

a new plan, marking in the position of the temple or temples 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 misapprehensions. 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 decorations.

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, etc.)?
- 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 ceremonies?

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 up?
- 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 first-fruits 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 life.

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 circumambulation, 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 eyes 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? I 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 ("instruction 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 suggestions, 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.

JVS SVFFRAGII.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS



THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Volume 17. No. 6.

PRICE 6d.

MARCH, 1923.

Annual Subscription, 6/-

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Mrs. Catt in Brazil	81	Congress—Draft Programme	86
Women and Economics	82	Draft Programmes of Special Conferences	87
Women and Politics	83	Travel and Accommodation	87
South Africa—Women's Suffrage rejected	84	Projet d'une Fédération entre le Conseil International et l'Alliance	88
Australia—News from Melbourne	84	Equal Pay and Right to Work Committee Report	90
Great Britain—Equality in Divorce	84	India—Karachi Women Voters	94
Other Prospects for the Session	84	Another Point gained	94
N.U.S.E.C. Annual Council Meeting	84	New Zealand	94
		The Interests of American Women	94
		Statement of Account, I.W.S.A.	95

MRS. CATT IN BRAZIL.

BRAZIL has an undying organized Woman Suffrage 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-

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 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 the Brazilian Alliance for Woman Suffrage (Aliança Brasileira 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, 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, particularly directed 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 Aliança Brasileira 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 earnestly 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 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 aviatrix, six civil engineers, several women engaged in the chemical service of the Department of Agriculture, and 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.

January 12, 1923.

WOMEN AND ECONOMICS.

WHEN a man is hungry he naturally thinks of food. 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 destiny, 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 extent (under whatever name) is shared by every 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 community can offer in food, clothing, education—from the

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.

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 the 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 endeavour to show:—

(1) That industry already pays in wages as much as 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 argument 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

be the reverse. In all probability also the scheme would result not only in an increase of marriages, but in earlier marriages. 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 unearned incomes of people without dependents are to remain intact, while the 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. If not we shall be building upon sand, instead of laying the foundation of a better order.

M. SLIEVE MCGOWAN.

WOMEN AND POLITICS.

I 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 systems.

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 we know.

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 prejudice 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.

MUCH 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 candidate for Henty. This is a distinct gain—to get candidates for different 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 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 Housewives' 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 Rights.

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.

IT 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 introduced. Accordingly, the Equal Moral Standard Sub-Committee of the National Union Executive drafted the 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 tact 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 than most.

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 consideration 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.

Other possibilities will be explored with regard to important pieces of legislation which have not been successful 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 Commons either after 11 o'clock at night or under the ten-minute rule, and as the Home Office has given it its blessing, 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 incompatible, 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,
February 19, 1923. 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.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME.

Ninth Congress of the International Woman 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 raggianti 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 ritemperare la Fede nelle conquiste a venire.

Roma, 12 febbraio 1923.

Alice Schiavoni Bosio,
Presidente del Comitato Ordinatore del Congresso.

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.

Dorothee von Velsen,
Vorsitzende des Allgemeinen Deutschen Frauenvereins.

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.

Dansk Kvindesamfund, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Julie Arenholt.

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.

Annie Christitch.

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.

ROME CONGRESS.

DRAFT PROGRAMME.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME.

Wednesday, May 9, and Thursday, May 10, 1923.

Meetings of the Board of Officers.

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 ablation 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 reports from many countries on maintenance and its legal enforcement; the right of wives to a share of their husbands' income; State or municipal 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 Programme.

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 International Committee concerning the conduct of Convention.

Italian Greetings: The Federazione Italiana; 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.

3 p.m. Report of Committee on Equal Pay and Right to Work:—

- †(a) Resolutions from the Committee.
†(b) Resolutions from the Conference.

Report of the Committee on Moral Questions.

- †(a) Resolutions from the Committee.
†(b) Resolutions from the Conference.

5 p.m. Social Function.

Evening: Meeting of Government Delegates presided over by Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Tuesday, May 15, 1923.

Morning: Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

9.30 a.m. Minutes:

Report of Committee on the Nationality of Married Women.

- †(a) Resolutions from the Committee.
†(b) Resolutions from the Conference.

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

- †(a) Resolutions from the Committee.
†(b) Resolutions from the Conference.

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

Evening: Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

Report of the Board of Officers (Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY, Secretary). (To be printed.)

Report of the Treasurer (Mrs. STANLEY McCORMICK). (To be printed.)

Recommendations from International Committee for action by the Congress (Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY, Secretary).

Report of Editor of JUS SUFFRAGI (Mrs. ELIZABETH ABBOTT). (To be printed.)

Report of Headquarters Committee (Mrs. BOMPAS). (To be printed.)

Report of any other Committee. (To be printed.)

Compiled Report of all Auxiliaries (Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY). (To be printed.)

Wednesday, May 16, 1923.

Morning: Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

9.30 a.m. Minutes

Necessary Business.

Adjournment

ENFRANCHISED WOMEN'S DAY.

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

3 p.m. Discussion: What action ought women in enfranchised countries to take to bring into force the resolutions passed by the International 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.

Thursday, May 17, 1923.

Morning: Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

9.30 a.m. Minutes.

Amendments to Constitution.
Nominations for the election of Officers.Afternoon: CONFERENCE OF UNENFRANCHISED WOMEN. 3 p.m. MME. SCHLUMBERGER presiding.
(Programme to be formulated by the Italian Auxiliary.)

Evening: PUBLIC MEETING. Propaganda for Unenfranchised 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.

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. Inauguration of new Board.

Mrs. CATT's Farewell Speech.

(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 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.

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 Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office.

Should the married woman be denied the right to work in any industry or profession?

Should 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: CHRYSAL 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 nationality.

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 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 adoption.

How can the League of Nations help in this?

MORAL QUESTIONS 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.

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

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 of the Constitution is necessary to permit women to hold any elective or appointive office in the State, though individual States vary.

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

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

JUGO-SLAVIA.

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.

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 promoter of 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 District Educational Council, of which I am a member), and had to move a resolution removing the sex 'disqualification' in the Municipalities Act which debar 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 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 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 inclusion and retention are essentially dishonest, as no New Zealand Parliament would ever face the opprobrium 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, containing many good features, but committed to recommendation 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 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.

THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

WITH legislative sessions in progress in forty-two States, the thoughts and attention of public-spirited 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. The 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

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 commissions 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

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 is 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 and order.

Women in Politics.

Much discontent is being manifested by many groups of women, in political parties and out, over the position of 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

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Transfer from General Fund, being loss on "Jus" for the six months ended December 31, 1922, per contra	264 11 0	Printing	267 5 7
Subscriptions	86 11 2	Salaries	127 15 0
Y.W.C.A. Supplement	94 0 0	Rent	12 10 0
Cash Sales	6 1 10	Miscellaneous Expenses	43 13 5
Total	£451 4 0	Total	£451 4 0

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance, July 1, 1922—		Transfer to "Jus," per contra	264 11 0
Cash at Barclays Bank, Ltd.	306 1 7	Salaries	333 11 8
Cash in hand	0 1 4	Extra Office Help	11 10 4
	306 2 11	Light, Heat and Cleaning	17 5 11
General Donations	454 19 10	Rent	25 0 0
Special Appeal Donations	32 9 2	Printing and Stationery	30 9 10
Members' Fees	172 1 2	Telephone, Telegraph and Messengers	23 4 11½
Less Transferred to "Jus"		Postages	20 9 6½
Subscriptions and Report	104 3 0	Repairs	4 4 1
Receipts	67 18 2	Insurance	2 18 7
	18 10 0	Advertising	0 14 7½
Report Receipts	7 19 2	Office Equipment	19 10 0
Affiliation Fees	0 7 7	Miscellaneous	30 11 10½
Miscellaneous Receipts		Balance, December 31, 1922—	
Total	£924 11 8	Cash at Barclays Bank, Ltd.	139 4 4
		Cash in hand	0 18 11
		Total	£924 11 8

CERTIFICATE.
We have audited the cash receipts and disbursements of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance for the six months ended December 31, 1922, and hereby certify that the above is a correct statement thereof.
LONDON, January 12, 1923.
HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

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 Commission, 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.
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.
1st Vice-President: MARGUERITE DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER, 14, Rue Pierre 1st de Serbie, Paris, France.
2nd Vice-President: CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN, 17, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland.
3rd Vice-President: ANNA LINDEMANN, Degerloch, Stuttgart, Germany.
4th Vice-President: ANNA WICKSELL, Stocksund, Sweden.
Rec. Secretary: MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY, 33, Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W. 15, England.

AFFILIATED COUNTRIES:—Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, and British Dominions Overseas—viz., Australia, Canada, South Africa, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay.
PROVISIONAL AFFILIATIONS: India, Palestine.

By-law of the I.W.S.A. Constitution.

"The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, by mutual consent of its auxiliaries, stands pledged to preserve absolute neutrality on all questions that are strictly national."

Headquarters and EDITORIAL OFFICES of the I.W.S. NEWS: 11, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.
Telegrams: "Vocorajto." Telephone: Regent 4255.

ROME CONFERENCE.

All arrangements made and a complete estimate given by
THE WAYFARERS' TRAVEL AGENCY
(GEOFFREY M. E. FRANKLIN AND DAVID GOURLAY).

33, GORDON SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. 1.

Select Parties being formed for Easter in:—

ITALY, 24 days - - 33 Gns. March 29th.

PARIS, 7 days - - 8 Gns.

Holiday and Business Trips arranged throughout the world.

Telephone: Museum 2312 (2 lines).

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

President: The Right Hon. THE EARL OF LYTON.
Deputy-President: THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.

9, GRAFTON ST., PICCADILLY, W. 1. Tel.: 3932 MAYFAIR.

Subscriptions: London Members, £2. 2s., Country Members, £1. 5s., Irish, Scottish, and Foreign Members, 10s. 6d. per annum.

Entrance Fee, £1. 1s.

LECTURES.

Sat., Mar. 3rd, Concert. Harpist: Mrs. GEORGE MORLEY. Singer: Mrs. PETER SMALL.
Wed., Mar. 7th, "The World's Economic Unity." Sir GEORGE PAISH, 8.15 p.m.
Wed., Mar. 14th, "National Economy." Mrs. OGILVIE GORDON, J.P., D.Sc., 8.15 p.m.
Wed., Mar. 21st, Debate: "The Dominant Sex." Miss NINA BOYLE, 8.15 p.m.
Chairman: Dr. JOSIAH OLDFIELD.
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, AND DINNERS.
All particulars from Secretary. Telephone: 3932 Mayfair.

All communications respecting advertisements in the I.W.S. NEWS to be addressed to—

The Advertising Manager, Miss F. L. Fuller, 99, New Bond Street, London, W. 1. Telephone: 3421 MAYFAIR.

Printed by WILLIAMS, LEA & Co., LTD., Clifton House, Worship Street, London, E. C. 2.

NEWS OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



Published by the World's Young Women's Christian Association
34, Baker Street, London, W. 1.



President - - THE HON. MRS. WALDEGRAVE.

General Secretary - MISS CHARLOTTE T. NIVEN.

Vice-Presidents:

MADAME A. BERTRAND.
MISS MICH. KAWAI.
FRÖKE SIGRID NETZEL.
LADY PROCTER.

MISS PICTON-TURBERVILL.
THE HON. E. KINNAIRD.
THE LADY PARMOOR.
MRS. JAMES A. WEBB, JNR.

Treasurer - - MRS. E. C. CARTER.

ABOUT BULGARIA.

SO very little is known by many people about Bulgaria 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. The 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

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 a 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 by 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. It is important to say this, and most important in thinking of the girls of other lands, that they should not be



THE PRESENT EXTENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SERVICE. FEB. 1923.

WORLD'S Y.W.C.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 ports.

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, Czechoslovaks, 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.

JVS SVFFRAGII.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS



THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Volume 17. No. 7.

PRICE 6d.
Annual Subscription, 6/-

APRIL, 1923.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Argentine and Uruguay	97, 98, 103	Burma—Burmese Women in Conference .. .	107
Congress—Announcement	99	France—Favourable Report on Votes for Women ..	107
Programme	100, 101	An Odious Bill	107, 108
Travel and Accommodation Arrangements .. .	101, 102	Germany—New Auxiliary in the Alliance .. .	108
Some Delegates and Visitors who will attend Congress ..	102	Two Years of Women's Parliamentary Work ..	108, 109
Italy—Municipal Suffrage in Sight	103	Great Britain—N.U.S.E.C., Private Members' Ballot ..	109
President Mussolini and the Congress	104	Adolescents and "Public Houses"	109
Madame Girardet-Vielle Interviews Leaders of Delegations at Lausanne	104, 105	Annual Council Meeting	109
Nouvelles Féministes	105, 106	India—Women of the U.P. Enfranchised	110
Austria—Do We Want a Woman's Party? .. .	106, 107	Bombay Municipal Elections	110
A Woman Member of Parliament	107	Women Lawyers	110
First Woman in Ministry of Education	107	First Woman Magistrate	110
Australia—Women Candidates Defeated	107	Compulsory Education withheld from Girls .. .	110
		Women Franchise in Bengal, Lord Lytton's View ..	110
		The Interests of American Women	110, 111, 112
		A Matter for Consideration	112

ARGENTINE AND URUGUAY.

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

OUR 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 crosses—long 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.

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 old-fashioned 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