at each stage.

You are almost certain, before you have been very long in the country, to be asked to see an Indian wedding. Remember the enormous importance in India of a

Remember the enormous importance in india of a wedding, for it is the stronghold of caste. Men can believe what they like and remain in caste; they can even dine on forbidden things and with forbidden people and keep it dark; but once they marry out of caste, they have committed the unpardonable sin.

If we studied the pre-natal ceremonies carefully, we must have noticed the pathetic strength of the desire for a son. That desire is even more marked in the marriage ceremonies, and if we keep this in mind, it will give us a clue to the understanding of many of the nuptial rites.

But before you begin to study the wedding, get clearly into your head what the actual bride and bridegroom are supposed to represent, whether :

A king and queen.

A god and goddess.

A divine ascetic and his wife.

Their *rôle* will differ according to their caste, and you will miss half the symbolism unless you understand what it connotes.

If it is a Brahman wedding to which you are invited, fix your attention on ten chief points: feet-washing, honey-sipping, rice-throwing, date-naming, presentmaking, clothes-donning, bride-giving, oath-taking, seven steps, common meal.

* Reprinted by permission of "The International Review of Missions."

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We must not stay to notice here all the other events which might befall an Indian, and all his occasional rites and sacrifices in times of childlessness, disease, war or famine, but must pass on to study that great event for which all his life has been but a preparation.

Keep these two clues in mind: one, that longing for a son as his only saviour; and the other, Karma, the belief in the accumulated energy of past acts that colours all his thinking. Then note:

Preparations for death, warnings, omens, etc. Last gifts—last hours.

Then see what is done to the corpse itself, how the funeral procession is carried out, what part is played by the widow. Of course, the disposal of the body, whether by burial or cremation, is of great importance; and be sure to look out for all the little details: if it is a burial, who buries; if a cremation, of what the pyre is composed, and who lights it. Then, after the funeral, study the offerings and the

Then, after the funeral, study the offerings and the object with which they are made: whether to help the soul on its journey, or to accomplish its union with its ancestors. And whilst watching the offerings and the ceremonies, don't forget to observe also the stages through which the family of the dead man passes on its way back from ceremonial defilement to complete ceremonial purity. Note also how defilement affects worship, food, clothing and family life generally. All the time that you are working, keep on asking yourself: What light does all this throw on beliefs concerning life after death, judgment, heaven, hell, re-birth, caste, widows and the unhappy dead? When you have finished your studies in a Hindu's

When you have finished your studies in a Hindu's life-story run over it in your mind and try and see what main lines of thought it all points to. Does it seem to you that Hinduism "is committed to progress," that it is fitted to bring all the relationships of human life to their highest and noblest development?

MARGARET STEVENSON, M.A., Sc.D.

Nore.—Readers of this series of four brief articles, introducing Y.W.C.A. members in India to the study of "live" anthropology, may like to have the names of Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson's two outstanding books, "The Heart of Jainism" and "The Rites of the Twice Born."

THE EXTENT OF THE IN-TERNATIONAL MIGRATION SERVICE.*

A WOMAN and her three children from Eastern Europe arrive in a French port on their way to the United States, only to find that the papers lack the visa necessary for the country of destination. For the protection of ports as well as of migrants, visas for the receiving countries must be secured in the country of origin.

Starting out to join her husband in a far country, the migrant woman, with the perfect trust born of inexperience, puts the arrangements for her travel into the hands of a dishonest on unscrupulous person, and when the papers are returned to her, minus the most important visa, she starts on her five-day trip across the Continent, oblivious that she is travelling in vain. At the port she is stopped by a verdict in a strange, incomprehensible tongue. For two weeks she is turned away from the office with instructions that she cannot understand, and therefore cannot carry out. At last she is referred to an International Service Bureau, where her story is heard and the facts of the situation faced She must return to her country for her visa, leaving the children in the care of the Migration Secretary.

The quota for that country is nearly full, and after a certain date it will be impossible for the steamship company to book her passage, for it would only mean her rejection at the port of debarkation across the Atlantic. Already she has wasted two weeks, and scant time is left to take the journey home and return in time to catch the boat that will carry the last group of her countrywomen allowed to enter the United States before the *The report of the International Migration Service may be obtained from a Bake Street London W. I. Price ad

WORLD'S Y.W.C.A. SUPPLEMENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS. III

following June. Money for the journey back must be found. A cable goes to her husband in America, and a remittance comes promptly, but the money is not enough to ensure the quickest and most comfortable travel route, which is expensive.

The woman is started off from the port, met in Paris by the International Migration Secretary, taken round to the Consulates for her visas, her ticket purchased, instructions for her journey type-written in French and German on cards, money changed into the different currencies to avoid hasty station transactions that give the minimum amount of food at exorbitant rates of exchange.

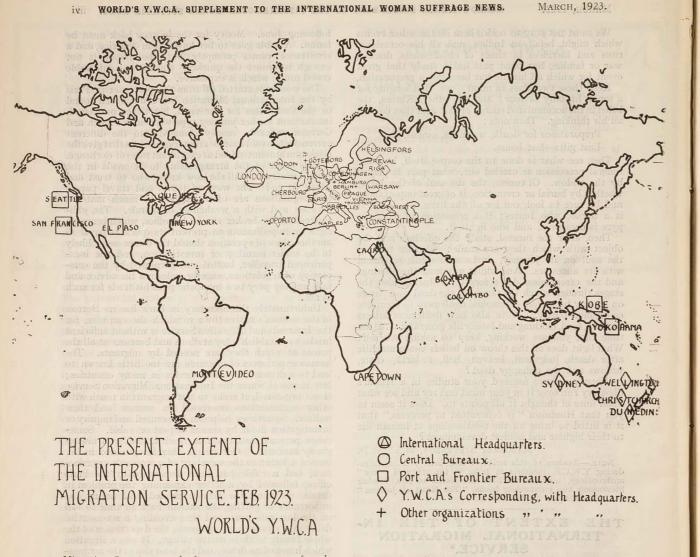
Now what of the arrangements to be made in the home country? Will she now know who to trust and where to go? The ways of travel and travel papers and regulations are often learned at much material expense and with a weakening of morale. The glibtongued ticket broker sits in his office, which bears no signs or impedimenta to prevent its quick removal to another place of operation should the owner seem likely to be under scrutiny or investigation, and the inexperienced traveller, baffled and perplexed by the complexity of regulations, eagerly welcomes his advice and falls an easy prey to a man who plies his trade for such as she.

Unfortunately the Secretary in Paris has no Bureau in the woman's native town to which she can wire, for the International Migration Service is without sufficient funds to establish relay stations and bureaux at all the points at which they are needed by migrants. The human experiences of migrants are too little known to lead to a demand for such service in many countries; but in places where the International Migration Service is not organized, it seeks to put migrants in touch with other organizations interested in women and their welfare. Sometimes help can be secured and inquiry or investigation made by means of post or cable. times personal assistance is needed, and it is always gladly rendered. Our friend, therefore, carried in her pocket a letter to the secretary of a woman's organization, and a cable had been dispatched by the Paris office, followed by a letter explaining the problem in detail, outlining the service needed and urging the importance of getting the woman back in time to sail on the last safe boat, and thus avoiding a six-months delay in a strange port, or worse, the deportation of the whole family to their native village. It was a situation which brooked no delay, and the least slip in the arrange-ments would have cost the family dearly. The Y.W.C.A. Secretary laid by the pressing duties that demanded her attention on the day she had been told to expect the travel-worn migrant, saw that she was met encouraged, fitted up with the necessary visas, and properly equipped for the return journey, a journey that neant five changes and no comforts.

Once more the woman was passed along this chain of friendly service, a chain whose links knew no weakening, and she came in safety to the end of the journey on which she had embarked with high courage and with no conception of the terrifying experiences it held in store for her.

The little map tells the story of the extent of the International Migration Service. The points marked with circles and squares represent expert service with trained secretaries giving full time, skill and study to the problems that beset the migrants. The points marked with diamonds represent co-operation through a local Y.W.C.A., and a readiness to receive and act on an S.O.S. call, or a request for help needed to solve a problem. The crosses represent points at which other organizations are willing to answer a call for help. The point marked with a triangle within a circle indicates the International Headquarters where all this work is co-ordinated and where it all "Heads up."

Japanese girls leaving Kobe or Yokohama, having before embarkation been fully informed and instructed by the Migration Service Bureau, are met at Angel Island or Seattle by a Secretary speaking Japanese. The increased tide of emigration to the countries of South America is being studied and analysed by a



Migration Secretary, and after a year or more of such study she will be able to send back information that will help the secretaries in European ports to cope more intelligently with the problems of migrants going to that continent.

The Secretary in Denmark keeps before us current changes in the Scandinavian migration question, and gets into touch with those of other nationalities who drift through Copenhagen from the North European

The Secretary in the Near East finds herself in the thick of a situation that combines the worst of migration and refugee problems, and so fused are they that it is difficult to separate them, and each is intensified by the other. The grave conditions growing up in the port of Piræus with the recent developments of Near Eastern affairs, led to the placing there of an experienced secretary for six months' work. This move has seemed so valuable to the Near East Relief that their organization bears half the responsibility. The Polish Secretary for the most part has been

handling children migrants who are going to their parents or relatives in countries as distant as the United States and Canada. The call for a Bureau that will ensure the right and safe start and follow these young migrants through to the end of the journey needs a hearing of its own. A whole chapter might be written on the vagaries of exchange, the havoc it plays with funds carefully hoarded and saved to bring to the parental roof in the new country; the little ones who have often lost their only protectors in the old country; the long days of waiting while letters are sent, or if

they can be afforded, cables, which will bring money to make good deficits caused by the altered exchange, and so ensure a safe start from a country spent with war and faced by the stark-naked facts of life

The Czechoslovak Secretary works in close co-operation with the welfare programme of the Government, which has taken forward steps in providing for the information and protection of its migrating nationals. In France and Belgium there is a constant stream of

migrants passing through, making problems many and serious for countries that figure as a path to other lands. Through these ports go thousands of Poles, Czecho-slovaks, Roumanians, Jugo-Slavs, Bulgarians, Russians, and many hundreds of some fifteen other nationalities.

The United States International Migration Service has not only its western coast work, but has recently begun work on the Mexican border, and has also the overwhelming responsibility of the eastern ports, as it is the largest receiving country in the world. With the country's present restriction policy certainly numbers and possibly assimilation difficulties decrease, but the problems of the social service worker, if they have not actually increased, have certainly presented new complications formerly undreamed of. So it may be seen that the scope of the International Migration Service in its present dimensions is not insignificant; but in its potentialities and need of extensive development, is unlimited.

RUTH LARNED,

International Migration Secretary, World's Y.W.C.A.

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ARGENTINE AND URUGUAY. By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

UR visit to Argentina and Uruguay has ended. These two countries, neighbours and friends, offer a curious contrast which greatly stimulates the interest of the tourist with a mission. State and Church are united in Argentina, where they work hand in hand. A disunion took place in Uruguay recently, and many institutions formerly administered by the Church have been taken over by the State. A movement to remove the crosseslong the sign of these institutions-and to dismiss the Catholic sisters, replacing them by nurses trained in schools, followed in the wake of disunion. Naturally, this process aroused much bitterness of feeling and considerable misunderstanding and intolerance on both sides. The woman's movement reflects these conditions

The Council of Women in Argentina is composed of several large organizations, the chief of which is the Sociedad de Beneficencia. This organization and its work is the most unique I have found in any land. Just 100 years ago the Government called together a group of well-known and able women and asked them to assume direction of the care of the poor. One may imagine the utter astonishment of these ladies, unused to any kind of public responsibility, at this call to duty; but they accepted. So well did they administer this department of public charity that they were urged to extend their motherly care to still other classes of unfortunates.

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At the headquarters of this Society, in an old colonial house built 200 years ago, the directors show the books containing the entries of applicants for help in the year 1822, when their work began, and contrast it with the thoroughly modern and efficient filing system, with card directory attachment, by which the records are now kept. The portraits of the presidents, often in amusingly quaint oldfashioned dress, who in succession have directed the affairs of the Sociedad for a century, hang upon the walls and give silent testimony to the long record of work well done. Now eighteen institutions are under the direction of the central board of sixty women. We visited several of these establishments and found them all extremely well housed, with generous supplies of up-to-date equipment, and everywhere the orderliness of good management was evident. The Government contributes to this organization considerable sums, but the directors also collect large sums of money by private contributions. They expend something over a million (U.S.A.) dollars per year. These ladies are all Catholics, although their charity is extended to all faiths.

Here in South America I have found the same distinction growing of very good Catholics, good Catholics, Catholics, and bad Catholics, which is becoming so pronounced in Europe. The Council of Women is composed almost entirely of very good