

715
301.412

II. NEMZETKÖZI ASSZONYHÉT

B U D A P E S T

1937. aug. 5-12.

II. INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK

B U D A P E S T

5th to 12 1937.

PAMPHLET

(P)

394.4

FAWCETT LIBRARY
27, WILFRED STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC
FAWCETT COLLECTION

Calcutta House
Old Castle Street
London E1 7NT

394.4

3900002971

REFERENCE
ONLY

II. NEMZETKÖZI
ASSZONYHÉT

B U D A P E S T
1937. aug. 5-12.

II. INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S WEEK

B U D A P E S T
5th to 12 1937.

LONDON GUILDHALL UNIVERSITY
FAWCETT LIBRARY

Acquired August 1969.

FAWCETT 14.4

297✓

TARTALOMJEGYZÉK.

Határozatok	1
<u>ÜDVÖZLŐ BESZÉDEK</u>	
Parcher Félixné	2
Dr. Spurné Bárdos-Féltoronyi Magda dr.	3
<u>I. NŐI PÁLYÁK</u>	
Mathay /Mrs. M./ California, Amerika	6
Achelis /Miss E./ New York, Amerika	9
Szécskay /Mrs. G./ Pittsburgh, Amerika	12
Chapman /Mrs. C./ Utah, Amerika	15
Habeeb el Masri /Miss E./ Egyptom	16
Whitelegge /Miss S./ London, Anglia	20
Daymond /Mrs. C./ Plymouth, Anglia	22
Dr. Bobula Ida Magyarország	24
Dr. Bródy Ernőné Magyarország	28
Parmanand /Mrs. S. LL.D./ India	29
Hoogendijk /Miss C./ Németalföld	30
Castellani /Prof. M./ Olaszország	33
<u>II. A BÉKE PROBLÉMÁJA</u>	
Parsons /Miss A./ California, Amerika	36
Cheatham /Miss K./ New York, Amerika	39
Weill /Miss B.C./ New York, Amerika	40
Brinton /Miss E.S./ Pennsylvania, Amerika	43
Cohen /Mrs. L./ Leeds, Anglia	46
Eastgate /Miss C./ London, Anglia	49
Kopczinska /Mme H./ Lengyelország	50
<u>III. SZOCIÁLIS MUNKA</u>	
De C. Ward /Miss/ Boston, Amerika	52
Tuska /Mrs. E./ New York, Amerika	54
Bauss /Mlle Ch./ Belgium	57
Dr. Imre Ilma Magyarország	60
Kane-Berman /Mrs. E./ Délafrika	64

IV. NŐI SPORTOK

Verbrugge /Mlle/ Belgium	66
Chartier /Mme le Dr./ Franciaország	67
Read /Miss C./ Anglia	69
Marik Klára Magyarország	72
Iwanka /Mme W.P./ Lengyelország	74

BUCSUSZAVAK

Antal Dezsőné Sárkény Aranka dr. Magyarország	77
---	----

-O-O-O-

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S .

Decisions	1
---------------------	---

SPEECHES OF WELCOME

Parcher /Her Exc. Mrs./ Hungary	2
Spur -Féltoronyi /Mrs. M. de, Ph.D./ Hungary	3

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES I.

Mathay /Mrs. M./ California, America	6
Achelis /Miss E./ New York, America	9
Szécskay /Mrs. G./ Pittsburgh, America	12
Chapman /Mrs. C./ Utah, America	15
Habeeb el Masri /Miss E./ Egypt	16
Whitelegge /Miss S./ London, England	20
Daymond /Miss C./ Plymouth, England	22
Bobula /Miss I., Ph.D./ Hungary	24
Bródy /Mrs. E./ Hungary	28
Parmanand /Mrs.S., LL.D./ India	29
Hoogendijk /Miss C./ Netherlands	30
Castellani /Prof.M./ Italy	33

THE PROBLEM OF PEACE II.

Parsons /Miss A./ California, America	36
Cheatham /Miss K./ New York, America	39
Weill /Miss B.C./ New York, America	40
Brinton /Miss E.S./ Pennsylvania, America	43
Cohen /Mrs. L./ Leeds, England	46
Eastgate /Miss C./ London, England	49
Kopczinska /Mme H./ Poland	50

SOCIAL WORK III.

De C. Ward /Miss/ Boston, America	52
Tuska /Mrs. E./ New York, America	54
Bauss /Mlle Ch./ Belgium	57

Imre /Miss I.de., Ph.D./ Hungary	60
Kane-Berman /Mrs.E./ South-Africa	64

WOMAN IN SPORTS IV.

Verbrugge /Mlle/ Belgium	66
Chartier /Mme le Dr./ France	67
Read /Miss C./ England	69
Marik /Miss C./ Hungary	72
Iwanka /Mrs W.P./ Poland	74

FAREWELL

Antal /Mrs. A., Ph.D./ Hungary	77
--	----

--O--O--O--

H A T Á R O Z A T O K.

1. Minden nő, - az is, aki nem tartozik egy női egyesület keretébe sem, de aki érdeklődik asszonyi mozgalmak iránt - találkozzék lehetőleg évenként a NEMZETKÖZI ASSZONYHÉTEN.
2. A NEMZETKÖZI ASSZONYHÉT célja:
 - a/ barátság,
 - b/ megértés,
 - c/ szolidaritás,
 - d/ szeretet
 - e/ egymástsegítés.
3. A NEMZETKÖZI ASSZONYHÉT állandó munkakörébe tartozik:
 - a/ béke,
 - b/ női pályák,
 - c/ népművészet, zene, általában a művészetek.
- 4./A NEMZETKÖZI ASSZONYHÉT állandó központja: Budapest.
5. A NEMZETKÖZI ASSZONYHÉTEN elhangzott beszédek kiadandók.

DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEES.

- 1/ To give an opportunity to all women, even to those who do not belong to any organization, but who are interested in women's movements, to meet - if possible - yearly at the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK.
- 2/ The INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK stands for:
 - a/ fellowship
 - b/ understanding
 - c/ solidarity
 - d/ love
 - e/ mutual help.
- 3/ The activity of the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK includes:
 - a/ peace
 - b/ women's activities
 - c/ folklore, music, arts in general.
- 4/ The headquarters of the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK is in Budapest.
- 5/ The speeches given at the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK are to be published.

--O--O--O--

ÜDVÖZLŐ BESZÉDEK.
SPEECHES OF WELCOME.

H.Exc. Mrs. F. Parcher
Chairman
for H.R.H. the Archduchess Magdalen.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to greet you on behalf of our Patroness H.R.H. Archduchess Magdalen who is forced to be away from Budapest for reason of her illness. She is very sorry to be unable to assist personally at the Opening Ceremony of the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK.

I want to tell you how the Hungarian Women are delighted to welcome you. We are so happy to show you the different parts of our beloved country and you will see Hungary as it is in all its beauty, the fine towns, the plains and hills, the home life, the traditions and customs.

It is always a great pleasure for us to receive distinguished personalities from far away countries who bring us new points of view and a broad outlook. I hope that our hospitality will deepen friendships and build up mutual sympathy. To know a nation, means to understand its soul.

From very ancient times Hungary has always been suffering from wars. But in spite of all troubles and disturbances the fate of this people was not to be wiped out of history but to survive. Hungary encountered bad fortune but overcame all calamities and only Death itself can break this nation. The ambitions of the Hungarians is for high ideals, for faith in the future, for work and for love of the country.

I hope that you will take with you pleasant memories of the Hungarian country and that you will succeed in understanding our Hungarian soul, which is very appreciative and grateful for true friendship.

I say a hearty welcome to you Ladies and Gentlemen!

Magyarul: Ő Fensége Magdolna Kir. Hercegnő megbízásából Parcher Félixné kegyelmes asszony elnökölt az ülésen és a következőket mondta: Sajnálattal említem még, hogy a Fenséges

Asszonyt betegsége akadályozza meg abban, hogy az ülésen személyesen megjelenjen. A magyar asszonyok boldogan fogadják Önöket itt és remélik, hogy ittartózkodásuk alatt meg fogják látni és meg fogják szeretni a magyar földet, a magyar lelket, a magyar tradíciókat. Magyarország minden megpróbáltatást kiállt; sorsa az, hogy ne haljon meg, hanem éljen. Remélem, hogy nagyon kellemes emlékeket fognak hazavinni innen. Szívből mondom: Isten hozta Önöket!

* * * * *

Mrs. Magda de Spur
/Budapest V. Zrinyi-u 1./

Welcome to our guests. Ladies and Gentlemen, I want to welcome you on behalf of all Hungarian women. The Hungarian women invited you to come to Hungary.

Why? Because Hungary is the gateway of the East and the West, a suitable place for meetings since centuries, - because we have always been in touch with foreigners we have the sense of international understanding, - because the Hungarians have learned through all the Hungarian history to struggle for their country and for European civilization, which we want to do now as well.

And you my friends, you had the enthusiasm to accept our invitation. You have got faith in Hungarian women. You have got faith in womanhood. You have got the community-sense and are ready to make sacrifices for your ideas. Dear friends, I thank you for this, I thank you for having come. I see here, a lot of friendly eyes looking up at me. I recognise my friends from all over the world, those whom I met this year and last year in America, in England, Holland and Belgium. Our dear Soroptimists, University women, who have come to talk to us about their fellow countrymen, about their activities, showing the possibilities they have in their country. They have come to discuss peace, social work, health, physical training, child-psychology, sport, calendar-reform, and so on. I am so happy to realise that our Hungarian Americans have come as well to the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK. Some of these were actually born here, but have lived in the States for years and now something brings them back to their mother country again. What a joy it

is too, to have the second generation of our Hungarians represented, who I, imagined, had forgotten the country and language of their ancestors. Friends have come from the Pacific regions from beyond the Rocky Mountains, from the romantic country of the Mormons, from Salt Lake City, and from California. I see here a friend, who arranged for me a lunch in Moscow /Idaho/ last winter. But there was then such a snowstorm, that my train was 8 hours late and I missed my lunch. My hostess was so much disappointed about it, that she came here to take part in the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK. I am so happy to see Turkey, represented here, where two years ago I admired the work of the young Turkish women, and where we could get in touch with women from the East. From the East we welcome the women of India, Egypt, from the South those of Algeria and South Africa, from the North those of Denmark, Norway and Ireland. The Polish friends, who were organising for us such a happy conference in Krakow last year have sent delegates. The Italian women, whose work is so very important in building up the new Italy are likewise represented at our meeting. All of you dear friends have felt with that supremely womanly gift of intuition, that you must come to this great gathering. One of our very dear guests expressed this feeling by the following words: "If I feel that God means me to deliver a message to those present, - I shall come." /Kitty Cheatham/.

We Hungarian women appreciate so much your goodwill, your enthusiasm, your sacrifices, which you are bringing to womanhood. We want to make you happy. We want to show you our country, our folklore, our beauty spots, our specialities. We want to give you the opportunity to become friends with women from all over the world. We have organised the second INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK in order to build up solidarity and women's understanding and to work for peace and for the happiness of humanity.

Throughout all our Week you will feel our slogan: "Women for Women", by which we mean: women united to help women. Please remember this slogan and take it with you into your homes. Take it home with the small badge of the second INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK not for sentiment's sake alone, but also as a symbol: the Heart. It will remind you of our hearts which in unity with yours, will gather strength. Our hope is that through our wo-

manly heart with the aid of our brain and our work we shall reach to our aim: peace, understanding and love.

I am greeting you in the name of the symbol, and let us hope that you will be happy on Hungarian soil. Welcome a thousand times.

-o-o-o

Magyarul: A 2. NEMZETKÖZI ASSZONYHETet a sziv, a szeretet jegyében inditjuk meg. Boldog vagyok, hogy itt látom barátaimat az egész világról. Ittlétük bizonyítja, hogy biznak a magyar asszonyokban, hisznek a szolidaritásban és készek áldozatokat hozni a céljaikért. Mi boldoggá akarjuk Önöket tenni, mi meg akarjuk mutatni országunkat, népművészetünket, különlegességeinket. "Asszonyok az asszonyokért" ezt vessék emlékezetükbe és kérjük éljenek e szerint. Asszonyi szivünkkel és eszünkkel fogjuk elérni hármas célunkat: a békét, a megértést és a szeretetet. Mégegyszer és ezerszer: Isten hozta Önöket!

* * *
* *
*

I./ NŐI PÁLYÁK.
WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

WOMEN IN BUSINESS LIFE.

Mayme Mathay
809 S.Hill Street Los Angeles.

It is with a feeling of great respect and sincere congratulation that the Soroptimist women of America greet these representative business women of the world gathered in this beautiful city of Hungary. Respect, for our common background of womanhood ever striving in your countries as in mine to increase the beauty, the comfort, and the fulness of joy in family life. Congratulation, because due partly to the efforts of women of the past, partly to the great acceleration in mechanical invention and social adjustment during the past twenty years, we stand today on the threshold of an era offering hitherto undreamed opportunities and responsibilities to women.

Since we are in Hungary and since I myself come from America, let us take these two countries for illustration. Invariably, a writer on Hungary tells of the work done by Hungarian women, of how the women of Hungary bears her share of the burden shoulder to shoulder with her men; and I remember distinctly reading not long ago that much of the beautiful and colorful embroidery that has come to have commercial value in foreign lands is done by Hungarian women in the hour of noonday leisure. Of Americans H.G. Wells has said that in Europe we must use iron resolution to keep our distance alike from the Log Cabin and the White House. But let us disregard this worthy gentleman's advice, since he has hit upon two phrases that so aptly explain the American Woman's place in industry. Log Cabin; the home of the pioneer in a new country where work was plentiful and workers few so that all hands must be called out; a life where ingenuity, courage, cheer patience, were at a premium-in short a life in which women could and needs must, bear a large and valued part. The White House: symbol of a freedom of motion throughout the social order which has made it easier for the American woman who has long been a strong and silent

partner in her husband's business to step forward and perform the same functions as before with the exception that instead of working at home she works on a larger scale in factory, office, store or corporation. And she has taken this new position not by forgetting that she was a woman but by remembering it by contributing to industry those qualities that were hers by reason of her sex and her woman's training.

Woman's place in industry today is not a phenomenon- it is a development.

Through this development woman has affected four economic factors:- demand, labor supply, wages, and the standard of living.

The very contribution of beauty and comfort of which I have spoken has stimulated demand, for it is the law of life that once the better way is known, the old way has no power to satisfy.

Woman's effect upon the labor supply and wages is open to discussion for it is, to say the least, only one of many economic forces operating together to bring about a new situation. The indictment is made that much of the present unemployment is due to women in industry. Let us analyze the situation. First, woman was an indispensable worker during the world war. Likewise she was indispensable during the period of industrial activity that followed. She had come to contribute constantly and substantially to the supply of labor and when suddenly the demand for labor dropped rapidly because of the world depression she continued to hold jobs that men would gladly have taken back. Suppose it had been possible suddenly to eliminate her from industry: the world would immediately have lost the demand for goods that she had supplied from her new earning, consequently her purchasing power. For many reasons, if it were possible thus to withdraw from the industrial and commercial life of the world every woman who is employed for money, the depression would not be overcome. We should still have the maladjustment of distribution, of diversity of currencies, of standards of living, of discrepancy between power to consume and power to purchase.

Woman is in industry to stay. It is, then, her privilege, nay, much more, it is incumbent upon her to help solve the problems of industry- not by asking nor by accepting any spe-

cial dispensations, not by sacrifice, but by demanding the utmost that the age can offer to each and every world citizen. We must move forward all along the line. May I close with a recent statement made by the head of the Department of Economics in the University of Southern California: "After thorough examination of these economic forces that determine permanency or impermanency, I have been forced to the conclusion that woman is a permanent economic factor and the fullest expression of her economic ability can at this early time only be approximated."

Again, in the name of the Soroptomist women of America, I salute you!

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A nők az üzleti életben. A nőknek fontos szerepük van az iparban és kereskedelemben. Minthogy én Amerikából jövök és most Magyarországon vagyunk, vegyünk példákat ennek a két országnak az asszonyairól. A magyar asszonyok gyönyörű háziipari munkákat készítenek, válllvetve dolgoznak a férfiakkal, épügy, mint az első amerikai települők. A Fehér Ház törvényei megkönnyítik az amerikai asszonyok életét. Még most is minden munkában a férfiak társa, de szélesebb alapokon működhet a z amerikai asszony. Én egy sebészeti és kórházi felszereléseket gyártó üzemet vezetek. Ezen a téren is bámulatos, hogy mennyi találékonysággal dolgoztak a nők, főleg, hogy a betegek kényelmét elősegítsék. Nem áll, hogy a nők veszik el a férfiak helyét az iparban. Ha minden nőt eltiltanának a munkától, a munkanélküliség kérdése nem volna megoldva. Ha alaposan vizsgáljuk ezt a gazdasági problémát, meg kell állapítanunk, hogy az asszony a gazdasági életben elsőrendű szerepet visz.

TIME'S UNRULY CHILDREN

E l i s a b e t h A c h e l i s

The World Calendar Assoc. Inc. 630,
Fifth Avenue, New York City

How many of us assembled here today in beautiful Budapest know on what day of the week the new year will begin or on what week-day your birthdays or other personal anniversaries will fall next year?

Strange is it not that in our advanced civilization we are still content to use such a changeable time-piece as the calendar. Just imagine if every January 1st we had to throw away our last year's clocks and watches, our tape measures and our kitchen scales, so that we would install clocks with new and different hours, tape measures with a different arrangement of inches, and scales with a different set of weights! And yet that is exactly what we do with our calendar. Its vagaries are a constant handicap and detriment to the steady and rhythmic flow of our life and activities.

In the short time available I can only outline to you the fascinating history of the calendar. There have been four great reforms in the past. The first reform was that of the Egyptians. Another, was that of Constantine the Great when he introduced the 7-day week into the civil calendar, the week having been unknown to the ancient Egyptians and Romans. The last change was the well-known Gregorian reform of 1582. It amended the leap year rule, and adjusted the seasons to their proper places in the calendar by a drastic alteration of dates. The reform of today is but another progressive step toward further necessary improvements. The calendar we use is not a static thing, as is sometimes assumed, but is man-made. It is his attempt to adjust his yearly time-piece in tune with nature.

How to harmonize the different time-units, the day, the week, the month and seasons within the year, has ever been man's great problem.

The yearly difficulties and disagreements among them are many. The year never begins on the same week-day twice in succession. Month dates and day of the week never correspond - thus August 1st last year was on a Saturday and this year on a Sun-

day. The months do not necessarily have the same number of Sundays, Mondays, or Fridays . . . Annual educational and vacation schedules are never the same. Accurate comparisons between one year and the next are never possible.

We may well query why this unsatisfactory and changeable calendar has been tolerated so long. It has been tolerated on the ground of familiarity.

To establish a happy family of time, wherein all the different offsprings are free to perform their work in harmonious and brotherly relationship, is the objective of reform. We are no longer satisfied with a lot of unruly children. We desire and insist upon fraternal relationships.

But how is this to be attained? How is the mathematical problem, which contains so many differences, to be solved? The genius of calendar reform was a Roman Catholic priest, A b b e Mastrofini, who found the key to the problem. It was this priest who arranged the year into 364 days, a number easily divisible, and conceived the one or two "intercalary" days required to keep the calendar in proper step with the seasons. The intercalary 365th day he placed at the closing of the year, now known as the Year-end day, and the 366th day in leap years, known as Leap-year day, he intercalated between the first and the second halves of the year. By this method every year begins with Sunday, January 1st and the second half of the year always begins with Sunday, July 1st. Thus has religion in one of its inspired moments solved the difficulty. By this masterly stroke the calendar found its stability. The family of time has found its permanent and peaceful home.

By keeping to the 12-months and dividing the calendar into half years of 182 days or six months, and quarter years of 91 days or three months, and by giving the first month in every quarter 31 days and the remaining 2 months 30 days each, we obtain the following advantages;-

Every quarter year begins with Sunday and ends with Saturday. Thus the 91 days, the 13 weeks and the 3 months come together in perfect agreement, four times a year. Then comes the intercalary Year-end day to complete the year - a day of pause and reflection, a day of universal fellowship. The children of time have found their harmony and balance; co-operation now exists among them. This new calendar, known as the World

Calendar, secures stability, unity, equality and order - characteristics that invite our enthusiasm and support.

A calendar does not belong to one special group, nation or people. It must be universal in outlook and scope. It must be used for the greater good of mankind without partiality or bias. Thus the reform exercises a world-wide influence in the direction of international co-operation and world fellowship in the use of one and the same calendar throughout, the world. Who is there who would be willing to oppose it?

It is fortunate that there exists an international organization which has had the subject under deliberation for some time. The League of Nations has carefully studied the question and within this year has been active in placing the World Calendar before the various governments for their opinion.

During this coming September, two meetings will be held in Geneva when it is hoped that the result of these meetings will be the calling of an international conference in the early months of next year. At this conference it is anticipated that an agreement will be reached among the more or less influential nations to put the new calendar into operation by January 1st, 1939. This early date may surprise you. The date is highly important, however, because January 1st in that year will fall on a Sunday in both the old and the new calendars thereby making the transition an easy one. This juxtaposition does not occur again until 1950.

Many of the most loyal and valuable advocates of reform are Roman Catholic statesmen and priests. And in the Orient it is well known that China and Japan are in favor of his 12-month revision.

I feel it is a great privilege and honour to speak to you today on this lively subject, because I am a firm believer that woman's opinion exerts a powerful influence on all national and international affairs, and when once enlisted it can achieve wonders. For the combined forces of men and women will provide the zeal and impetus that are needed now to ensure speedy and effective action.

It has truly been said that the reform of the calendar will crown with honour that generation which has the vision and courage to achieve it. LET OURS BE THAT GENERATION.

Magyarul: Az idő rendszertelen gyermekei. Az ember ősidőktől fogva méri, számolja az időt. Az évszázadok folyamán Julius Caesar, Nagy Konstantin, Gergely pápa változtattak a naptáron. A mostani reformtörekvés célja, hogy megszüntesse a bizonytalanságokat. Minden ujesztendő vasárnapkal kezdődnek és minden évnegyedre egyformán volnának elosztva a különböző napszámú hónapok. Ez a kiegyensúlyozottabb időbeosztás talán nyugodtabbá, boldogabbá fogja tenni az emberiséget.



LIFE OF THE HUNGARIAN WOMAN IN AMERICA.

Mrs. G. Szécskay.

Pittsburgh 312, Johnston Ave. Pa.U.S.A.

At a gathering of this kind, where cultured women from all over the world are present, I feel, it would be interesting to learn something about the life of the Hungarian woman in America, long before - and after - the world war. The life of the Hungarian woman in America was never one of leisure. Mostly because she always entered the new world with the thought in mind, that she is only staying for a brief period. Perhaps long enough to earn a dowry or enough to pay off a debt on the old homestead. In the Eighties and Nineties, very many young women from the rural sections of Hungary - went to America, and received employment in the newly established German textile mills. Here they worked ten and eleven hours a day for three and four dollars a week. To realize their plans for the future, they lived three and four in one room, which was kept spotlessly clean by each, taking turns in keeping it tidy. Their meals were taken care of in the same manner. Of course it sometimes happened, that some of the girls changed their minds as to returning to her homeland alone, and for a suitable mate she would give up her little white room and companions, for a little miners hut in the hills of Pennsylvania. The educated Hungarian woman who went to America in the same period had a more difficult time

in adjusting herself. She was not equipped for factory work. She could resort only to her embroidering in which she was a real artist. Beaded embroidering was much in demand during that period and I vividly remember the complaint of a lovely Hungarian lady who answered an advertisement for an embroiderer, in great hopes for obtaining a position. The shop owner asked her to embroider a pair of bedroom-slippers for display a sample of her ability. She delivered the beautiful handwork, but outside of carefare she never received any other remuneration for her artistic work.

Even during these trying years the Hungarian woman yearned for social life. She organized selfculture clubs, Benefit Societies, helped to build churches. They produced amateur plays, bringing to the Hungarian colonies a little of their homeland. Some of the Hungarian clubs and societies organized by Hungarian women in America are 40 years old. The primadonna of one of the first Hungarian amateur productions /The Red Head/ is still living in an eastern city and she is still active in church and social affairs.

The world war as we know, has brought with it many changes. It changed the outlook on life for the Hungarian woman in America. In many cases she could not return to a homeland, she once claimed her own, so that the Hungarian woman in America is more and more becoming a part of her new country. She takes great part in the social welfare of her community. We are happy to note that today we can find Hungarian women in all professions and positions in America. We have among them doctors, attorneys, nurses, teachers, secretaries and other business women. I may also state, that the Hungarian woman is a good citizen of her adopted land, but she never forgets her mother country and if occasion arises she is ever ready to lend a helping hand across the sea.

In connection with the many achievements of the Hungarian Women in America, I must not forget however, that much acknowledgement is due to the Hungarian Newspapers, writers, poets living in America. Without their gracious help, much could not have been accomplished. But the Hungarian newspapers -/of which we have about forty, 2 daylies and 38 weeklies/ - have always generously supported the womens' worthy enterprises. The writers and poets with their inspiring works, enflamed

the spirit of the Hungarian woman into action; and thus many lasting institutions have come into being. I might mention here, that a new kind of Hungarian literature has developed in America. The Hungarian poet in America sings of all phases of Hungarian life in America, yet he will ever remember the little thatched roofed white house with the red geranium in the windows. We have a great number of writers and poets but the four who have inspired the Hungarian women for over 35 years, are George Kemény, George Szécskay, László Pólya and Árpád Tarnóczy. In closing I must stress that the Hungarian woman in America is a great advocate of world peace and she very much hopes, that this International Womens' Week will do much to bring about a world peace that will be satisfactory to all nations concerned.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: Az amerikai magyar asszony. Valóban nem lehet érdektelen visszapillantani azokra az Amerikába származott magyar asszonyokra, akik avval a céllal mentek ki, hogy kis vagyont gyűjtsenek és majd visszatérjenek - de majdnem sohasem jöttek haza. Praktikus érzékükkel hamar beleszoktak a munkás, amerikai életbe, azonban próbálták megőrizni faji tulajdonságaikat, évszázados magyar szokásaikat. Még Amerikában is kézimunkából tartotta fenn magát sok, azonban ma már azt lehet mondani, hogy minden téren épügy dolgoznak, mint a bennszülött amerikai asszonyok. Társadalmi élet után vágyódtak már településük első idejében. Ezért alakultak az önképzőkörök, irodalmi egyesületek etc. A világháború sok mindent megváltoztatott. Mindig kevesebb reménye van az amerikai magyar asszonynak arra, hogy valaha is hazatérjen. Állítom, hogy bár jó polgára új hazájának, mégis lélekben örökké magyar marad az amerikai magyar asszony és mindig kész arra, hogy segítő kezét nyujtsa a tengeren át. A magyar ujságok, a magyar írók és költők igen sokban hozzájárultak ahhoz, hogy ébren tartásuk ezt a magyar, hazafias érzést az elszakadt magyarokban. Egész új magyar irodalom fejlődött ki Amerikában, amennyiben az amerikai magyar költő bár az ottani magyarok életét énekli meg, mégis mindig visszatér költeményeiben a muskátlis ablak, a nádfedelű ház motivumához. Az amerikai magyar asszony lelkes szószólója a világbékének és remélem, hogy ez az ASSZONYHÉT is hozzá fog járulni ahhoz, hogy megértést és békét hozzon a világnak.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN IN AMERICA.

MRS. E. H. CHAPMAN

Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. U.S.A.

I deem it a great pleasure to represent Utah and the Soroptimist Club of Salt Lake City at this outstanding event of the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK here.

I bring you greetings from the Governor of the State of Utah, as follows:

"Please convey to the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK conferences the warm greetings of the citizens of Utah, their wishes for a successful meeting, and the hope that the objectives of the conference will be attained.

"Utah prides herself on the important part her women are taking in directing the governmental affairs and solving the public problems of community and state, and on the powerful influence they exert for the betterment of conditions throughout the nation. The people of this state join heartily in encouraging any movement which is designed to extend the influence and ideals of women in world affairs."

The women of today are in the economic world to stay. Their influence has been felt more and more since the world war, when they were able to work side by side with men and carry on the responsibilities of home and the industrial world.

More and more women are entering the business world every day. Through women entering the business field it has brought about an increase in the purchasing power of the home and it has helped to increase the standard of living. This means better furniture, better food, better clothes, a few more luxuries, and better education for the entire family.

Woman is a permanent economic factor in the world today and the importance of her economic ability cannot be estimated at this time.

In America women are beginning to control a greater portion of wealth. However, women must never forget that their first duty is the economic advancement of the home -- bearing strong, healthy children and teaching them economy and thrift, tolerance and love of their fellow-men. Through this teaching will be brought about the peace and international good -- will

that the world is seeking today.

-O-O-O-

Magyarul: A nők gazdasági előretörése Amerikában. Különös megtiszteltetés nekem, hogy itt Utah államot és a Salt Lake City-i soroptimistákat képviselhetem ebben a városban, amelyről mindenki elragadtatással beszélt nekem. Engedjék meg, hogy Utah állam kormányzójának üdvözleteit tolmácsoljam Önöknek. - Ma a nőknek okvetlenül szerepet kell vinniük a gazdasági életben. A világháború tanította meg a társadalmat arra, hogy mi igenis képesek vagyunk erre. Mindennap több nő kér részt az üzleti munkából és amióta nők ilyen intenzíven dolgoznak az élet színvonalára emelkedett. Mindazonáltal a nőknek sohasem szabad elfelejteni, hogy első kötelességük az otthon színvonalának fenntartása, egészséges gyermekek nevelése, mert ezáltal érhetjük el, hogy egymást megértő, egymást segítő emberek fognak élni a következő évszázadokban.

* * *

MODERN EGYPT'S WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

MISS EVA HABEEB EL MASRI

/representative of the Egyptian Feminist Union/

Le Caire, Egypt. 6, Sharia el Malek.

Your Highness, Ladies and Friends from all parts of the world:

As I stand on this happy occasion to raise the voice of Egypt among such a distinguished audience, I cannot help being very deeply stirred. My ardent desire is to make this voice give a true impression of my beloved country, - a country that has a history which is at once so ancient and yet so modern - and that in its present awakening and its onward march towards progress has a great many points of interest. If I fail to give this impression I would ask to consider this as a personal

shortcoming and to forgive it by your gracious kindness.

The first thing I want to do is to extend to you all the greetings and best wishes of the Egyptian woman and especially of the greatest of our feminist leaders, Madame Huda Sha'rawy Pasha, the creator and still active president of the Egyptian Feminist Union that I have the honour to represent.

I would like to say just a few words concerning the Egyptian Woman. The Egyptian woman is already intensely interested in the problem of world peace. There are several peace organizations in Egypt to which she belongs. The most important among these are the Cairo, the Alexandria and the Port - Said peace Leagues; the Egyptian branch of the International League for Peace and Freedom; and the International League of Mothers and Teachers working for peace. The program of activities of these varied peace organizations is to spread peace propaganda and peace literature, to enlighten the people through public meetings as to the necessity of peace, and to promote friendship and understanding between the people of the different countries.

However the Egyptian Woman's sphere of activities has had to be limited by necessity to her own social and family problems which are so many. This is because her evolution in to progress is only a matter of a very short period - it is not more than thirty years old. Prior to these thirty years the Egyptian woman was a creature held in subjection, imprisoned in her own home or allowed to go out only heavily veiled, deprived from the privilege of education, looked down upon and regarded as one of man's possessions. It was only at the beginning of this century that Kassem Amin, the Egyptian woman's great champion, denounced these terrible conditions under which she lived in two famous books, called "The Emancipation of Woman" and "The New Woman". In these two books he made a strong plea for woman's education and her emancipation. He traced all the faults existing then in the family and social life of Egypt to the ignorance and subjection of its women. And the only remedy he prescribed for this "paralysed life" as he called it was giving women educational opportunities and freeing them from the bonds imposed upon them, the veil being the particular one that he attacked, as he saw in it the symbol of enslavement.

Although Kassem Amin was mercilessly attacked for propagating such, heretic ideas, his books sowed the good seeds for modern Egypt's Woman's Movement. This movement grew slowly at first but it gained many distinguished supporters, outstanding among whom was Saad Pasha Zaghlul, then Minister of education and later Egypt's great national leader. In 1919 however, the national revolution for political independence gave the Egyptian woman her unique opportunity to break away once and for all from the chains of outworn customs and conventions that had been binding her for years, and she did not let it slip her by. The cry for liberty and independence was the echo of the cry long hidden in her heart, but to which, till then, she had not given utterance. So now she did that with all her heart. And her participation in the political revolution gained for her man's esteem and broke down the walls of opposition he had set up against her movement. From that time on she started on the road to progress and self-development. She gained the right of education and even co-education through the university and professional stage; she did away altogether with the veil; she gained the respect of even the sturdiest of anti-feminists and she has been trying to improve her social conditions and her legal position in every way. Under the leadership of such outstanding women as Mme Zaghlul Pasha, Mme Sha'rawy Pasha, Mme Esther Wissa Bey and others of Egypt's intellectually and socially élite women, she has been seeking to work out a programme of reform similar in outline to the programme of reform laid down by women for themselves in all the different countries of the world. This programme includes among other things the protection and promotion of the welfare of women and children, the propagation of public education for both sexes equally, the improvement of the means of public hygiene, the reformation of marriage laws, the wiping out of social evils and finally granting women their political rights. These things have been summed up in the aim of the Egyptian Feminist Union and expressed in its constitution drawn up after it had been founded in 1923, of "raising the social and cultural status of woman to the point where she can share equal rights with man".

Ever since it has been founded the Egyptian Feminist Union has been working continuously for the country's welfare in general and woman's welfare in special and has been trying to

realize the aims it set for itself. In order to participate in the promotion of understanding between the women of the different countries of the world, it has joined the International Feminist Union and sent delegates to the six Women's International Conferences held respectively in Rome, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, Marseilles and Istanbul in the years 1923, 26, 27, 29, 33, and 35,

Besides the Feminist Union there are other women's organizations in Egypt, working for the promotion of woman's welfare and doing one sort of special work or another. Of these I may mention the Cairo Woman's Club to which about 500 members of more than 10 different nationalities belong, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Young Women's Association, the Woman's Health Improvement Association, several Welfare Centers and the University Girls' Association for social service. All these organizations are very active and are affording the cultivated Egyptian woman as well as the foreign woman living in Egypt an opportunity of service for the cause of womanhood and children.

The success of the Woman's Movement in Egypt corrected the state of paralysis from which the country had been suffering for a long time, and has been a cause for the progress of the whole nation. The late great Egyptian sculptor, Mukhtar, expressed this idea beautifully in his statue called "The Awakening of Egypt". If any of you ever visit Cairo, the first thing you will see on entering the city will be this huge statue. It represents a woman unveiling herself with one hand and placing the other on the shoulder of the sphinx, symbol for Egypt, who in consequence is rising on his front paws and thus awakening from his long lethargy. It is a very significant statue because it portrays a true conception of the role of the Egyptian woman and her influence in making Egypt an awakening, progressive, growing country.

Thus I conclude my address from which you see that the women of Egypt are doing their part to shoulder their responsibility and prove themselves worthy of the great and noble task that God has assigned to WOMAN as a force for the uplift of humanity.

Magyarul: Uj Egyptom nőmozgalma. Hálásan köszönöm, hogy alkalmat adtak a felszólalásra. Az egyiptomi asszony is kiveszi részét a világbékéért, a megértésért és szolidaritásért vívott küzdelemben. 1919-ben a politikai áramlatok módot nyújtottak arra, hogy az egyiptomi asszony lerázza az évezredek szolgálatát és így ténylegesen hozzájáruljon az új Egyptom fejlődéséhez. Különböző női egyesületek munkálkodnak a nő, a gyermek és az általános szociális problémák megoldásán.



FAWCETT COLLECTION

"GOODWILL AND ZEST ON OUR TRAVELS".

SYLVIA WHITELEGGE

6, Collingham Road, London.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great privilege to be allowed to address you all here on this our last evening together. The subject of my speech "Goodwill and Zest on our Travels" is extremely closely connected with International Friendship for is not friendship with other countries built up on a foundation of impressions left in the country we have visited, or of impressions taken with us from a foreign country to our homes?

It is most important to ourselves and others in what spirit we travel and there are certain points we must remember when abroad.

/a/ When in a country not our own, it is we who are the foreigners and we who are the guests of that country and our conduct should not be that of the natives of that land.

/b/ The majority of people abroad will never have the chance of travelling in foreign lands and their only opportunity of getting to know foreign countries is by studying us travellers. They will say: This Turkish lady is charming; what a charming country Turkey must be.

Mercifully there is one type of traveller who is rapidly dying out, if he is not already obsolete. I mean the one who

looking out of the window of his compartment and noticing unaccustomed sights prefaces every remark with the comment "Isn't it queer?" or "How mad!" We English people used to be guilty of this kind of foolishness; when landing on foreign soil we saw no hedges round the fields, the haystacks were different from ours, and to our horror peasants walked barefoot, and all these strange sights were dubbed, "mad, queer, extraordinary, dreadful," or in more compassionate mood, "quaint, pitiful, strange".

It is quite unforgivable to visit a foreign country if we entertain no friendly feelings for it, and also if we are thoroughly bored by everything.

Nothing can equal the infectious enthusiasm of Hungarian people when they are abroad. Every experience and encounter is stored up in their memories as something precious.

Also I am quite certain that all non-Hungarians here present, are with me when I say that this country has a genius for unfailing courtesy, radiant kindness and the most generous hospitality imaginable. The welcome we received on our arrival last week was unforgettable and we shall all return to our native countries with a very sincere admiration and affection for this plucky and sunshineful country of Hungary.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: Az utazás művészete. Ha utazunk, gondoljunk mindig arra, hogy mi vagyunk a külföldiek, az ország vendégei és ne kívánjuk, hogy azok alkalmazkodjanak hozzánk, akiknél tartózkodunk, hanem mi alkalmazkodjunk őhozzájuk. Ne felejtsük el, hogy mirőlunk fogják megítélni egész nemzetünket, tehát aszerint viselkedjünk. Sokkal több örömünk lesz az utazásban, ha nem kritizálunk annyit, hanem az eredetiségeket, a másféleségeket mint érdekes tapasztalatokat raktározzuk el. A magyarok, akik ma megvendégelnek minket, világhírűek vendégszeretetükről, tőlük tanulhatunk mindnyájan.

* * * * *

* * *

ELECTRICITY.

Councillor Mrs. Daymond:

/9 Mt. Tarrow Villas, St. Bodery Plymouth Great-Britain/

I have been asked to speak at this conference and the time allotted to me is Ten minutes. I have been left free as to the choice of a subject and I propose to talk to you about Electricity. Not as an expert, but simply as one of the millions of users of this mysterious current which plays so important a part in the everyday life of each one of us. Most of us have seen or heard Electricity in action. We have pressed knobs on our friends frontdoor and heard ringing sound from within. We have turned switches on our wireless sets and heard music being played in all parts of the world. We have turned up the Electric Light in our rooms just in time to prevent our husband treading on poor Pussy. It is all so easy. A train or a tram conveys us from one place to another with very little tax on our own energies. A magneto sends tiny sparks to ignite the petrol vapour in our cars simply by pushing a button. Electricity does hard work without apparently working hard. It sweeps our floors. Washes our clothes and irons them without fuss, without dirt and never gives a back answer. Electricity is a natural force which is gradually being harnessed to the service of mankind. It is flexible, cheaply produced and easily transmitted. There is hardly a factory where it is not in daily use. It provides power for all means of transport on land, sea and in the air and is even used in hospitals for curing a variety of ailments. It provides the farmer with power for his threshing machine and forces atmospheric nitrogen to enrich the soil. Without Electricity you could not enjoy your "movies and talkies" as you now do. Just as the nineteenth century was called the Age of Steam this present age is the Age of Electricity. So you will see the electrical expert is definitely a person of importance and will become increasingly so as the years roll by. The Electrical Assoc. of Women was formed in 1924 following a vision of the powerful possibilities of electricity in the home, and the past decade has proved beyond doubt that it was no mirage. The object is to obtain for every woman in the country a supply of electricity at a reasonable rate and to ensure that she knows

how to use it to the utmost advantage. Electricity is now an essential factor in household management as it is in the world around. In order to give the child that familiarity with this power which many women have only acquired in after years, the E.A.W. established an affiliation scheme whereby Schools receive electrical knowledge in the form of lectures, literature and visits, The Association provides means of gathering together women's requirements for future development and also for circulating these opinions at public meetings, through the press. The everwidening scope of the Association's activities is proportionate to the nature and extent of the interest shown by women, and the acceleration of the E.A.W. progress is perhaps evidence of the further possibilities which electricity in the home holds out for them.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A villamosság. Még a laikus is élvezi és részben érti a villamosság áldásait, gyors működését. A szakember pedig a jövőt is nézi. Így alakult a Nők Villamos Társasága, amely egész Nagybritannia területén működik és gyors fejlődése is bizonyíték arra, hogy a nő háztartásában milyen elsőrendű hasznát veszi a villamos áramnak. Még az építési szakmában is nélkülözhetetlen a villamosítás helyes alkalmazni tudása és itt ismét tág tere nyílik az asszonyi rátermettségnek és gyakorlati tudásnak.

* * *
* * *
* * *

THE HUNGARIAN WOMAN.

MISS I. BOBULA

/Dean of the Sarolta College Budapest.V., Hold-u. 17./

The regions where the Hungarian tribes evolved into a nation did not much differ from those large civilisations of matrimonial regimes and from those cults which are characterized by a strong feminine stamp, and at the head of which we find the Goddess Magna Mater, mother of the universe.

It is probable that the Hungarians were in connection with similar civilizations, as at the time of their appearance on the scene of history we see that their wives are living under such advantageous conditions which are seldom found by the cavalier pastoral people.

Documentary evidence exists in the annals of history that Sarolt, wife of the last pagan prince, took a serious part in the ruling of the country, a fact which scandalized the Occidental historians, who in the XXth century were not accustomed to similar circumstances.

The situation, however, changes, when St. Stephen, son of Sarolt, in 1000 after J.C. laid the foundation of Christian Hungary of the middle-ages, and the new kingdom, which is instituted on the model of the Occidental monarchies, opens its doors to Occidental influence and tries to destroy the pagan traditions without mercy.

The spirit of those times was guided by three principles: the Roman right, the German right, and the Canon right. All the three were based upon the principle of absolute authority of the father and proclaimed the inferiority of the wife.

Although the regime, based on the authority of the father, has been firmly established in Hungary, it is an astonishing fact that the age old tendency to assert the equality of man and woman, never becomes absolutely extinct in this country.

The Hungarian woman was never acquainted with the idea of slavery. She was never an article to be purchased or sold. On the contrary: for example we can quote a decree of St. Stephen's code, according to which, those who try to run away from their wives and escape to foreign land lose their fortune.

According to a decree of St. Stephen, everybody is free

to leave his fortune to his wife, sons and daughters. A quantity of documents originating from the times of the Kings of the House Árpád, prove to us that Hungarian women had properties of their own of which they disposed and which they had the right to sell or let. At the same time in Germany woman was still under tutelage, an English woman could be sold by her husband, and in the Latin countries, under the influence of the arbitrary Senate-Council the civil capacity of the national dynasty, the position of the Hungarian woman, in comparison to the women of other parts of Europe was very advantageous. The Queen of Hungary for instance represented an independent political personality, who emitted with the help of her particular Chancery documents, provided with her personal seal.

It is remarkable that the Hungarian tradition according to which a woman may use her family name also when once married, as a symbol that her individuality does not entirely disappear in marriage, prevailed to the XVIIIth century.

Whilst in the XVth and XVIth century we find a considerable number of highly educated women playing an important role in their country, in the VIIth century the disastrous consequences of the Battle of Mohács were manifesting themselves also in this domain. The country had lost its position of great power, and the glorious achievements were beginning to disappear in the shadows of the past. The House of Habsburg is curtailing the rights of the particular court of the Queen of Hungary, and is reducing the importance of the Queen's coronation.

In the adversities of war the Hungarian woman continues to play a much more serious role than her Occidental sister. War occupied the life of the men, and all the sorrows and hardships of civilian life fell to the lot of women. These serious tasks turned the Hungarian woman into a worthy partner of her combatant husband. She inscribed her name in the history of Hungary of the XVIIth century by numerous heroic deeds.

In the enervated epoch of the beginning of the XVIIIth century deprived of all national character, the manifestations of heroic traditions become gradually rarer. The majority of Hungarian women resigns itself to the formulae well known in the whole world i.e. that the woman cannot be anything else than a kind of servant of her husband. The majority of women retires to her domestic sorrows. But some of them are already

beginning to interest themselves in the events of the Occident and especially in those of France.

So for the first time in the history of the Hungarian people, the Occidental influence is favourable to the Hungarian woman. In France the idea of chivalry is evolving and the French culture, propagating the gallant forms favouring the women is dominant throughout the civilised world.

The new ideas found a fertile soil in Hungary. Hungarian women claimed their right of education, of intellectual work, to dispose of their person and property, to perform functions and to participate in public affairs.

It is after the French Revolution only that the movement of the enfranchisement of women becomes more daring.

The Countess Thérésa Brunswick, great friend of Beethoven tried to reform the system of women's education by founding a mother's school. But she was unable to go beyond the first stage.

In the XIXth century the interest of the ladies belonging to the higher circles concentrates on the problems of feminine education.

The precursor of lady doctors, the Countess Wilhelmine Hugonmay, studied in Zürich and she obtained, only after long years of hard struggle, the permission for medical practice. Soon after -in 1896- the University opened its doors for Hungarian women too. Hungary in this direction was ahead of the majority of European countries. Unfortunately under traditional influence, women were excluded from studying jurisdiction. This restriction exists even to-day, whilst in all the other countries women are admitted to the Faculty of Law.

In the beginning of the XXth century the movement of suffragettes is openly organised in Hungary. The women aim to attain their right to vote. The Union of Féministes dating from 1904 as well as other associations all came into being at this period, with the same aim. Women held frequent meetings to discuss their cause.

In Hungary women attained their right to vote after the World War, i.e. in 1918 simultaneously with the other countries of Europe. Since this time women are Members of the Hungarian Parliament.

One of the most precious results of the feminist movement of recent years was the admission of women to take the Chair of

the Universities.

Summing up all said, the actual position of the Hungarian woman does not correspond with the ancient traditions but with a good Central European average.

We can hope that the rhythm of cultural development becomes, with the aid of the improvement of the economic situation, more rapid, and that the Hungarian nation will be able to resume once more her old part, for which she is predestined not only by traditions but by her intellectual structure too.

-O-O-O-

Magyarul: A magyar asszony. Még mielőtt az európai történelemben megjelentek, a magyarok máris bizonyos műveltséggel bírtak. Asszonyaik sokkal előnyösebb helyzetben éltek, mint bármely más országban ugyanabban az időben. A magyar asszony sohasem volt rabszolga; tisztelt tagja volt a családnak, jogai voltak, a vagyon fele az övé volt. Sohasem adták el leendő úrának. Voltak birtokaik, amelyekkel szabadon rendelkezettek, nem úgy, mint más országokban. A XIX. században az egyetemek kapui megnyitották előttük. És ma épúgy választhatók, mint a férfiak, a legtöbb pályára nyitva áll előttük és éppannyi joguk van, mint más szabad ország asszonyainak.

* * *

THE PRESS AND THE WOMEN .

Mrs. E. BRÓDY.

Budapest, Fery Oszkár-u.78.

Dear Friends,

I dare to call you dear friends because I think and I feel that we women are all near to each other, because we share the same lot, the women's lot, born in splendid palaces or in humble cottages, coming from far abroad from the big states, or being here at home in our little Hungary. Dear friends I welcome you all as the editor of the Magazine of Professional Women in the name of the women's press with joy and proud, that you came again and you joined for the 2nd time our I.W.W. For promoting our friendship to exchange our ideas and to strengthen our women forces. We women we want a common big union to be able to oppose public opinion and to convince with our moral power the military spirit and ideas which inspires mankind and we women we do not wish the war and we are all against the war from all our hearts and souls. We do not want our man and sons to be killed and massacred, we do not want to hide our babies in gas masks, we do not want to bleed and suffer under the terrible miseries of the monstrosities and hideousnesses of war. The very important and heavy task of the women's press is to judge the events from our own women point of view and to develop in women the energetic will to care about their own aims. Women think that through more righteousness and justice and fairdealing between nations we may approach peace. We women are all born mothers who are giving life and love and as we want in our family and homes to have around us placid happy and cheerful faces, and as we want our children to be efficient and successful in life, so we as mothers of the whole mankind, we want all nation to be happy and efficient and we want to spread peace and harmony around the whole world. Let us work and believe and hope in this better future. Women we do want peace.

-O-O-O-

Magyarul: A nő szerepe a sajtóban. A nő feladata, hogy a sajtó útján is állandóan felszinen tartsa a női problémákat, hogy ki-

fejezésre juttassa azt az erős küzdelmet, amelyet a nők a háboru ellen és a békéért folytatnak. Mi asszonyok, nem akarjuk gyermeleinket gázmaszkokba öltöztetni, sem férjeinket és fiainkat a háboru borzalmainak kitenni. Mi azt szeretnők, haminden nemzet asszonyai és családjai békében, boldogan élhetnének és ezért kérem Önöket, dolgozzunk együtt ennek a célnakelérésére.



WOMEN OF INDIA.

Mrs. SEETARI PARMANAND

c/o Messrs. Grindley & Co. 54, Parliament Street London S.W.1./

Any problem spoken of here is only one problem. That of peace. The East is interested only economically in the same. In India women's movements are not so much bound to that question. They have still very many other things to accomplish. They do efforts to obtain social and political rights, a better education. Since 1920 there is yearly a meeting of the Women's National Assoc. This movement is linked with the International Council of Women. Last year their meeting was held in India. Women in India try to create public opinion to pass such laws as prevention of child marriage etc. There are several women's clubs, libraries, Red Cross, and we are trying to improve conditions in villages. India is the country of villages, but little can be done on account of lack of communication. And in consequence lack of time. Women had never to fight for their rights in India. Men recognized them without difficulty. When the British Government proposed to have a separate constitution for women, women declared they did not want it, because they believed in their rights being recognized. Indian women were educated following the Mohamedan system. They were bound to the house. The name of woman signifies in India councillor and wife at the same time. Women have always been held in high esteem. They have been admitted anywhere without needing an outrageous movement as it was the case in England. Wo-

men can be graduates at the university and are educated like men. We are wondering whether it is necessary to give women the same education as men or to have special degrees for them. There is a big difficulty in India: illiteracy; more than 70% of the population are illiterate. And the other problem: we lack funds. Most of the girls being graduated want to take up a career. It is an economic necessity. I hope, the women of India will never be considered "picking up the places of men". Work is started in social fields as well as in improving the general hygiene.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A nő Indiában. Az indiai nőegyesületek munkája nincs olyan szoros összeköttetésben a béke problémájával, mint Európában és Amerikában. Nálunk a nőknek sok dolguk van még szociális téren. Legnagyobb nehézséget az ériási távolság, a rossz összeköttetés és az analfabetizmus okozzák. 70% a lakosságnak analfabéta. A nők helyzete kiváltságos; mindig becsülték őket és jogaikat elismerték. Remélem, hogy sohasem fogják azt mondani a hindu nőre, hogy elveszi a férfiak állását.



ARE WOMEN NEEDED IN POLICE SERVICE ?

Miss C. HOOGENDYK.

/Veelzigtestraat 6, Rotterdam W. Holland/

At the 1st International Congress of Social Morality held at Budapest from the 15th - 18th of October 1934 my colleague, Miss A.E. Eykman, delivered an excellent lecture on the work of the Children's Police in Rotterdam. An extensive report of this lecture is to be found in the pamphlet "Prostitution, its causes and remedies" edited by the Fédération Abolitioniste Internationale, GENEVE, and the Fédération Internationale des Amies de la Jeune Fille, Neuchatel, which contains the work done at that congress. That is why I thought it better to give a more general view of the need of Women Police instead of a repetition showing the work of a special branch.

To be able to answer the question put in the title, we shall have to ask how to distinguish the difference between men's work and that of women. I should like to give this definition: Men's work is more outwardly, women's work more inwardly directed. In other words: Men's work is more looked upon, while the influence of women's work is more felt. Intuition, patience, understanding are qualities required for special women's work, and are these qualities also needed to fulfil the task given to the Police? What is understood by this task?

I don't know if it is the same in other countries as it is in Holland, but the Dutch public looks upon the Police as the institution to which it can turn for help and advice in all sorts of difficulties, ranging between the most intimate family matters and the most difficult legal questions. Here lies a large field for woman's activity.

We still believe in "Prevention is better than cure". And where can be done better preventive work than in family-affairs and cases of youth in conflict, youth in bad surroundings, youth in moral danger, youth's ill-behaviour and youth ill treated? And preventing it from getting into prison or going down entirely? Here the Police is the link between those needing care, protection and help and the institutions, associations and sometimes even private people able and willing to give it. Sometimes a sympathetic ear will suffice but usually the cases are more complicated and need further treatment. Investigations at schools, in the surroundings and former employments have to be made to get an idea of the family, the boy or the girl to be dealt with and the necessary measures to be taken in each case. Sometimes the boys or girls are summoned with their parents to the department, where the woman-inspector either gives them a good talking-to or a serious conversation is held with them. This has often the desired result. On the other hand, when the cases are too serious to be dealt with in this way, reports are sent to the institutions which can take further steps. Minors can even be taken away from their parents or guardians, whose parental powers can be taken from them either with or without their consent, according to our laws dealing with minors, and put under the protection or guardianship of such institutions which are thought best

for their further education.

It is easy to understand that such cases cannot be dealt with at ordinary police-stations, where at any moment drunk people, transgressors of the regulations or laws, can be brought in. On the other hand it is not advisable to have a department consisting solely of women. For one thing it is useful to be able to consider cases from the male as well as from the female point of view, and secondly it is better for the co-operation with the other branches of the police. A department consisting solely of women is apt to remain isolated from the rest of the police force.

But women should be in the higher as well as in the lower ranks; they have to fulfil an important part in the police force and their future scope depends largely upon the type of recruits entering the ranks. Educated and experienced women of character and keenness are wanted.

The more the special task allotted to women in the police force becomes known within the organisation as well as outside, the more the work will grow and extension become possible. Each country has of course to solve the problems of its police-force in its own way.

I do hope that I have made clear those problems that cannot be solved quite satisfactorily without the aid of women and to have given an affirmative answer to the interrogative title.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: Szükséges-e a nő munkája a rendőrségen? Először 1934-ben a Szociális Morál Védelmére alakult Nemzetközi Kongresszuson volt komolyan szó arról, hogy a nő a rendőrség munkájában szerepet kapjon. A női rendőr nem akarja elvenni a férfirendőr kék uniformisát, az ő helyüket nem akarja elfoglalni. De rengeteg munka vár rá, olyan, ahol az asszony nélkülözhetetlen: a család, az ifjuság védelme, az elhagyott, a züllött gyermekek problémája. Az emberek nagy része ellenségnek tekintette a rendőrt. Most megfordult sok helyütt a dolog: barátoknak, védőnek tekintik az egyenruhás rendőrt. 1918 óta szabályozták Rotterdamban a gyermekek "kosztos házba" való adását. Csak hatósági engedéllyel lehet pénzért gyereket kosztoltatni. A rendőrségen külön választják az eseteket, ez előnyösebb. Nagytudású, nemesszivű asszonyokra nagy szükség van ebben a munkakörben.

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE FASCISTA ARTISTE E LAUREATE.

Professoressa MARIA CASTELLANI.

/Via Toscana 5, Roma/

Le attività dell'associazione sono:

A./ Attività nazionali.

- 1./ Organizzazione dei Circoli.
- 2./ Riunione annuale dei Circoli.
- 3./ Borsa di Studio Nazionali.
- 4./ Resistenza economica.

B./ Attività Nazionali Artistiche.

- 1./ Centro per gli scambi musicali.
- 2./ Cattedra di musica per bambini.

C./ Belle Arti.

- 1./ Mostre d'Arte.
- 2./ Arte applicata alla moda.

D./ Letteratura.

- 1./ Centro di scambi per conferenze.
- 2./ Speciali programmi.

E./ Problemi sociali e adozione di professioni.

Centri di studio e di ricerche scientifiche dei problemi femminili compilando questionari circa l'attività professionale della donna. Questa Sezione ha anche intrapreso pubblicazioni riguardanti la difesa dell'attività professionale della donna e si occupa anche di trovare posti per le giovani. Sono state anche create nuove specializzazioni professionali come per esempio quella delle radiotelegrafiste.

ATTIVITÀ INTERNAZIONALI.

1./ Organizzazione di un Centro Femminile radio - Anche quest'anno questa è stata una delle più importanti attività della Federazione Italiana. Questa Sezione trasmette programmi radio per mezzo dei due comitati sotto menzionati:

a/ Comitato Italo-Americano - Organizzazione di programmi per gli Stati Uniti d'America. Con la collaborazione della Federazione Internazionale e della sua filiale americana questi programmi hanno riportato grande successo, e molte

lettere di congratulazioni sono state ricevute. I programmi consistono di una lettura su un'attività particolare fatta da qualche personalità, di un concerto, e di risposte a lettere ricevute dai vari Circoli o da radio ascoltatori. Il programma viene trasmesso una volta al mese.

b/ Bacino del Mediterraneo - Questo Comitato si è occupato di questioni interessanti le donne della zona mediterranea e ha stabilito collegamenti con le organizzazioni femminili che si trovano in questa area. Si trasmette il programma ogni lunedì.

2./ Centro per il Turismo. L'attività di questo Centro è stata molto vasta quest'anno; numerosi viaggi per mare e per terra sono stati organizzati, perfettamente. Si sta adesso progettando un viaggio in Ungheria in occasione della "Settimana della Donna".

3./ Soambi vari. Questa Associazione ha preparato il viaggio della Sig.ra Olivia Rossetti Agresti, nipote del famoso poeta inglese D.G. Rossetti, negli Stati Uniti d'America; numerose lettere di presentazione ai vari Circoli Americani le sono state consegnate. Il soggiorno della Sig.ra Agresti in America è stato un vero successo e ha fatto sì che si sviluppasse una maggiore comprensione tra le due Nazioni.

4./ Speciali accordi sono stati presi con le varie organizzazioni estere per facilitare agli studenti viaggi e soggiorni all'estero. La Federazione italiana sta progettando di inaugurare borse di studio italiane all'estero.

Molte altre attività si andranno concretando come per esempio la fondazione di Pensioni per donne artiste e professioniste a riposo, e clubs di varie genere.

La Federazione italiana che include l'Associazione Dottoresse in Medicina e Chirurgia si va valorizzando sempre più tanto nel campo nazionale quanto in quello internazionale, e ha anche in questi pochi anni gradualmente assorbito le attività di organizzazioni minori, acquistando considerevole prestigio in tutta Italia.

-o-o-o-

FAWCEI

Magyarul: Az önálló hivatásban dolgozó fasiszta nők nemzeti egyesületének munkája. Ez a központi szervezet a nők mindenfajta foglalkozás ágát felöleli. Van egy nemzeti és egy nemzetközi osztálya, amelyek viszont alosztályokra oszlanak. Zenei,

kulturális, gazdasági, technikai, divat-kérdésekkel foglalkozik a központ, amely egész Olaszországon kiterjeszti munkáját fiókközpontok által. Tanulmányi ösztöndíjakat oszt ki évente; a fiókok évente tartanak beszámoló ülést. A nemzetközi osztályok főleg a külföldön élő olaszokat kapcsolják be a közös munkába, így pl. Amerikában radio-előadásokat tartanak. Van utazási osztály is, amely a nemzetközi szervezetbe kapcsolódik. Ezidén pl. a NEMZETKÖZI ASSZONYHÉT alkalmából létesítendő csoportutazással is foglalkozott. Természetesen a munkaterv állandóan bővül és jelentősége évről-évre nő egész Olaszországban úgy nemzeti, mint nemzetközi szempontból.



II. A BÉKE PROBLÉMÁJA.
THE PROBLEM OF PEACE.

TOLERANCE, A FORERUNNER OF PEACE

Miss AILEEN PARSONS

/3415, Woodland Ave. Chico Calif. U.S.A./

My subject has been announced as "Tolerance, the forerunner of Peace". I do not wish to confuse you with a discussion of both tolerance and intolerance but first please do let me make myself clear. I do not pretend or believe that we should be tolerant of all things but let us not be stupidly intolerant. I once read this definition of intolerance: "Intolerance is the quality of mind closed to influences from those who differ and disposed to limit their liberty". Are not all those who force our countries into war bringing about great suffering to mankind because of their intolerance? They have "closed their minds to influence from those who differ" for the people never want war. They have limited their liberty because the people of a country have no true liberty when their country is at war. I feel that we must work for legislation that will not allow war on other peoples' territory to be declared unless voted for by the people. People will rarely if ever vote for war because it brings suffering into their homes. During a recent war, I asked a member of one of the countries at war who was living in the U.S. how he felt about the war. He said: "Oh, I don't approve of it. What will we gain? A lot of our fine young men will be killed just to gain a lot of men of another race. Why not be satisfied with our own men? After all, one member of a family brings more happiness to that family than a hundred or more men of another race. And then you have to feel kind of sorry for the other people. Why not let them live as they want in their country and let us live in ours. We should both be happier." He was not a well-educated man but after all did he not show much more wisdom than those who declared war? That is how intolerance of the desires of others is precipitating suffering to mankind today. But do we not believe that our intolerance of war, which is an intolerant thing in itself, will put forward if it

is strong enough, one of the greatest ideals of the world and further civilization more than any other thing? But we cannot sit back and just say we want peace and expect to have it. That is where our "Tolerance as a forerunner of Peace" comes in. We have to begin to consider other nations. In the days of Julius Ceasar, the world began to hear the old latin slogan: "If you wish peace, prepare for war." Has not the World War taught us that that is a tragic fallacy? When the Czar of Russia called together the first world peace conferenc in The Hague in 1899, he warned the nations that if the armament race was not curbed, it would bring about the most disastrous of wars. We all know that his warning became a prophecy. In 1931 when the International Chamber of Commerce met in Washington, Herbert Hoover, in making a plea for disarmament stated that the nations o f the world were spending 70% more preparing for "the next war" than they were in 1913. The world was horrified at this statement but when they stopped and thought and figured, they realized that his estimate was accurate. In recent years, we all together have been spending about 5.000.000.000, a year. We as women must do something about this. We all can work to arouse public opinion against this terrible preparation for war. Since the signing of the Kellogg-Briand Pact in 1929 it has become illegal for the 65 nations that signed to settle disputes by war. They agreed to seek solutions "solely by pacific means." Are we sure that this had and will function as a law made by all? If so, why so much money spent on armaments? Disarmament is not the only necessary thing that must be done. We must do more than that. We must be tolerant of the needs and desires of other nations and do away with misunderstandings and the injustices that cause war. We must pay a "real price" before permanent peace can be secured and assured. We must substitute a realistic philosophy of international cooperation for nationalistic force. We must substitute cooperation for competition. We must break down our barriers of trade for most wars are commercial and we can eliminate those causes. Due to our modern sciences particularly airplanes and the radio, the oceans and mountain ranges that were impossible barriers between nations have now been obliterated. We find that we are no longer isolated geographically but rather that we have become a geographic unit. Van Loon in his New Geography states,

"We are all common passengers on a solitary planet, bound in the same direction and the sooner we all recognize this fact, and act accordingly, the better it will be for a wartorn world". We must grow as citizens of the world and not as separate nations. We must all realize that the material goods that we have are not alone for those who live in our section of the world but to share with all who need them and that in turn they will share the special products of their region with us. Then we shall have free trade and friendship throughout the world. No nation today can live in isolation therefore we must cooperate. But while we work for peace in legislation, we as women must not forget our big destiny toward the children of the world. Our generation lived during the war and we know why we hate war but we want to protect our children from knowing it. Of course, when they are old enough, we can teach them the horrors and the suffering and the great expense of war but it is more important for us to teach them as small children to love, appreciate and understand other nations and other races. There can be no enduring peace unless we build bridges of friendship between all the races. We must help our little children to pass over these bridge of friendship. Let them see the beauty and learn to enjoy the differences in the customs of other peoples and realize that the world is more interesting because of its differences. There are many little stories of customs and etiquette of nations that will charm our children and teach them to appreciate some of the nations and races that they are apt to form an idea of as less cultured. I like to think of the world as a symphony o f nations. If we were to listen to some of the instruments in a symphony orchestra practicing their parts alone, we may not understand their harmony and enjoy listening to them but we would not think of eliminating them from the symphony. Then the harmony would not be complete. There are many first violins in a symphony but if they play their parts too strong the harmony is ruined. They must all play harmoniously together allowing each one to play his particular part in order to have the beautiful symphony. And is it not true that large and small nations and races must all play harmoniously together in order to form the perfect harmony of our world's civilization?

Magyarul: Türelem, mint a béke előhírnöke. A közömbösséget nem szabad összetéveszteni az elnéző türelemmel. Az elnéző türelem nem akarja sohasem rákényszeríteni a saját álláspontját másokra, hanem megértésre törekszik. A nép sohasem akar háborút. De nem elég azt mondani, nem akarok háborút, de az sem igaz, hogy aki békét akar, készüljön fel a háborúra. A nők hivatása, hogy gyermekeikben a békeszeretetét, a megértést, a türelmet és a szépség iránti vágyat ápolják. Meg kellene értetni a gyermekekkel, hogy nép és nép közt végeredményben nincs olyan különbség, amely háborúra készítené. Az emberiség együttese egy nagy szimfónia, amelyben mindenkinek, még a kis hangszereknek, a kis nemzeteknek is megvan a maga szerepe és amely csak akkor hangzik szépen, ha harmónikusan játszák együtt a mi civilizációnk szimfóniáját.



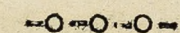
LA JEUNESSE DU MONDE.

Miss KITTY CHEATHAM

/Great Northern Hotel, New York City, N.Y. U.S.A./

Le temps est bien court. Je ne représente aucune société, aucun état. Je suis simplement une femme, une femme qui vient de l'Amérique. Mais je dois vous avouer: jamais un peuple n'a fait une telle impression sur moi, que le peuple hongrois. Ce peuple qui a toujours franchement lutté pour la liberté. La liberté légale! Il y a beaucoup de rapports entre l'histoire de mon pays et de ce pays, dont nous sommes les hôtes à ce moment. Des hongrois ont lutté pour la liberté des États Unis et des Américains sont venus en Hongrie pour lutter pour la liberté des Hongrois. Et maintenant je voudrais dire quelques mots sur les / enfants, sur les enfants qui n'ont pas encore été mentionnés ce matin. C'est avec le plus grand soin qu'il faut élever les enfants et je veux attirer l'attention de mes compagnes sur le fait, que l'enfant écoute toujours, que la chose principale est de donner un bon exemple, de ne jamais, jamais prononcer quelque chose devant l'enfant qu'il ne devrait pas entendre. Et c'est pourquoi je voudrais, que nos enfants

ne chantent pas des chansons guerrières et puis on exige qu'ils luttent pour la paix! Chanter de la guerre et entendre parler de la paix! C'est inoui! Je voudrais que nous toutes, les femmes qui se sont réunies à Budapest, chantions ensemble et je suis sûre qu'en dépit des différentes langues, se serait une union et une entente complète qui en résulterait.



Magyarul: A világ ifjúsága. Csak egyszerű asszony vagyok, aki Amerikából jöttem, hogy résztvegyek ezen a kongresszuson. Soha egy nép sem tette rám ezt a benyomást, mint a magyar, amely mindig nyiltan harcolt a törvényes szabadságáért. Sok hasonlóság van a magyar és az amerikai történelem között. Magyarok harcoltak Amerika szabadságáért és viszont. - Ma még nem esett szó a gyermekekről, pedig azt hiszem ott kellene a békéért való küzdelmet megkezdünk. Nem kellene megengedni, hogy a gyermekek háborus dalokat énekeljenek, hiszen képtelenség háborúról énekelni és békéről beszélni! Ha mi asszonyok együtt énekelnénk, bizom abban, hogy a nyelvek sokfélesége ellenére megértenők egymást és ebből teljes együttműködés születnék.



THE WORLD FOUNDATION.

BLANCHE C. WEILL

470 W. 24th St. New York City N.Y. U.S.A.

I have asked to present a plan of world-understanding and cooperation, formed by a number of the world's most important statesmen and writers, namely Sir Norman Angell, Sir Arthur Salter, Arnold Toynbee, Lord Lytton, Stephen King-Hall, Allen of Hurtwood, W. Arnold-Forster, M.J. Bonn, G. Ferrero, W.E. H. Hocking, G.A. Johnston, Thomas Mann, F. Maurette, Gilbert Murray, E.J. Phelan, H.S.L. Polak, Jules Romains, Ray Lyman Wilbur and Salvador de Madariaga.

These men have each come to the conclusion, from his

own practical experience, that neither nationalism nor internationalism can keep the world in peace, for internationalism still contains the idea of separate nations associated together. Super-nationalism, however, which contains the idea that the world of today is necessarily a unit, is the logical step up from the feeling of belonging to, first family, then to town, to state and to nation. Supernationality means a consciousness of belonging also to the whole family of mankind, to the world as a whole. Just as we find no difficulty in considering ourselves as loyal to our families and small community and at the same time as loyal to our state or country, so we can develop the idea of belonging to and being loyal to the world-community while still remaining loyal to family, town and nation.

As these statesmen and writers happened to meet and discuss the reasons for the problems the world is now facing, they found that they all had come separately to the same idea, that the only practical solution for the world was to study the important problems of living together in this world: that is, the problems of world economic organization, of world financial organization, of the distribution of the population of the globe, such as problems arising from the overpopulation in certain areas and under-population in others, thus developing conflicts and economic difficulties, and, finally, the problems of world political organization. Each of these problems must be studied with the idea of finding what would be best for the world as a whole.

Much data has been gathered by various groups, as to what is best for this or that nation, in the way of immigration, or transportation, or commerce, but no one has yet tried to find out what is best for mankind.

So the plan of these practical statesmen, the plan they consider to be the only practical one they can devise in the light of all their practical experience, is /1/ to form a center, with six full-time experts spending six months on each of the questions; /2/ to form radiating groups for studying the reports of the experts, utilizing already-formed groups as far as possible, such as college classes, men's and women's clubs, church groups, fraternal orders, chambers of commerce, etc. /3/ Behind these two groups would be the organizing center for maintaining an information bureau, for publishing material as

it appeared, and for financing the organization. All countries would be invited to form study groups. Even if all nations did not respond, the work of such an enterprise would filter in.

This Foundation will not prevent any immediate war. It is a long-range plan of developing an enlightened public opinion which, in the course of time, is bound to influence individual governments.

This World Foundation, then, will be an unofficial institution, free from national fetters. Its aim will be to promote the idea and the feeling of world unity among people of all national communities in order to prepare the way for a system of world management supported by an informed public opinion.

At present the World Foundation is only an idea. It is not yet actually founded, but there are already two information centers to which those who are interested in helping further the establishment of such a foundation may write. - The World Foundation Committee, 48 Danes Inn House, Strand, London, England, or 50 East 58th St. New York City.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: Világalapítvány. Ezzel az új mozgalommal a spanyol kormány kezdeményezésére már a Népszövetség is foglalkozott, de aztán a különböző kormányok elejtették a tervet. A mozgalom terve kettős: 1. a helyzet és körülmények pontos felderítése, főleg statisztikai adatok gyűjtése 2. a gyűjtött anyag alapján az egyes országok szükségleteinek és jogos igényeinek megállapítása. Ezeket a kérdéseket szociális alapon kell kezelni. Ma a terv még csak álom talán, de a jövőben valóság lehet. Pl. ez a terv szerint a gyéren lakott területeket gyarmatosítanák. Egy hattagu bizottság foglalkozik ezzel a tervvel, tagjai mind kiváló írók, politikusok, közgazdasági tudósok.

THE JANE ADDAMS PEACE COLLECTION.

Miss ELLEN STARR BRINTON.

/Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College,
Pennsylvania, Pa. U.S.A./

The Committee in charge should be congratulated on their plan for bringing women of different countries together in this happy way. Truly I believe that the whole world would be more peaceful if more opportunities could be given for people to meet, talk and play together as friends. In the U.S. there is a growing feeling that the world is approaching a time when war will be outlawed as an international crime. It is expected by the next generation, or two that the habit of referring disputes to arbitration boards will be universal and that students of history will point back to past wars with curiosity, and amusement at the insanity of their forefathers. Knowing that records of this unhappy period will be of great interest in future years, many thoughtful people are preserving letters and printed matter showing the activities against war by the present and past generations. Jane Addams of Chicago - famous social worker and peace leader - encouraged this movement by presenting her papers and books to the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania and now that library is trying to collect and preserve all kinds of other papers on the subject of peace. I was asked to make inquiries in Europe this summer regarding past and present activities of peace groups in this part of the world, and my path led me to two great congresses of pacifists. In Copenhagen I met with the War Resisters International - a great conference of men and women from 20 countries. The first session was held in the House of Parliament and the Mayor of Copenhagen entertained the group at high tea in the City Hall. The retiring President of this group is Lord Ponsonby and the newly elected president is George Lansbury. The secretary, Runbam Brown was one of about 5000 men in England who went to prison rather than kill their fellow men in the World War. In the U.S. there were other thousands of conscientious objectors and some died in prison from the torture given by military authorities. In England and the U.S. these war resisters are now honoured citizens but I

understand that in the French prison colony off the coast of South America there are still some men who refused to fight during the world war. The office of this organization has definite record of some 500 young men in different countries who are in prison now, because they refuse to do military service, or wear military uniform. These are in Poland, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Lithuania and other countries. Due to the efforts of the organization 70 men have just been released in Roumania and excused from further military service, but 7 still remain in prison there. In the Scandinavian countries the resentment to war is so definite that the governments provide alternative civilian service in the forests. In England the feeling for peace is now so strong that the war department has difficulty in securing enough recruits to fill the military units. Believing that mere refuse to fight is not enough, many young men and women in different countries are now working together in a movement to do alternative service for constructive purposes. This is known as International Civilian Service and the volunteers pay their own expenses and give their vacations in hard physical labor. In Europe and India they have repaired damages from earthquakes and floods and avalanches. In England and the U.S. they are helping to build workers' houses, playgrounds, community buildings and plant forest trees. The men do the heavy work. The women cook, wash, and mend clothes although in some camps they help in planting young trees, too. I have just now come from a Congress of the Womens' International League for Peace and Freedom at Luhovice, Czechoslovakia. Here were hundreds of splendid women from various parts of the world. Finland - Egypt - U.S. - India, speaking some 17 different languages; teachers, writers, artists, social workers, lawyers, doctors, - and all dedicated to spend their time and effort toward finding a peaceful way of solving the problems of the world. From the time we entered Czechoslovakia until we crossed the border a week later, we were entertained and feted as honored guests. The government sent special representatives from Prague to take part in the conference. The delegates spoke at public mass meetings where huge crowds gathered and the mayor presided. At one Sunday afternoon meeting there were speakers from France, Germany, Switzerland, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Danemark, Sweden, Czechoslovakia. Some thoughtless per-

sons have tried to oppose this League and its work by calling the women communists and bolshevists. Nothing could be a more conspicuous evidence of sheer stupidity and ignorance. Pacifists and communists are definitely opposed to each other and no intelligent person would associate them together. Communists justify bloodshed and class war as necessary. Pacifists are opposed to violence of all kinds and declare that wars never settle anything, and justice can only be secured by arbitration and conciliation. The Womens' International League started in 1915 when a large congress of women met at The Hague. At great personal danger women went there from Hungary, Italy, Germany, France, England, U.S. and other countries. They deplored the War - in which many of their own sons and brothers were fighting - but which no one really understood. They declared that governments made the wars - not the peoples - and pointed to the manufacturers of munitions as probably largely responsible for War scares. They separated to meet when the peace treaties would be signed. They did meet again, after 4 long years - and were horrified when the diplomats brought forward those terrible agreements with so many injustices. "They are war treaties" not "peace treaties", the women declared - and so it has proved. Now nearly 20 years afterwards the whole world is suffering from the injustices caused by those treaties and the situation seems to grow more complex each year. But these women stick to their principles and maintain their friendship. The organization is growing and the finest women in each country are taking part. Reports of the national sections tell of discussions and lectures, and conferences followed by deputations to governments on questions of racial equality, Treaty revision, boundary and minority problems, neutrality, raw materials and tariffs, sanctions and armaments. There is great interest in education and school programs for peace. Military toys are condemned as playthings for children and military training for boys and girls is opposed. The whole war system is considered brutal and stupid and entirely contrary to the highest principles of Christianity and righteous living. Those who agree with these ideas are welcome as members - as one of the secretaries of the United States section I shall be glad to talk to any interested. You may be interested in some of our peace posters and other literature and I shall be very glad to know of peace activities in your

country. There are many other organizations interested in peace. In closing may I appeal to you to remember that "when women are friends men will not fight". From ages past wars have been led by men - let us now as intelligent women demand instead that disputes of every kind be settled firstly by arbitration and peaceful conference.

--O--O--O--

Magyarul: A Jane Addams Béke Gyűjtemény. Minden nép békére vágyik. Amerikában a nevééről elnevezett gyűjteményt alapította Jane Addams, abból a célból, hogy akkor, amidőn már a háborút, mint nemzetközi bűnt fogják megbélyegezni, mint kuriozumot szemlélhessék az utódok a népek részben háborus, részben békét propagáló emlékeit. A Békéért és Szabadságért Küzdő Nők Nemzetközi Ligája 1915-ben jött először össze, aztán a békekötések megszerkesztésekor és fájdalommal állapította meg, hogy a békeszerződések "háborus szerződések". Most már mindenütt, de főleg Amerikában állandóan a békéért küzdenek, a békéről szóló problémákat tárgyalják. Dolgozzunk mi nők egymás segítésén és barátságán, akkor a férfiak nem fognak háborút csinálni.

* * * * *

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORLD
FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE .

LEONORA COHEN, O.B.E., J.P.

"Rosetta Stone"

Weetwood Court Headingley, Leeds 5. England

It is my privilege and pleasure to bring Greetings from Leeds, Yorkshire, England in the name of Enfranchised Women /irrespective of party, creed or class/ as a gesture of Friendship and contact with the soul of Hungary.

Let us prepare to build up a Women's International friendships of mutual understanding, a concert of harmony by concerted effort and determination of the needs of each nation which will unite the world and advance civilization for all time.

Within the annals of British history of our life, we have

known "such a movement" that had for its Motto "Each for all and All for each". A trail was blazed for recognition and inclusion as citizens with the right to vote.

All their efforts were met with derision, by the largest part of the population, the jeers and jibes were met with courage, daring and enthusiasm, struggles with police did not daunt them. Women from cottage and castle shared the responsibility in the struggle for freedom.

Women were even regarded as dangerous to Politics.

I would like to submit a suggestion to this large gathering of women who have responsibilities in the professional Educational or business life of any Nation whether it be Medical, Legal, or Industrial. We have a common object in securing peace and friendship between nationalities, as part of the electorate of most civilised countries.

We must not lose sight of the fact security lies in organization.

I beg for tolerance and a helping hand for our less fortunate sisters who are submerged by force of economic circumstances over which they have no control. I pay the highest tribute to those pioneers who have fought and suffered to gain better conditions and a measure of economic freedom.

No nation can rise above the standard of its Womanhood. The measure of our determination is the measure of our Success. We have nothing to fear, but fear, and the "Fear complex" born of Lethargy.

The 20th century ought to have given birth to a clearer Manifestation of the Christ teaching of "Love", rather than the Scientific brains of the world engaging in chemical and mechanical research work to evolve the deadliest weapons of death for Warfare, now is the time to reason together.

Surely with the gift of reasoning and speech we can attain a higher level of thought than hitherto accomplished, if we only use the senses we possess.

Wrongs cannot be expiated by bloodshed and loss of life. Further we have no right to take the life we cannot give.

Womanhood of every Nation have a common Heritage in Motherhood. Why should she stand and weep while the fruits of her labour /the Gift from God/ are slaughtered or gassed?

The value of this conference of Women from all quarters of the globe is the contacts we make, the exchange of ideas of

mutual understanding, but not in windy aspirations or fervid perorations.

Surely the time is ripe for women to lift up their voices in unison and probe the depths and reasons for conflicts and disputes.

Our attitude is not "Peace at any price" but peace as "sound common sense". We want a sure foundation a Wide vision and Nucleus for Universal brotherhood and sisterhood.

I strongly urge mobilization of a League of Women of all lands who will fight for peace against the pressure of Evil - International in its truest sense and unattainable by man alone.

Frustrate man's folly and restore earth's harmony. Wield this weapon with cheers for those who throw down the weapon for "Hate" and take up the ploughshare of Domestic harmony.

-O-O-O-

Magyarul: A nemzetek asszonyainak felelőssége a világbékéért és barátságért. Nemrégén még kinevették minden női mozgalmat, de most már nagy haladás van ebben a tekintetben. Amit kérek, az nem kivételes bánásmód, hanem az, hogy egyenlő társakként kezeljenek. Tegyük meg mindent, hogy az életet fenntartsuk. Nem szabad elvennünk az életet, amelyet nem mi adtunk. Mi csak Isten eszközei vagyunk, kiválasztottai egy nagy munkára. Hinnünk kell a jó, a szép és az igaz győzelmében. Adjunk egymásnak kezét a jó barátságra és fogadjuk meg, hogy mindig az ország és nem a nemzet asszonyai leszünk.

* * *

UNDERSTANDING AMONG NATIONS.

CECIL EASTGATE.

59, Gordon Mansions London W.C.

Let us first begin by asking a question: "Why are we here at all?" I believe because we all want something different, New. We are all tired of the Old Order. It is a particular and special moment in History - we women here can achieve something together at this particular minute.

We want peace because we want time for Planning - World planning.

Women can do many things in this connection. They can /1/ be creative and construct /2/ they can reconcile, i.e. not only bring persons together, but bring new ideas and thoughts out of apparently opposing opinions /3/ they can visualize the Future and work for future generations. /4/ they can refuse to quarrel with each other about nothing, and avoid personal strife which means avoiding War /3/ they can understand the Family idea among persons and so among nations /6/ they can preserve the good already there - They can in fact create a New Europe. We must preserve Europe. From Europe came all our civilization, our culture, our religion. We owe it to ourselves, to Europe, to the World, to preserve Europe. The responsibility falls on each of us to do this. We have seen something in this country to make us feel and think more clearly than before. Let us British people see to it that we say clearly and sanely what we have felt and seen here, when we return to our country. You may ask: "How can we do this?" I believe that by making all human relationships more real we can feel more sincerely, and by feeling more sincerely our thoughts will gain in clarity. They use to say: "The Government must prevent War". I should like to change the word "Government" into the word "People" It is the people who tell their Governments what to do - Let us see to it that each of us knows clearly what she wants and why she wants it.

I represent here a Movement called "New Britain". That needs to be explained. We do not want merely a "New Britain" but New Britain in a New Order - just as we want New Hungary, New France, New Italy and finally New Europe.

We cannot stop short of this, and we cannot stop short of Planning for the World. Nothing else is wide enough in vision, or great enough in conception.

I want before I go to leave a message with the Hungarian people, and I am particularly speaking to the Youth of Hungary. I have been fortunate in meeting many young people here who have been charming to me, and made my visit pleasant, and I have been struck by their desire for a New Order of things - and as they believe in the "resurrection of Hungary", so I want to give them a message from some young people of Britain with whom I work, and who desire the resurrection of every country, and who want to work together with you.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A nemzetek megértéséről. Azért jöttünk ide, hogy a megértésről beszéljünk. Ha minden nemzet úgy érezné, hogy ő egy nagy család tagja, akkor jobban megértenék egymást. Nékünk nőknek megadatott az intuición, a találékonyság. Ne mondjuk soha: mit is tehetnék én ezért, vagy azért, hanem: biztosan tudok valamit tenni. Ne mondjuk azt sem: a kormányok akadályozzák meg a háboru kitörését. Nem: a népeknek a feladata ez. Legyen egy nemzet akarata olyan erős, hogy a kormányok ne csinálhassanak háborut. A nőknek feltétlenül megvan a szerepük a történelemben és ma talán még jobban mint máskor. Vigyünk haza új benyomásokat erről az összejövetelről és határozzuk el, hogy már a magunk szük környezetében sem fogjuk a háboruszkodást, a veszekedést tűrni. Ha mind, akik itt vagyunk evvel a misszióval megvünk haza, akkor több lesz a megértés és kevesebb a harc.

* * * *
* *
*

L'AMITIÉ, FACTEUR DE LA PAIX.

Mme HALINA KOPCZINSKA

/125, Rue Marsiatouska, Varsovie, Pologne/

On peut avoir des opinions différentes sur un congrès de femmes. C'est toujours une grande chose, l'union des femmes. Le

contact international va finalement mener à la paix. L'histoire de la Pologne et de la Hongrie prouvent, qu'une vraie amitié peut exister entre nations. Ces deux nations, des voisins pendant des siècles, n'ont jamais lutté l'une contre l'autre. Elles étaient toujours les gardiens de la culture occidentale. Il y a des faits qui prouvent que ce ne sont pas les contrats politiques mais une amitié sincère et profonde qui unissent ces deux nations. Et c'est la même amitié que je voudrais voir dans le monde entier. C'est la vocation de la femme d'aplanir les obstacles et en unissant les forces nous, les femmes, devons essayer d'éliminer tous les obstacles pour qu'enfin la paix, le beau rêve d'une paix mondiale se réalise.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A barátság, mint a béke előmozdítója. Magyarország és Lengyelország évszázados viszonya bizonyítja legjobban, hogy lehet igazi barátság nemzet és nemzet között. Dacára annak, hogy szomszédos államok, ez a két ország sohasem viselt háborút egymás ellen. Ezt az ideális békét kellene az összes nemzetek között megvalósítani. És erre mi nők, vagyunk hivatottak.

* * *
* *
*

III. SZOCIÁLIS MUNKA.
SOCIAL WORK.

HOW WE ASSIST FOREIGN STUDENTS IN BOSTON?

Miss DE COURCY WARD

/180, Commonwealth Ave. Boston Mass. U.S.A./

As my home is in Boston I shall speak especially for that city, although much the same work is carried on in New York, Chicago and other educational centres. New York has its great International House, placed there for the sole purpose of serving the foreign students. Boston is a city of schools. We have Harvard University with all its departments, Medical, Law, Business Administration; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Radcliffe College, for women, and many others. There is also Boston University, a large and growing institution with a particularly good School of Religious Education; Simmons College for Women, with excellent courses in Domestic Science, Library Science, etc.; the Conservatory of Music, the Boston Art School, and countless others. In the near neighborhood there is also Wellesley College for Women, with its beautiful campus. All these are very high grade institutions and it is easy to understand why they attract young men and women from all over the world to take advantage of the opportunities offered. In most of these schools lists are kept of all foreign students and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Assoc. keep similar lists, it is not difficult, therefore to find students to whom to show friendliness. They also have their own clubs and societies. When a national group is large enough it will have its own club and there are international and cosmopolitan clubs as well, to which all can belong. Frequently there are hostels where students can live a family life, not restricted but simply made to feel at home under the care of a hostess or house-keeper. The groups with which I have been personally connected are smaller ones, carried on by interested persons either through the churches or as a friendly overture. These select the names of students from the various lists or through personal introductions and invite them to two or three receptions during the winter, to meet American students as well as the gentlemen and ladies from the

committees. After becoming acquainted in this way, the students are invited to the houses of the people so that they may see what American home life is. They also receive invitations to concerts and theatres or for visits during their vacations. Only those are invited who have expressed a desire for that kind of hospitality and often it is not easy to exercise it because the students are both busy and popular. I have myself tried to get students for Thanksgiving Day or Christmas and found that all had received previous invitations. Moreover, they are so much occupied with their studies that they have little time for social intercourse. They generally do, however, like to feel the friendliness of the Americans and are very responsive in accepting courtesy as far as they can. International Peace must be reached from all sides, political, economic, religious, social, personal, and what I have said may seem a very small part of the whole, but it does touch the heart of the matter because it is always the people who count and we try to reach the individual, giving and receiving the best we have. We cannot, I fear, match your great hospitality, but our hearts are with you and the better we know and understand one another the nearer we shall draw to our goal. So we in the United States welcome you all, but as my subject is Students I will say especially your young people who come to us to study. We must not only work together: we must pray together and play together and so strengthen the bonds that will bind the nations to one another in Universal Peace.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A külföldi tanulók felkarolása Amerikában. Minthogy Boston a szülővárosom, főleg erről a városról mondhatom el, hogy a külföldről érkező tanulók érdekében milyen munkát fejt ki. A tanulók nyilván vannak tartva az egyetemeken, a collegeken, az egyetemi lakásokban. Így könnyű hozzájuk férni és meg-hívásokkal, összeköttetések létesítésével segítségükre lenni. Így életre szóló barátságok keletkeznek, amelyek kicsiben talán elősegítik azt a célt, amelyért nagyobb vonalakban más egyesületek küzdenek: a békét, a megértést. Végül még kell mondanom, hogy bár nem tudunk olyan vendégszeretetet nyújtani, mint amelyben itt részünk van, de mindig boldogan fogunk a ma

gyaroknak és főleg a magyar ifjuságnak segíteni kinn, a messzi Amerikában. Együtt kell dolgoznunk és imádkoznunk, hogy elérjünk így a nagy célt: az általános békét.

* * *
* * *
*

WORK OF THE VOCATIONAL ADJUSTMENT BUREAU

Miss EDNA TUSKA

/421 East 88th Street New York City, N.Y. U.S.A./

The Vocational Adjustment Bureau, New York City is a privately supported philanthropic organization specializing in the study of problem girls particularly in relation to vocational guidance and employment. The maladjustment of the Bureau's applicants may be due to subnormal mentality or the psychopathic tendencies which very frequently result in social and economic inadequacy.

The Bureau was started in the fall of 1919 when a Committee composed of several New York society women, members of a volunteer association known as the "Big Sisters," met to discuss the best methods for handling the delinquency problems of the young girls placed in their care. They voted to study intensively the causes of the delinquent behavior of these girls, and as a result of their investigations, discovered that there was one recurrent factor that could not be overlooked: inability to secure suitable employment, a common difficulty which appeared in each case history.

The members of the Committee, realizing the need for a scientific approach to the situation and appreciating their own lack of information as to how to deal in the most effective manner with the complicated human problems which each case brought to light, decided to take courses in the social sciences offered in the Universities so that they might acquire the knowledge essential for the proper understanding and solution of these problems.

In the meantime, a room in one of the large charity organization buildings was donated to the services of the Committee,

who, with a part-time secretary and stenographer, began to interview unemployed and mal-adjusted girls between the ages of 14 and 30. An effort was then made to effect both the social and economic adjustment of each applicant. Contacts with potential employers were made and schools offering vocational training were investigated and when found reliable, information concerning them was placed on file. In most cases, girls were urged to undergo special training so that they might be better equipped to earn a living wage. A scholarship committee aided the girls and many profitted by loans and small grants of money.

A year later as a more intensive study of the girls seemed highly desirable, a well-trained psychologist and an experienced industrial investigator and placement counselor were added to the staff. /The Bureau now has two psychologists, three placement counselors, four stenographers and typists./

All the tools available for a thorough scientific study of each applicant are being utilized to the fullest possible extent. Every applicant is submitted to a battery of psychological tests which includes vocational, manual dexterity tests, tests of artistic ability, art judgment and sense of color, and measurements of emotional stability and interests. An attempt is always made to determine the anomalies of character and the peculiarities of temperament that have set the applicant apart from normal girls of her age. She is usually referred to a clinic or private physician to ascertain her physical status. Her height and weight are appraised and the condition of her feet and hands are noted. Her complexion, her posture, walk and the state of her wearing apparel are all taken into consideration. Her home and social life are both scrutinized and whenever it seems advisable a conference is held with the social worker from the referring agency so that through cooperation and a thorough understanding of all the factors involved some well-integrated plans for the girl's future happiness may be consummated.

Two courses designed for graduate students from Columbia University are conducted at the Bureau, and, under strict supervision, the testing of actual cases forms an important part of the student-training. In the same fashion, graduate students from other colleges assist in research projects or carry on field work for the Bureau, for which the colleges give credit.

Careful studies of industrial processes are always being made in an attempt to place the girl where she can work to her maximum capacity.

With the financial assistance of the New York Foundation the Bureau conducted a survey to determine the minimum degree of mental effort requisite for adequate work in each of two thousand jobs. The idea was to ascertain the minimum mental age level in each occupation. This study occupied many months and involved the job analyses of forty-one different forms of occupations. It was found that in nineteen of these occupations, girls measuring as low as six years mentally possessed adequate ability to secure and retain employment. It was found that the occupations of assembling, Packing, Miscellaneous Light Factory jobs of various sorts, Examining, Pasting, Cutting, Folding, Handsewing, Press Machine Operating, Garment Machine Operating and Stock work could usefully employ girls measuring less than twelve years mentally. It was assumed in working out these conclusions that the task to be performed by these girls is not complicated by disturbing factors such as excessive noise, too rapid tempo of machinery, or irritability of foreman or shop manager.

The girls were found to be very sensitive, some had delusions of persecution, most of them suffered from a feeling of inferiority. They thought of themselves as complete failures, they could do nothing, earn nothing, they would be better off dead. Gradually through work that was within their capacities, and the constant efforts of therapist and psychologist, their morale was built up, their knowledge of work-processes was improved and some became sufficiently rehabilitated to secure regular positions in the outside work, while other types were found to be industrially unredeemable and must remain in a Sheltered environment.

Many girls of low grade intelligence have been able, because of this type of training, to secure and hold factory positions. A woman of 30, whose mental age is but 8, having learned to assemble electric light bulbs for Christmas trees, obtained a job for the first time in her life, earned 12 per week, and was only laid off when the season became dull. "I have a trade," said she, "so now I am happy."

And again the Bureau Staff echoes its refrain that there

is no more effective weapon against delinquency than the proper adjustment to work, and that even the mental defective may become self-supporting if given training suited to his capacity.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A Pályaválasztó Tanácsadó Iroda munkája. Ez az iroda 1919 őszén létesült annak a célnak az érdekében, hogy a szellemileg visszamaradottak ne legyenek a társadalom kiközösítettjei, hanem lehetőleg - megfelelő előkészületek után - használható tagjai. Már is igen szép eredményeket mutatunk fel, amennyiben növendékeinket a nekik megfelelő szellemi fokon képezzük ki, olyan munkára amellyel sokszor heti 12 dollárt is keresnek. Boldogak leszünk, ha mindazok, akik Amerikába jönnek felkeresnek bennünket. Addig is készséggel küldünk nyomtatványokat, statisztikákat az Iroda működéséről.



SYSTEME ET ACTIVITÉ DE L'ÉCOLE DE SERVICE SOCIAL D'ANVERS.

Mlle CH. BAUSS

/École de Service Social, 33 de Vrièrestraat, Anvers, Belgique./

Nous qui aimons la jeunesse, qui cherchons à la comprendre, nous voulons la rendre indépendante par son travail, consciente de sa dignité et surtout ... heureuse ! Cela ne vous a-t-il pas frappé que souvent les jeunes gens ne sont pas heureux? Autrefois on ne se posait même pas la question. Avec ou sans disposition un fils savait qu'il était destiné à suivre la profession de son père, à continuer ses affaires. Et quant aux filles! Elles avaient le choix entre aider leur mère dans le ménage, se marier ou entrer au couvent. Actuellement à peu près les jeunes filles ont accès à l'université, et dans beaucoup de professions. En Belgique, il me semble qu'on ait le plus de chances en s'orientant du côté des carrières nouvelles. Je parlerai de celles que je connais le mieux: des carrières sociales, dont je m'occupe depuis 16 ans à l'École de

Service Social d'Anvers. Ces écoles comprennent 6 spécialisations: Enfance-Assistance, Économats et Directions d'oeuvres, Industrie, Questions ouvrières, Éducation populaire et Bibliothèques; leur variété même est une garantie de la possibilité de satisfaire aux aptitudes les plus diverses. Nos 8 écoles de service social de Belgique dépendent du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, Office de l'Enseignement Technique. Elles sont réglées par les mêmes arrêtés royaux et subsidiées par l'État, la Province et la Commune. Le conseil des Écoles de Service social se réunit mensuellement en vue de perfectionner l'Enseignement, une Union Internationale des Écoles et des Congrès renseignent sur les progrès faits à l'étranger. Je vous ferai la description de l'une de ces écoles, celle d'Anvers et je vous prie de me suivre dans la pensée dans les locaux que la ville a mis à notre disposition. Le bâtiment est simple, mais les classes sont grandes, bien aérées. On a plutôt l'impression d'être dans un foyer ou dans un club de jeunes gens et c'est d'ailleurs à quoi nous visons. Aucun luxe, mais des meubles clairs et de grandes bibliothèques avec tous les livres nécessaires au travail social. Point de défense d'entrer dans le bureau de la directrice, au contraire. La plupart des jeunes gens et des jeunes filles nous arrivent au sortir de l'Athénée ou d'établissements similaires. Il n'y a pas d'examen à l'entrée, par contre 1 1/2 après, en novembre, un examen de maturité permet de faire la sélection nécessaire. L'âge normal des élèves est 18 ans, mais il n'y a pas de limite d'âge. Le but de la 1ère année de cours est de donner une formation générale. Le professeur d'économie politique parle-t-il des coopératives? cette même semaine les élèves visiteront sous sa conduite l'une des plus importantes, et les problèmes ouvriers se comprendront mieux et surtout après un stage dans l'une ou l'autre fabrique comme ouvrier ou ouvrière. "Apprendre pour mieux servir" telle est la devise que nous cherchons à mettre en pratique, à chaque moment de notre existence et souvent les plus humbles nous donnent des exemples admirables de dévouement! Vers la mi-juin les élèves de 1ère année passent un examen devant nos professeurs et devant des délégués du gouvernement. Le 1er pas franchi, je leur conseille de se mettre un mois "au vert" puis de faire 2 mois de stage dans les œuvres, si possible à la mer ou à la campagne en Belgique et à l'étranger. Quand je suis

dans les environs, je vais les voir et je m'informe si l'on est content d'eux et tous doivent m'envoyer un rapport sur chaque établissement où ils ont travaillé. En octobre, reprise des cours. Déjà vers le 15 septembre le choix de la spécialisation a été décidé, l'élève s'étant mis d'accord avec la directrice et la monitrice. Les cours de 2^{me} année se terminent fin février, puis les élèves font encore deux mois de stage pratique et se présentent à l'examen théorique, devant le jury central pour toutes les écoles sociales, à Bruxelles. Il s'agit de trouver un sujet original pour la thèse. Pour cette thèse chaque élève a un tuteur qui s'y intéresse particulièrement. Nous insistons dans toutes les écoles pour que les thèses soient faites avec le souci de documentation scientifique. La caractéristique de nos oeuvres est la liberté subsidie. Ce système a ses défenseurs et ses détracteurs et pourrait donner lieu à une discussion intéressante, ce qu'il y a de certain, c'est qu'il convient bien au tempérament à la fois actif et indépendant de notre peuple. Je ne veux pas abuser plus longtemps de votre patience, mais je me tiens à la disposition de tous ceux qui désireraient des renseignements et je serai toujours heureuse de les recevoir aussi dans mon pays. J'ai dit.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A belga szociális iskolák. Köszönetét fejezi ki a rendezőknek ezért a szép összeállításért és azért, hogy minden országot meghívtak, hogy ilyen gyönyörű környezetben jobban megismerjék és megértsék egymást. Rátért arra, hogy milyen nehéz a pályaválasztás problémája. Ezen akarnak könnyíteni a szociális iskolák, mikor bő teret nyújtanak arra, hogy fiatal emberek és fiatal lányok, mint szociális munkások kiképzést nyerhessenek. 18 évtől felfelé vesznek fel hallgatókat. A tanulmányok két évet vesznek igénybe. 6féle ágban nyerhetnek kiképzést a hallgatók, többek között gyermekvédelem, ipar, szövetkezetek, munkáskérdések, népnevelés, és könyvtári munka. A tanítás elméleti és gyakorlati. A végzett növendékek is állandóan összeköttetésben maradnak az intézetekkel, amely ilyen módon részben felügyel rájuk, részben segítségükre lehet továbbra is. Bárkinek készséggel ad felvilágosítást.



REVUE DES INSTITUTIONS SOCIALES DE HONGRIE

Miss I. IMRE

/Budapest, Municipality, Városház-u./

Pendant les quelques minutes qui sont à ma disposition, je ne peux parler que de quelques données sur l'activité sociale de la Hongrie, et surtout de la Capitale, dont la situation sociale étant en développement rapide et continu est relativement favorable. Dans ce pays qui a plutôt un caractère agricole, la classe ouvrière industrielle de la ville n'est pas de la plus grande importance et, c'est pour cela que les problèmes sociaux de l'industrialisation et la formation des couches prolétaires ne se sont développés que lentement. On peut attribuer à l'atmosphère relativement tranquille de la société hongroise d'avant guerre, que les conditions psychologiques premières du travail social n'étaient pas assez développés ni organisés. Mais cela concerne plutôt l'activité social-politique visant la prévention, quant à la bienfaisance de la société, déjà depuis le 18. ème siècle elle prend une part active à l'établissement des diverses institutions sociales /orphelinats, asiles des pauvres, hopitaux/ de même que dans la défense des cas individuels des gens pauvres et malheureux. Nous pouvons dire, que jusqu'à la guerre mondiale, c'était la société qui remplissait le plus important rôle dans le domaine de la bienfaisance, l'autorité publique n'a fait que compléter ce travail surtout en soignant les vieillards et les enfants abandonnés, cette question ayant été réglée par la loi. Dans ces temps là, le nombre des pauvres enregistrés n'a pas même atteint un pourcent de la population entière de la Capitale. L'autorité publique de la Capitale avait élaboré un grand programme de la socialpolitique juste avant la guerre. L'accomplissement entière de ce programme a été empêché par le commencement de la guerre. Le traité de la paix, suivant la guerre, par suite de la mutilation du pays, a rendu la vie sociale excessivement grave. Les milliers des réfugiés affluaient dans la Capitale et ont aggravé la situation, et la misère qui se présentait n'a pu être soulagée qu'avec l'aide des actions de détresse venant de l'étranger. Depuis ce temps l'activité de l'assistance publique du pays et de la Capitale avance au premier plan.

La société charitable, la moyenne classe diminuée et appauvrie a besoin lui-même un appui et la crise économique après une amélioration passagère, de même que le chômage exigeaient un travail social organisé, systématique et expert. Malgré tout l'activité sociale de la société n'a pas cessé, mais elle a dû se charger de nouveaux devoirs en coopération avec l'autorité publique pour combattre la misère survenant du chômage. Dans les années 1930/31 les vagues de la crise économique mondiale sont montés jusqu' à notre pays déjà bien éprouvé. Grand nombre des entreprises industrielles, fabriques, usines, ont cessé d'être, personne n'a osé de bâtir, ni rien commencer et la crise agricole augmentait toujours. Ainsi en 1932, au mois de mai le nombre des enregistrés de l'assistance publique dans les sections sociales des arrondissements était 180.000, dont plus que 70 % se trouvait dans la misère à cause du chômage. Il fallait donc, tout d'abord sauver ces familles et leur assurer les besoins les plus élémentaires/nourriture, logement, vêtements, chauffage etc./ . La Capitale a organisé une action de secours à charge des taxes de détresse pour soulager la misère. Ce sont les sections sociales des arrondissements de la Capitale qui exécutent l'assistance des miséreux en nature avec des vivres, du chauffage, vêtement, médicaments etc., de même que l'assistance en espèce. Dans les sections sociales des arrondissements fonctionnent également les travailleurs experts de la Croix Rouge.

En outre, la Capitale a organisé des travaux publics intellectuels et physiques. Dans les cadres des travaux publics physique on occupait les chômeurs par la construction de routes et par les travaux de canalisation, tandis que les travailleurs intellectuels sont occupés dans les cercles de travaux sociaux à la section d'entraide des arrondissements. Pour secourir les familles sans abri, la Capitale a fait construire des habitations provisoires, dont l'établissement est encore en cours. Actuellement, la Capitale possède 7200 logements provisoires. Les particuliers sans abri sont envoyés par un bureau spécialement établi à cet effet dans les asiles entretenus soit par la Capitale, soit par la Croix Rouge.

Mais cependant l'activité sociale ne pouvait pas s'arrêter au soulagement de la misère causée par le chômage et la Capitale recommençait à entretenir et même développer les ins-

titutions déjà fondées et d'autre part il fallait dans l'intérêt de la prévention créer des institutions nouvelles.

De l'activité sociale actuelle de la Capitale, je rappelle brièvement les suivants: On attache une grande importance à la protection de l'enfance et de la maternité. A cet effet on entretient 20 instituts de protection où les catégories déjà nommées reçoivent les protections sociales et juridiques. On entretient plusieurs crèches et garderies d'enfants, où les petits enfants de 1 à 3 ans reçoivent des soins toute la journée. Des petits enfants et nourrissons soignés, de leur situations hygiéniques et sociales, l'Association nationale "Stéphanie" tient un registre. Les feuilles des fichiers des enfants au dessus de trois ans parviennent dans les institutions des surveillantes scolaires, parce que les enfants des miséreux appartiennent aux soins des instituts des soeurs scolaires et des médecins spécialistes des écoles depuis l'âge de trois ans jusqu'à leurs 18 ans accomplis. Les enfants des miséreux, âgés de 3 à 6 ans sont placés dans les asiles d'enfant où ils reçoivent des soins du matin jusqu' au soir. En 1936, plus que 11.000 enfants ont reçu les soins de la sorte. Les enfants des classes élémentaires et moyennes, âgés au dessus de 6 ans, sont soignés pendant la demie-journée, pendant laquelle ils reçoivent du déjeuner, petit déjeuner et le diner.

Entre les enfants écoliers la Capitale a distribué en 1936 près de 5.000 diners. Les écoliers pauvres des écoles d'apprentissage participent également dans ce secours.

Les orphelinats sont actuellement les plus anciennes institutions de la Capitale. Actuellement il y a quatre orphelinats pour les garçons et un pour les filles; en tout la Capitale fait élever 600 garçons et filles orphelins et demi-orphelins. Pour ces orphelins il y a aussi des colonies de vacances au bord du Balaton. La Capitale tâche de former ces orphelins quelque carrière pratique intellectuelle ou physique. Les situations actuelles ont nécessité la création des asiles d'enfant provisoires, où l'on place des enfants âgés de 6 à 18 ans, dont les parents ne sont pas capables de les élever pour des raisons de santé, de sans abri, ou de la morale. Si la situation de ces familles changeait les enfants retournent chez leurs parents, mais dans le cas où il ne changeait pas, l'asile s'occupe du placement convenable de l'enfant dans un institut.

La Capitale possède également une maison de récréation où l'on soigne pendant quelque temps les enfants mal entretenus et développés. En outre, pendant les mois d'été la Capitale fait sortir les enfants en villégiature, leur nombre est plus que 10.000.

Comme je l'ai déjà rappelé, les adultes /les capables et les incapables du travail/ reçoivent un secours dans le cadre de l'assistance publique. L'année passée, rien que pour l'action du diner, la Capitale a dépensé pres de 3 et 1/2 milles pengős. On a établi 99 cuisines publiques et le nombre des portions de diner distribués entre les adultes était presque 8.000.000. En outre, on distribuait à peu près 1 million de litres du lait pour les pauvres et les tuberculeux, ensuite plusieurs millions de billets de viande et de pain. Des ouvriers de couture sont soutenus par la Ville pour donner une occupation aux femmes pauvres. Les vieillards et les invalides sont soignés dans les grandes maisons de charité /à peu près 3.000 personnes/ et dans des petites maisons de charité entretenues en commun par la Croix Rouge les paroisses et la municipalité. En outre nombreux sont ceux qui sont secourus dans leur propres familles. Depuis l'année dernière il est défendu de mendier et c'est l'autorité publique qui prend soin de tous ceux qui sont incapables de travailler, mais avec l'aide de la cotisation volontaire de la société. La question de l'habitation est considérée comme la plus importante et c'est pour cela que la ville développe de plus en plus ses maisons de petits logements, les colonies de petits logements, puis une colonie hors la ville où les habitants reçoivent en dehors du logement un petit jardin pour un prix minime. Dans l'intérêt des familles pauvres des faubourgs et de la jeunesse, l'autorité protège le travail d'éducation populaire des settlements coopérant avec les travailleurs bénévoles. Bien que la situation sociale des dernières années a mis la Capitale en face de ses devoirs bien difficiles, la grande compréhension de la direction de la ville et de la société en collaboration sont arrivés à vaincre la plupart des difficultés.

Naturellement, dans le travail social, il n'y a pas d'arrêt et, c'est surtout la social-politique servant la prévention qui doit montrer une évolution continuelle et puisque notre dernier but est d'élever tous nos semblables à un niveau

tel, qu'il puissent par leurs propres forces, sans le secours de la société assurer pour eux-mêmes et leurs familles les conditions de vivre et qu'il puissent remplir leurs devoirs vis à vis de la nation et l'humanité.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A magyar szociális intézmények áttekintése: A budapesti szociális intézmények fejlődése bizony igen lassu volt. A XIX. század óta az szszonyok igen jelentős szerepet visznek ebben a kérdésben. A háboru előtt főleg magánosok foglalkoztak a szociális nyomor enyhítésével, a háboru alatt a Vöröskereszt vette kezébe a munkát; a gazdasági válság tette sürgősen szükségessé a hatóság szerepét. Szociális biztosítás van, de munkanélküli bizosítás nincs. A munkanélkülieknek a koldulás mult év óta el van tiltva; igyekszünk őket munkaalkalmakhoz juttatni, de van pénzbeli, élelmiszer-segély is. Telepítéssel is foglalkozik a város. A végső cél persze az, hogy az egyént olyan helyzetbe juttassuk, hogy saját és családja fenntartásáról maga gondoskodhassék.

* * * * *

FAWCETT COLLECTIO

Mrs. E. KANE-BERMAN

/Chief Commandant, Red Cross S. Africa, Box 3266, Johannesburg, S. Africa./

As one who is intimately acquainted with the valuable work of the Red Cross Society throughout the world, particularly that of South Africa of which I have the honour to be the Chief Commandant of the Nursing Division VAD., I am in a position to give you details of the work done in South Africa. We follow on the lines laid down by the League of Red Cross Societies which has its Headquarters in Geneva. In South Africa the problem of national ill-health is an aspect which concerns the Red Cross Society to a great extent and we work in close cooperation with the medical and nursing professions. Our greatest problem is that of caring for the health of the rural popula-

tion both European and native. The rural population is scattered over a very large area. The distances between one group and another and sometimes even between one family and another are very great. This population largely lives from hand to mouth and has no reserves to meet such emergencies as illness. Many of whom even among Europeans are in a low state of mental development -hidebound by traditional beliefs and are largely ignorant of the most elementary facts of curative medicine and hygiene. It is by spreading a knowledge of personal and domestic hygiene, first-aid and nursing that we are assisting the Health authorities to solve this problem. We have trained 55,000 Europeans and 80,000 natives in these subjects. This is ample indication of the extremely important asset that the South African Red Cross Society is to the State. We have in South Africa what is known throughout the world as the Red Cross Nursing Division VAD. It is by spreading a knowledge of personal and domestic hygiene, first-aid and nursing that we are assisting the Health authorities to solve this problem. We have a very strong Nursing Division and also 35,000 Junior Red Cross members and as they work in close unison with the Junior members of other countries, we have here a powerful organization for spreading peace propaganda throughout the world. The Red Cross is not a war but a peace organization. War is never justifiable. Too long have we built war memorials. Women can be a tremendous force with the new ideal of peace and the building of peace memorials.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A délafrikai Vöröskereszt Egylet munkája. A Vöröskereszt nem a háború, hanem a béke szervezete. Délafrikában nagyon rosszak a szociális viszonyok, tehát a Vöröskereszt a tudatlanság ellen küzd. 55.000 európai és 80.000 bennszülött kapott higiénia, elsősegélyre és ápolásra vonatkozó kiképzést. Az Ifjusági Vöröskereszt által a nemzetközi megértés és békét szorgalmazzák. Asszonyok óriási erőt képviselnek a békéért való küzdelemben.

IV. N Ő I S P O R T .

W O M A N I N S P O R T S .

DU NOUVEAU "SAVOIR-FAIRE" ET DE L'INFLUENCE QUE SON ENSEIGNEMENT PEUT AVOIR SUR LA BONNE ENTENTE DES CLASSES ET LA SYMPATHIE DES NATIONS.

Mme VERBRUGGE.

Institut Verbrugge Anvers Belgique.

J'ai osé proposer ce sujet parce que le Savoir-Faire est un corollaire des sports. Si les sports donnent aux femmes la souplesse, l'élégance, le Savoir-Faire doit sauvegarder leur féminité.

Puisque le savoir-faire donne des avantages dans les rapports des personnes entr-elles, j'estime qu'elles doivent aider et avantager aussi les rapports des classes entre-elles et même ceux des nations,

Pour arriver à vous expliquer ce point de vue, je vous demande de considérer l'évolution du savoir-faire,

ensuite de remarquer que ces nouvelles façons sont adaptables à toutes les classes de la société;

et enfin nous arriverons à considérer la sympathie que les bonnes manières du peuple surtout peut faire naître chez les nations étrangères.

Les manières simples et logiques, il est nécessaire de les enseigner aux différentes classes. D'abord, pour obtenir l'uniformité souhaitable, ensuite parce que s'il est facile de les acquérir lorsqu'on les enseigne, il n'est pas facile de les trouver par soi-même.

On imagine facilement la sympathie que peut faire naître chez l'Etranger qui visite un pays, la bonne éducation, la serviabilité, la dignité d'un peuple; on imagine facilement la sympathie que créera l'amabilité de ceux avec lesquels on est le plus en rapport. Dans un avenir, peut être lointain, c'est probablement de cette sympathie, et d'une bonne compréhension que pourraient naître les conciliations mutuelles des Nations qui amèneraient à une Europe Unie, et par le fait même, paci-

fique? J'ai l'intime conviction qu'il y aurait dans l'humble domaine des Belles Manières, aussi, un travail à faire, pour contribuer à ce qui nous est cher à tous: La Paix Universelle.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A jó modor befolyása a társadalmi osztályokra és a nemzetekre. Talán merésznek hangzik, ha azt mondom, hogy a jó modor, az udvariasság, a tapintat hozzájárulnak a megértéshez, a szimpiáához és végső fokon a békéhez. Gondoljunk arra, ha minden iskolában tanítanak - mint ahogyan nálunk tanítják - a gyerekeket, hogy egymással jók, megértők, elnézők és udvariasak legyenek, akkor a felnőttek pár évtized múlva olyan természetesen tapintatosak lennének, hogy egy egész nemzetet átalakítanának. És van-e szebb annál, amikor azért szeretnek egy népet, mert annak minden tagja kedves, békés, emberszerető?

* * *
* * *
*

LA FEMME, GARDIENNE DE LA SANTÉ PHYSIQUE ET MORALE.

Mme le Dr. CHARTIER

/9 bis, Avenue des Fleurs, Nice, France/

C'est avec une foi absolue dans la puissance de l'action des femmes pour la paix que je suis venue participer au grand effort dont nos soeurs hongroises ont pris l'initiative. Elles y ont, justement, convié les femmes du monde entier. L'ancienne Egypte en faisant de Sait sa déesse, à la fois de l'amour, des moissons et de la médecine, précisait le beau rôle des femmes dans la vie: la créer, l'entretenir, la garder du danger. Pour ce but essentiel de leur vie de femme: assurer leur descendance, toutes les femmes peuvent collaborer, car leurs sentiments sont identiques d'un bout de la terre à l'autre. Au service de cette oeuvre commune, chacune peut apporter les forces de son peuple: ses qualités, et peut-être aussi ses défauts, car certains défauts d'un peuple peuvent contribuer à l'en-

richissement du monde. J'ai la fierté, aujourd'hui, de représenter parmi vous la France, la vieille mais toujours grande nation. C'est une responsabilité hors de proportion avec mes moyens. Cependant, n'ayant pas une cellule en moi qui ne soit faite du sol de France, j'ai la certitude d'apporter la véritable pensée française. Il y a anxiété, il y a crise, toutes les fois que l'on néglige les lois obligatoires de l'adaptation; toutes les fois que, entraîné par son désir, on oublie cette vérité essentielle que dans toute action deux forces sont en jeu: celle qui agit et celle sur laquelle on agit, car toute action entraîne une réaction et qu'avant d'agir il faut connaître les réactions possibles pour pouvoir leur mesurer son acte et ne pas risquer le dangereux déséquilibre. L'avenir de notre race humaine est en jeu; nous devons veiller à ce qu'on ne la détruise pas en voulant la faire avancer trop vite. Parce que les merveilleux progrès de la science ont bouleversé le rythme de notre vie extérieure les hommes ont tendance à croire que l'humanité a rapidement évolué. Mais nous savons, nous, les femmes qu'en notre siècle de vitesse il faut toujours neuf mois pour enfanter un homme et vingt ans pour le compléter. Il faudra de longues années de travail pour mettre au monde la génération enfin prête à recevoir l'Idée de Paix et à en faire une réalité. Et cela est un travail individuel. Un maître éminent de Budapest, le Prof. Huzella, dans son beau livre sur "L'individu et la vie sociale" insiste sur ce point que "C'est par la seule puissance de l'individualité qu'il nous est possible de triompher de la foule et de la force brutale. Et poussant plus loin sa conception il ajoute" c'est le critérium de la grandeur et de la vitalité d'une idée qu'elle n'a besoin d'aucun organisme, d'aucune violence mais qu'elle fait ses conquêtes par la seule force de l'esprit." Former des individualités assez nombreuses, assez fortes physiquement et moralement pour faire, un jour triompher l'esprit sur l'instrument, c'est nous les femmes, qui le pouvons car c'est nous qui faisons les hommes. Peut-être parce qu'il est très vieux mon Pays a le sens et le respect de la mesure qui est sagesse; il pense que seul l'objet proportionné à l'entourage est grand et durable; il croit que la santé physique et morale n'est qu'un état de parfait équilibre entre l'homme et son milieu.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: Az asszony, mint az erkölcsi és testi egészség őre.
 A nők tevékenységébe vetett feltétlen hitem hozott ide, hogy képviseljem hazámat a magyar asszonyok által kezdeményezett nagyszerű munkában. Amint Huzella professzor mondja: csak az egyéniség győzhet a tömeg és a nyers erő fölött. Testileg és lelkileg egészséges egyéneket kell nevelniök az asszonyoknak, akik megállják a helyüket és akiket nem ragadnak el a szenvedélyek. Talán mert hazám olyan régi, megadatott neki a mértékletesség ereje, amit végsőképen okosságunk nevezhetünk. A francia asszonyok többsége úgy gondolkozik, mint én.



PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN & GIRLS IN BRITAIN.

Miss CECILY M. READ

/37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford, England/

It is a very grand ideal which the women of Hungary are striving after; inviting women from other countries to meet here in these beautiful surroundings so that they may find out more about each other, and be more sympathetic to the ideas and customs of other countries.

In our schools, our aim is to give our girls healthy physical exercise, to inculcate in them a love of fresh air and movement, and to train them in good bodily control, so that they may be able to adapt themselves to their adult environment.

Our scheme of Physical Training is pretty comprehensive. Games have always been regarded as the main interest of the English man and woman, and they do hold a fair share of interest still, but gymnastics, dancing and swimming are equally important.

Practically all our girls' secondary schools of any standing are equipped with gymnasium and playing fields. Swimming baths are not so numerous, but a good many are being built now. The work is in charge of a fully trained gymnastic teacher who has had a three years' training at a Woman's Phy-

sical Training College, and she is also able to give any necessary help with Remedial Exercises.

In our elementary schools, the facilities are not quite so good, except in certain districts and in some of the newly-built schools but they are rapidly improving. Here the work is taught by their class teachers who have had a course in Physical Training at their Training Colleges, and they are supervised by fully trained 'Organisers' of Physical Training who work under the local Education Authorities. The teachers have an excellent syllabus issued by the Board of Education upon which to base their lessons.

When the girls leave school however, our scheme of Physical Training is built up entirely on voluntary effort.

You will probably have read or heard that we are having in Britain a big 'Physical Fitness' Campaign at the present time. Like many other nations we are realizing the value of a fit and healthy community. Our Government is making great efforts to increase facilities for Physical Training all over the country, and to put some form of physical exercise within the reach of all.

The last ten years have seen a great advance in the interest of women of our country in 'organized' physical exercise.

All our organisations are run on the voluntary system. In some districts the National Council of Girls' Clubs is very flourishing; in other a "Keep Fit" Movement is started, and classes are run for women of all ages. Certain Leagues, such as the "League of Health and Beauty", and many others have been formed, and all these provide exercise of varying types. The English Folk Dancing Society, I must also mention. This Society has branches all over England and has interested many thousands of people in dancing our national dances. The Government does not propose to supersede these with a new scheme, but to back them up, and help to develop schemes in districts where little is being done. All classes are cheap, very often only 2d or 3d per class is charged, and are becoming increasingly popular. Hence arises one of our present difficulties, to provide sufficient trained leaders, because we believe that it is necessary to have a leader who knows her work thoroughly to get the best for a class.

The Ling Physical Education Association is the largest body of trained teachers of gymnastics in our country. The members have all had a three years course at a recognised Physical Training College. There are about five of these in Britain, the first woman's College being started about 1885 by a Swedish woman, Madam Bergman Osterberg.

The Ling Physical Education Association is looked upon by Educational bodies as one of the first authorities on problems of Physical Education, and it endeavours to promote or join in with any scheme which is for the furtherance of the National Health.

I must finish by congratulating once more the organisers of this very splendid tour, and thank everyone for their most bountiful hospitality.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: Női testnevelés Angliában. Angliában az a cél, hogy a nők kiskoruktól kezdve egészséges testnevelést kapjanak. Az elemi iskolák még nincsenek olyan jól felszerelve, mint a középiskolák. Mindenütt azonban képzett tanárok foglalkoznak a gyermekekkel. Az iskola után nem kötelező a torna, de bőven van alkalma mindenkinek, még a munkásosztálynak is, hogy testi kondícióját megtartsa. Ujabban mozgalom indult meg az angol népi táncok tanítására. A Ling Physical Education Assoc., melyet képviselek a legtekintélyesebb testnevelő egyesület. A Bedford Physical Training College-el együtt ennek tagjai fogják Önöknek gyakorlatban is bemutatni, hogy az angol testnevelés milyen irányban halad.



THE OUTLINES OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN HUNGARY.

Miss CLARE MARIK

/lecturer of the KISOK, Budapest, V., Alkotmány-u. 3. Hungary./

Physical education in Hungary is ordered by act of parliament. The act LIII, 1921 is especially about physical education and is the most recent one. Act LIII points out that the aim of physical education is the preservation of health, and integrity of human body, as well as the development of the mental and physical strength, immunity against diseases, to create skill and endurance, to improve general health, and to increase national efficiency. To this aim the Hungarian State provides for systematic physical education of youth attending all sort of schools and facilitates it in colleges and universities. Further it organises the physical education of young men compelled to do physical training and exercises after their graduation, or leaving school - up to their 21st year of age. At last it supports all social organisations occupied seriously with national physical education. Communities, and municipalities are obliged to promote physical education by establishing and maintaining playgrounds, swimming pools etc. Commercial, industrial or agricultural concerns /factories, enterprises/ employing more than 1000 workers are obliged to create sporting and physical educatory possibilities for their workers by supporting sports-grounds, gymnasiums etc. Smaller concerns can be attached to the larger ones for that purpose or if possible several smaller ones shall be combined. All the necessary dispositions concerning physical education as well as the national organisation and directing of social physical education /independent of schools/ is the task of the Minister of Public Education. There must be mentioned that the paramount right of supervision of clubs is exercised by the Minister Of Home Affairs. The various forms and connections of sports need a central leading organisation. This is the Board of Physical Education. The Board is composed of experts of physical education, physicians, pedagogues and sportsmen. The task of the Board is to give advice in the questions of physical education and to make propositions but at the same time the Minister of Public Education exercises his right of supervision of all branches of

sport through it. The Board of Physical Education has 5 Expert Committees

- 1/ For matters of school physical education,
- 2/ For social associations of physical education
- 3/ For physical education standing outside the schools and sport federations
- 4/ For physical education of colleges and universities
- 5/ For Olympic Games.

Physical education is compulsory in any kind of schools. For the secondary schools of both sexes there is a special organisation to give pupils opportunity to special sporting trainings. Every secondary school has its own little sporting club which clubs are centralised in the Sport Central of Secondary Schools /which I represent./ This Central organises competitions in different sports for district and country secondary school championships. Pupils of secondary schools, as a rule are not allowed to participate in the organisations of adults. There is also a Sporting Medical Institute in Budapest and in Szeged for medical supervision and research work. Further institutes will be established in the future. Secondary school children showing some ability or special talent for sports are getting special training and other facilities. In colleges and universities physical education is compulsory for every student up to their 22nd years of age. Teachers of physical education are trained in the Royal Hungarian College of Physical Education in Budapest. They have a four year /8 semester/ training. Postgraduate physical educatory teachers have to attend holiday courses at least once in five years. These courses are arranged in the summer-holidays by the Royal College of Physical Education in connection with the Board of Physical Education. Teachers of elementary schools get their training for physical education in the teacher's training school. Teachers for burgher-schools are trained for physical education in the Burgher School Teacher Training College. This, in a few words is the framework of our recent system of physical education. I hope to have given you a fairly clear sketch of it, so, that you might understand that physical education in Hungary is considered a very essential part of human and national education.

Magyarul: A testnevelés Magyarországon. Az 1921. évi LIII.t.c. szabályozza a testnevelést hazánkban. Ernek megfelelően a testnevelés kötelező az összes iskolákban, a kormány pedig elősegíti minden társadalmi szervezet sport- és testnevelő munkásságát, ahol azt komolyan óhajtják üzni. A tanárok alapos kiképzést kapnak és állandó gyakorlatban vannak. Ezek az irányelvek nemcsak Budapesten, hanem vidéken is fennállanak. Megemlítem az Orsz. Testnevelési Tanács munkáját, a KISOK-ot, a tanárokat képző M.Kir. Testnevelési Főiskolát. Fentiekből látható, hogy Magyarországon a testnevelés a nemzeti nevelés lényeges és alapvető tényezője.



SOME EXPERIMENTS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE IN POLAND.

Mme WANDA PRAZNOVSKA IVANKA

/Prof. at the Liberal University of Warsaw, Mochmackiego 15,
Warszaw, Poland./

I don't like to give you a detailed report about physical education in Poland. Such reports you can always find in special books or magazines. I will speak only about some things, which are new and which may interest you. Before this, I have to say very shortly, that since ten years we have in Poland a National Board for Physical Education, created by our greatest man Marshall Pilsudski. This Board's aim is to organise the physical culture for the whole country, for the people of both sexes. We have also the Scientific Council for Physical Education, which make the medical, pedagogical and technical researches in the problems of physical education. We prepare our teachers of physical education not only in the University of Kraków and the University of Poznan, but also in a special college, called the Central Institute for Physical Education in Warsaw. We are very proud about these institutions, but as they are very well known in Europe /we have many students from foreign countries, too/ - I will not speak more about them. I will tell you about three things, which are not so well known,

but which can interest you. 1. Our keep-fit periods for the women working in factories. In a great number of our factories the women stop their work for ten or fifteen minutes and they do free exercises during this time. These exercises led by a physical education teacher are not compulsory: those who do not like or are unable to make gymnastics, can rest during this period. Our experiment lasts already more than two years. We have already good results of this short keep-fit period, - the medical researches showed the good influence of these exercises for the heart, the lungs and for the whole body. Many of those women lost their fever, which they had before. We are still at work with this experiment, and I think in two years we will be able to tell you much more about the results. 2. Our camps of physical training for women. Thousands of women in Poland spend now their summer holidays in camps under tents or in special holiday buildings, where they have compulsory exercises: gymnastics, games, hiking, country dances, athletics, swimming etc. In these camps there are women of all professions - from the factory workers and servants to the teachers, physicians, lawyers etc. These camps are arranged by the different associations, specially by the Association for Women's Physical Culture, which I have the honour to represent, and also by the National Board for Physical Education, - which makes the camps for the women working in industry. 3. The women work in the problem of children's playgrounds. As in all old towns in Europe, in Polish cities it was very difficult to find enough space for the children's playground. In the United States I have seen so beautiful playgrounds - but we are not so rich, and our municipalities cannot build so many children's playgrounds as were needed. And so were the women, especially the mothers, who started this work. They had no money, they had only warm hearts and clever brains - they had a lot of difficulties but we have now a pretty number of children's playgrounds and we will have them still more. Who gives money? Difficult to answer. They try to get the money from many sources, the government and the municipalities help also. The children who are better off pay a fee, so that we can say that the rich children help the poor, because those latter do not pay anything. And in such simple ways the Polish women do their splendid work for children, giving them fresh air, play and recrea-

tion. My speech about our three experiments is over.

-o-o-o-

Magyarul: A lengyel testnevelésről. Általában ismert egész Európában a lengyel testnevelés, itt csak három új kísérletről akarok beszélni. 1/ A gyári munkások tornája, amelynek mindig több sikere van, de amely nem kötelező, 2/ a nők nyári testnevelő táborozása, ahol sátrakban, vagy ideiglenes épületekben együtt nyaralnak a munkásasszonyok és a szellemi pályán működő nők. Itt a torna, a sportok etc. kötelezők, 3/ a gyermekjátékos terek, amelyeket a lengyel anyák ugyszólván anyagi segítség nélkül maguk erejéből állítottak fel. A pénzt magánosok, valamint azok a gazdagabb gyerekek adják, akik tagsági díj-félét fizetnek, míg a szegények ingyen jutnak jó levegőhöz, szabad térhez és játékhöz.



B U C S U S Z A V A K.

F A R E W E L L.

FAREWELL SPEECH /BUCSUSZAVAK./

ANTALNÉ SÁRKÁNY ARANKA

/Budapest, Derék-u.4./

I can not tell you how pleased we Hungarian women have been to receive representatives of women from all over the world and to be able to discuss with them many problems which are of common interest to all of us. We are delighted to hear that you have had a pleasant time in Budapest and if anything has happened during the days you spent with us which had caused disappointment to any member of this conference we are very sorry for it and we promise that on your next visit to Budapest we will do our best to make things better in whatever way we can.

We hope that this conference has been one of the very many steps which must be taken to forward the great cause of Peace. As Miss Eastgate has pointed out working for peace does not necessarily mean working against war with a capital W, because in the absence of war there are many different degrees of friendly international cooperation. At the same time I can not help feeling that very much of the talk for international friendship and goodwill is rendered fruitless the moment a war breaks out. Many people loose their faith in the possibility of peace and become disillusioned. Most are lost for peace propaganda for ever and may be much more destructive to the peace of the world than if they had never believed. What is happening to-day? Peace propaganda is following its own course, politics are following their own course, the manufacture of armaments also continues. These three activities follow parallel routes effecting each other very little. In spite of this fact I admit that the goodwill to promote international friendship has a certain softening effect, yet it is far from being a creative force for constant and real peace in the world, unless

it is used with a clear intention to find peaceful means by which to solve the problems arising between the different states.

To make friendship we must keep out politics entirely, but to be able to maintain friendship and avoid wars, we have to study each other's problems, even the political problems, and we must accustom ourselves to regard all these problems in a spirit of absolute impartiality and objectivity. And if we can hand on this spirit of impartiality and objectivity to future generations, then it will not be impossible to find some machinery by which the world's problems can be solved without wars.

In the name of Hungarian women I thank you all very much for having come to Budapest to take part in this conference and I should like to say that we shall be very very glad to see you all again in the near future.

-O-O-O-

Magyarul: Ki sem tudom mondani, mennyire boldogak voltak a magyar asszonyok, hogy Önöket itt vendégül láthatták és Önökkel komoly témákról tárgyalhattak. A sok tartalmas beszédnek tulajdonképpen ugyanaz volt a lényege: dolgozzunk mind a magunk körében a békéért, a megértésért, a barátságért. Kérjük Önöket ne felejtsek el ezeket a szép elhatározásokat akkor sem, amikor a napi munkában más problémák adódnak, hanem tartsunk össze, mi asszonyok, hogy elfogulatlanul, pártoskodás nélkül legyenek megoldhatók a világ nagy problémái. Mégegyszer szívből köszönöm Önöknek a magyar asszonyok nevében, hogy eljöttek közénk. A viszontlátásra a jövő évi Asszonyhéten!



According to the decisions of the Committees the present report was recorded by the Central Organising Committee of the International Women's Week, with the special collaboration of Mrs. Magda de Spur Ph. D. and Miss Clare de Pósch. All speeches reproduced above have been typed according to originals sent by the delegates themselves. The Committee has only made some slight, necessary abbreviations and wishes to emphasize that it takes no responsibility regarding any errors of misprints.

All information to be had through the President of the Organising Committee, Mrs. M. de Spur /Budapest, V., Zrinyi-u. 1./ or the Secretary of the International Women's Week, Miss Clare de Pósch/Budapest, VI., Benczur-u. 41./



PAMPHLET

"GESTETNER"-en sokszorositva.

Printed on a "GESTETNER".