

JVS SVFFRAGII.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS



THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Volume 15. No. 11.

PRICE 6d.

AUGUST, 1921.

Annual Subscription, 6/-

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MEETINGS OF THE I.W.S.A. BOARD OF OFFICERS, Geneva, July 9 to 11, 1921.

The Next I.W.S.A. Congress—Our Work with the League of Nations—Reports of the Work of the International Committees set up last November—Development of "Jus Suffragii"—Press Work of the I.W.S.A.

THE Board of Officers of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance met at the Hotel Richmond, Geneva, Switzerland, from July 9 to 11, 1921.

Present: Madame de Witt Schlumberger, who as first Vice-President took the chair, Mrs. Stanley McCormick (Treasurer), Miss Chrystal MacMillan (second Vice-President), Mrs. Anna Wicksell (fourth Vice-President), Mrs. Corbett Ashby (Recording Sec.), Dr. Margherita Ancona, Madame Girardet Vielle, Mrs. Abbott (Editor JUS SUFFRAGII), Mrs. Kate E. Trounson (Headquarters Sec.).

Apologies for absence were received from Mrs. Chapman Catt, Mrs. Lindemann, Miss Rathbone and Mrs. Schreiber Krieger. Mrs. McCormick was asked to send to Mrs. Catt the cordial greetings and sincere regrets of the Board for her absence, and similar expressions of regret were sent by the Board to Mrs. Lindemann, Mrs. Schreiber Krieger and Miss Rathbone.

HEADQUARTERS REPORT.

Miss MacMillan reported that one member had been co-opted to Headquarters Committee—Miss Florence Barry, Hon. Sec. of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society.

It was agreed that the Headquarters Committee should be empowered to co-opt three additional members.

It was further agreed that Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Coit, and Miss Barry be made full members of the Headquarters Committee with a vote, and that the additional members of the Committee be co-opted only with a unanimous vote of the Committee as consultative members.

The resignation of Mrs. Abbott and the appointment of Mrs. Trounson as Headquarters Secretary

was announced. The Board heard with pleasure that Mrs. Abbott would continue to act as Editor of JUS SUFFRAGII.

THE NEXT I.W.S.A. CONGRESS.

After a full discussion the following resolution was unanimously agreed by the Board:—

"That the Board recommends that the next Congress should be treated as a full business Congress with power to alter the constitution and elect the whole of the Board of Officers."

The following rider was then passed:—

"In so doing the Board recommends the alteration of the constitution to provide that regular Conventions for the transaction of every type of business, including the alteration of the constitution and the election of officers, shall take place every three years; and to facilitate this the Board here present notify their resignations to take effect at the next Congress."

Before the passing of this resolution there had been a decided majority on the Board for the holding of a Congress in the summer or autumn of 1922—the year decided on at the last Congress—and the year for which a majority of Auxiliaries had voted. On the passing of the above resolution, however, a further resolution:—

"That the date of the next Congress be the spring of 1923," was agreed to. This was accepted as a compromise, being only a delay of seven months on the previous suggestion of the autumn of 1922.

Headquarters have, therefore, been instructed to circularise Auxiliaries on these points, and if

the Auxiliaries are not unanimous in agreeing to this change of constitution, the Board has decided that a Congress must be held in the autumn of 1922.

The invitation of the Italian Auxiliary to hold the Congress in Rome was cordially accepted.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

In the event of the Congress being held in 1923, it was agreed that a meeting of the Board and of the Presidents of Auxiliaries shall be held in a country of Western Europe in 1922.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' REPORT.

The Alliance has taken action on the following points :—

International Labour Office and Treatment of Venereal Disease at Ports.—Expressing the hope that the Labour Office would act on the lines of our Congress resolutions and, above all, would not encourage any system of regulation of prostitution.

Mandates Commission.—Submitting the names of suitable women as members of this Commission. From those submitted, the Council nominated Mrs. Anna Wicksell. All members of the Mandates Commission have received the Congress resolutions on prostitution and venereal disease and on the question of regulation in the mandatory areas.

Conference on Traffic in Women and Children.—Auxiliaries were circulated asking them to be sure that the different Governments sent delegates to this Conference, and urging them to secure the appointment of a woman delegate if possible; also to send answers to the questionnaire issued by the League, copies of which were enclosed. Headquarters also submitted to the League information regarding child slavery in Hong-Kong and the moral environment of immigrant girls in Cuba.

Vilna Plebiscite.—A letter of protest was sent to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, with regard to the statement made by Colonel Chardigny, representative of the League of Nations at Vilna, to the effect that in the event of a plebiscite women would not be allowed to vote.

PERMANENT HEALTH COMMISSION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Board of Officers then passed the following resolutions :—

“That the Council of the League of Nations be urged so to constitute its Permanent Health Commission that its members include representatives from the following organisations: The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, The International Council of Women, and the World's Young Women's Christian Association.”

“That a letter be sent to all Auxiliaries asking them to urge their Governments to appoint a woman on the Permanent Health Commission.”

JUS SUFFRAGII.

The Editor reported that the circulation of JUS SUFFRAGII showed improvement, the present number of hon. associate members being 455, subscribers 751, and exchange and free 192. Since January, 1921, 45 new subscribers and 41 new members had been enrolled.

Supplements.—Since the last meeting of the Board special four-page supplements from the World's Young Women's Christian Association had been started. Correspondence was still taking place with the International Abolitionist Federation and the International Congress of Working Women with regard to similar supplements.

Note.—After the close of the Board Meetings the Editor arranged with the International Abolitionist Federation for a quarterly supplement.

Instead of special numbers on subjects on the programme of the Alliance, sections were being opened on “Equal Pay and Right to Work,” “Equal Moral Standard,” etc., and a lively correspondence was taking place.

The Board congratulated the Editor on the successful development of the paper, and it was unanimously agreed that a special Conference on JUS SUFFRAGII and the Press should be held during the next Congress.

PRESS BULLETIN.

Since the last Board meeting a monthly press bulletin had been issued from Headquarters. This is sent out in French-English to fifty-four countries—and 161 bulletins are dispatched monthly. The result has been a much more frequent quoting of international feminist news in the world's press.

BRITISH OVERSEAS COMMITTEE.

The British Overseas Committee reported that since its inception last winter it had entered into correspondence with South Africa, India, Burma, Ceylon, Malta, Quebec, Newfoundland, Egypt, Jamaica, Hong-Kong, Australia, and Palestine.

The Board authorised the collection of a special fund for the work of this Committee and the appointment of a Treasurer.

ENFRANCHISED WOMEN'S COMMITTEE.

Miss Ingrid Af Schulten, Secretary of the E.W.C., reported that the members of the Committee so far appointed are :—

- Australia—Mrs. Rischbeith. Austria—Frau Gisela Urban. Czecho-Slovakia—Miss Plaminkova. Denmark—Mrs. Julie Arenholt. Finland—Miss Annie Furuhejla. Great Britain—Mrs. Sarah Orth. Hungary—Miss Sidonie Szegvari. Netherlands—Dr. Aletta Jacobs. Norway—Dr. Louise Qvam. Sweden—Mrs. Anna Wicksell. United States—Mrs. Nathan.

It was agreed that the Enfranchised Women's Committee should be asked to meet six months before the next Congress, in order to discuss and prepare their programme, etc.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN COMMITTEE.

The members of this Committee had been circulated asking them to send in suggestions for a draft International Convention on the subject. Later on this draft would be sent to Auxiliaries and others for their criticism.

In connection with the present session of the Premiers of the British Empire, the British Overseas Committee of the Alliance had sent to each member of the Conference a letter embodying the resolution on nationality adopted at the Geneva Congress.

EQUAL PAY AND RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE.

This Committee is preparing a comparative report of the position of women as wage earners, as to pay and opportunities in all countries, under the headings Industrial, Civil Service and Professional. Special reports are asked for on the position of women with regard to entering the legal profession and the Church.

The Labour Bureau of the League of Nations has undertaken the whole of the industrial investigation, including the tabulation of the legal enactments which prevent or limit women's work in any trade. The Civil Service and Professional reports are being compiled by the Affiliated Societies.

It is already evident that there is :—

- (1) A widespread demand for equal pay, particularly in the teaching profession. (2) An increasing tendency to employ women in Civil Services, but as yet mainly in the lower grades. (3) A customary demarcation of industrial work as to men's work and women's work (not by any means the same trades in all countries). (4) A widespread movement for the admission of women to the legal profession and to the Church.

It is hoped that wage-earning women, whose problems are so similar in so many countries, may gain strength by the exchange of this information.

All communications should be addressed to the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, c/o I.W.S.A.

The Board agreed unanimously that Madame Casartelli (Italy) and Madame Brunshwig (France) should be asked to join the Equal Pay and Right to Work Committee.

EQUAL MORAL STANDARD COMMITTEE.

The Board agreed that the following points be considered by the Equal Moral Standard Committee and information thereon be asked from Auxiliaries :—

- (a) Compulsory notification, (b) Compulsory detention for treatment of V.D., (c) Teaching by the State of self-disinfection, (d) State provision of ablution centres, as methods of combating venereal disease.

The Board decided that Mrs. Bethune Baker (Great Britain) be asked to join the Equal Moral Standard Committee.

MOTHERHOOD AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILD COMMITTEE.

A report on widows' pensions, endowment of motherhood, and the rights of married and unmarried mothers in Denmark, Switzerland, and Hungary was submitted to the Board.

The Board decided to ask Mrs. Trounson (Headquarters Secretary), to become a member of this Committee.

ADMISSIONS REPORT.

Reported that applications had been received from Lithuania and Burma, and the Frederika Bremer Forbundet of Sweden had been provisionally affiliated. Information had also been received at Headquarters that the League of Women Voters of U.S.A. desired to affiliate, and also an Egyptian society.

These are but some of the main decisions and reports taken from the thirty-three closely typewritten sheets which embody the full work and discussions of the Board. The meetings ended with a cordial vote of thanks to Madame de Witt Schlumberger for her chairmanship of the meetings; to Mrs. McCormick for her never-failing kindness and thoughtfulness in inviting the Board to lunch together on each day; and to Mrs. and Miss Gourd for the restful and delightful afternoon party to which they invited the Board members on the afternoon of July 10.

CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LA TRAITE DES FEMMES ET DES ENFANTS.

[We publish below a short résumé of the League of Nations Conference on the Traffic in Women and Children, held in Geneva at the end of June. This report was laid before the Board of Officers by Madame de Witt Schlumberger, who was déléguée adjointe from France to this Conference. It was due to Madame de Witt Schlumberger that the Conference passed the recommendation asking Governments to secure that railway and shipping companies shall exhibit at stations and ports notices warning women and girls of the dangers of the traffic and indicating the places where they can obtain accommodation and assistance. Without her able advocacy it is unlikely that this extremely valuable and practical recommendation would have been adopted—and women's organisations the world over owe her a debt of gratitude.]

Il serait trop long de faire ici un compte rendu complet des travaux de la Conférence. Nous le ferons plus complètement pour la Commission de la Morale qui fera partie du prochain Congrès.

Notons seulement quelques points importants : 1° La Conférence émet le vœu, après d'assez longs débats, qu'une Commission consultative soit nommée par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

Elle sera composée de 3 à 5 assesseurs représentant les sociétés internationales qui s'occupent de la Traite des Femmes et des Enfants.

Cette Commission n'aura aucune autorité ni pouvoir direct; elle sera chargée de fournir des avis au Conseil "au sujet du contrôle général des accords relatifs à la Traite, ainsi que sur toutes les questions internationales relatives à cette matière, qui pourraient lui être soumis pour examen."

La Conférence adopte à l'unanimité (sauf le délégué de l'Inde, qui fait des restrictions à cause de la race et du climat de l'Inde) la proposition d'adopter internationalement l'âge de 21 ans comme majorité de protection de la jeune fille, qui est l'âge de la majorité civile.

Plusieurs pays, entre autres la France, avaient déjà adopté l'âge de 21 ans dans leur législation. On a maintenant unifié cette importante question.

La question de l'émigration amène de longues discussions. Le délégué du Canada, en particulier, sous prétexte d'empêcher des personnes indésirables d'entrer au Canada, fait part de terribles lois restrictives concernant les femmes, et voudrait qu'elles fussent toutes obligées, si elles ne voyagent pas avec un mari, un frère ou un oncle, d'avoir un passeport, qui ne leur sera accordé qu'avec de grandes difficultés et après une enquête complète sur le but et les raisons de leur voyage.

Lorsqu'elles sont mineures, il exige l'autorisation des parents ou tuteurs, qu'il ne demande pas aux jeunes gens.

La proposition rencontra une forte opposition, en particulier de Mlle Forchhammer et du délégué de la France. La résolution adoptée finit par être une résolution anodine sur la protection désirable pour les femmes et les jeunes filles.

Après cette séance, plusieurs représentantes des œuvres féminines déclarent entre elles qu'une protestation contre la protection intempête et humiliante des femmes devrait être présentée, et la déléguée adjointe de la France prépare une Déclaration, qui a été lue par elle au nom des sociétés féminines qui y ont donné leur adhésion.

Deux télégrammes avaient été reçus par la Conférence, l'un de Mrs. Harriet Laidlaw, l'autre de Lady Astor.

"Le Conseil de la Ligue des Femmes des Etats-Unis pour la Société des Nations envoie ses salutations et ses meilleurs vœux pour votre grande œuvre. Des dizaines de milliers de femmes qui travaillent pour supprimer ce mal social déplorent que l'Amérique ne soit pas officiellement représentée; de telles omissions ne seront tolérées longtemps.

HARRIET LAIDLAW, Fort Washington, New-York."

Télégramme de Lady Astor à Dame Rachel Crowley :—

"Les déléguées de cinquante associations de femmes britanniques invitent la Conférence contre la Traite des Femmes à examiner la nécessité d'abolir les maisons de tolérance et la réglementation de la prostitution; ceci étant le meilleur moyen d'enrayer la traite.

NANCY ASTOR, Présidente de l'Association."

Malgré tout, la question de la Réglementation de la Prostitution ne fut pas sérieusement discutée, malgré les efforts du délégué des Pays-Bas, Mr. de Graaf. Le vote ne donna que dix-sept voix pour la discussion et onze voix contre. Les trois quarts des voix nécessaires à la discussion n'ont pas été obtenus.

Affiches dans les gares.

Se référant à l'article 2 de l'arrangement de 1904, la Conférence émet le vœu que les Gouvernements interviennent auprès des administrations et des compagnies de transport pour assurer l'affichage gratuit, dans les stations de chemins de fer et dans les ports, d'annonces signalant aux femmes et aux jeunes filles les dangers de la traite et indiquant à quel endroit refuge et assistance leur sont réservés.

Equal Moral Standard Section.

THE SOCIAL ASPECT OF PROPHYLACTIC TEACHING.

Extracts from an Article BY DOUGLAS WHITE, M.D.
(Reprinted by courtesy of "The Shield.")

THE controversy on Prophylaxis has passed out of the academic into the practical sphere. Action has already been taken of which the public ought to be aware, and propaganda is going ahead, which, if unchecked, may prove disastrous both to the moral and physical health of the nation. For I am well assured that in respect of venereal diseases it is impossible to secure public health at the expense—or at the neglect—of public morals; and I am convinced that a public propaganda of disinfection will be to the detriment of public morals. That, indeed, is not the intention of the propagandists, but it cannot fail to be the result of their teaching.

Two methods of securing disinfection after exposure are being advocated. One is that men should be instructed in careful detail how to disinfect themselves at or near the time of exposure, and that materials should be made available. The other is that disinfection centres should be available where men can be disinfected by skilled persons. The first of these methods is praised as enabling every man, having with him the means of disinfection, to cleanse himself at once, *without delay*, wherever he may be. The second attempts to secure the necessary *thoroughness* in which the first might fail, but at the expense of immediacy. I stand in opposition to either policy, holding that neither will succeed in its object; for either policy will damage the psychology of the individuals concerned; and human action is governed by psychology, not by chemistry.

The problem of venereal diseases is really, at bottom, a psychological problem, in which antiseptics are, at most, a physical ingredient. And I am very sure (speaking from a fairly wide experience of lectures, etc.) that a campaign of instruction in disinfection is going to have unforeseen psychological sequels. The information as to the details of self-disinfection must be given "by posters or by printed leaflets" under sanction of the Health Authorities (due attention being called to moral considerations), chemists must be allowed to expose and sell for the purpose such substances, and only such, as are approved by the Ministry of Health, along with printed instructions approved by the same authority. Advertisement or sale of these by other than chemists, medical men, or treatment centres, must be illegal. What a position for the Minister of Health and the local authority! What a new amenity shall adorn the chemist's shop window! What artistic posters in our streets, and what distribution to our young men of instructions under the hall-mark of the Crown! Fortunately, the Committee is not unanimous on these points. It seems marvellous that a serious and responsible body of skilled men and women should be blind to the baneful results of such an authorised propaganda. For, remember, it is the adolescents and quite young adults that we must cater for. The great infection or venereal disease is amongst them. The age of maximum incidence is between 18 and 25 for men; rather younger for girls. Is it thinkable that we are to run a campaign of disinfection amongst lads of these tender years? It is the age of generous impulses and profound susceptibility to suggestion, good or bad. We dare not teach them disinfection; we must teach them, with a single eye, all that makes for a higher social outlook. Surely every right-minded man must approve the action of that officer who "refused to issue prophylactic packets, because he considered that the cadets as a whole were much too young, and that to issue packets to lads of this age would be more inclined to encourage immorality than otherwise." He adopted the plan of talking quite plainly to the lads with no beating about the bush, and by so doing reduced his venereal disease figures from a high to an almost negligible amount.

I hope and believe that the public will resist any such propaganda among the young. I do not know what class would welcome it. The classes most hit with venereal disease are the highest and the lowest social grades: (1) young men of the "leisured" class and (2) young men in the ranks of "unskilled labour." The first class falls within the scope of public schools, secondary schools and universities. None of these would tolerate systematic teaching of disinfection. Men of the second group are lacking in opportunities of education which would enable them, even if instructed, to use the disinfectants aright. As for intermediate groups, e.g., skilled labour, as represented by their Trades Unions, it is believed that they would not tolerate a campaign in this sense among their members. What their leaders desire for them is the raising of their social status and of the character of their men and women. In gaining these things they recognise that they will secure improvement of health conditions and not otherwise.

Self-disinfection is certain to lead to self-treatment. It did so in the Army, and it will do so everywhere. Self-treatment is anathema; it fritters away the precious first days when skilled treatment is really effective. The public knows no distinction between disinfection and treatment. "If," they say, "a disinfectant kills the spirochaete, why not apply it to the sore where the spirochaete lives?" Self-treatment is the natural corollary of self-disinfection.

To hear people talk, one would imagine that the doctrine of disinfection is new. It is not. It has been advocated for 150 years. Mercurial ointments for the purpose were recommended in 1767. This was before even the Napoleonic doctrine of hygiene by regulation of women. Like the latter system, it is devised for the safety of men; in both systems women are left unprotected. In both there is the pious and slender hope that when men cease to be infected, they will not infect women. This is the attitude of the Birth-Rate Committee's report, as they recognise that it is impracticable for women to disinfect themselves.

What, then, will be the women's attitude on this question? Signs are not lacking that their attitude is hardening against the teaching of "self-disinfection for men only." And the thoughtful man in the street will share their feelings; he will say: "This campaign is all very well for men; but what about my daughter? what about my sister?" For the women's standard of sex-ethic cannot remain unaffected by a deterioration of that of men. I know that the prominent advocates of disinfection ridicule the idea that their system must lower the ethical standard. I know also that their ridicule is genuine, and that if they thought otherwise they would act differently. But their intention is one thing; the result of their policy is quite another, and it is the result which matters.

Let us have done with unworthy recriminations. Those who think with me are still accused of "allying themselves with a murderous, devilish disease for the purpose of terrifying people into chastity." It would be just as true (or false) to make the reply: "You ally yourselves with fornication in order to keep people healthy." Each party desires to eliminate venereal disease. I believe that a disinfection propaganda will in effect increase disease; my opponents think otherwise. Let us not descend to villainous abuse.

Hitherto I have mainly spoken of self-disinfection. What, now, about skilled disinfection at special centres? Is it free from the same objections in principle? or in degree only? or do the two methods blend insensibly? It has been held that there is a difference in principle. I do not see it. Every doctor, they say, is bound to

do his best to preserve health, and to try to disinfect a patient who comes to him for help after exposure. I agree. But the private duty of a medical man is one thing, and the public policy of the nation quite another. A dangerous distinction, you say? Yet in practice it is clear. Any private doctor would try to cleanse a patient who came to him for help; but where is the self-respecting doctor who would keep his surgery open at night hours avowedly to deal with such persons? In fact, medical men will not do this, and nothing of this kind is to be hoped for from practitioners. Nor would men go to them. The alternative is the keeping open of clinics or of special places (e.g., annexes to public urinals) in every populous neighbourhood. In any large town many would be required; they would be expensive and repulsive. Elaborate plans have been drawn to secure privacy; but individual privacy must be supplemented by public advertisement of such places, which would be only less offensive than posters giving instruction for self-ablution.

Who would go to such places? Not the *habitué*. His methods (or the lack of them) are established. Or shall it be the young first offender? Yes, but has he not been encouraged to the act beforehand by the prospect of immunity? That prospect must be emphasised to make him come. The risk of inducing the first lapse is too great for any public authority to assume. Moreover, for country districts such centres are impossible; there, it disinfection is to be pushed, self-disinfection is the only possible way.

I do not understand what can be the criterion of success. The only criterion that I can see, either in case of the sale of packets or of disinfection centres, must be the numbers of young men who buy the packets or make use of the centres. Which will imply success, increase or decrease? I do not know. Who does?

All methods of public advocacy of disinfection after exposure are open to the same objection that they must lower, both for young men and young women, their idea of the standard of sexual morals that is expected of them. Young people tend to do what they think is expected of them. To wrap up tubes of calomel ointment in papers of moral instruction, throwing on the user the onus of his action, seems to me merely silly.

Well, I am told, you object to a campaign of disinfection; what have you to offer as an alternative? I am not offering any alternative nostrum. I am only sure that this campaign will cause more disease than it prevents. If that is true, it stands condemned, whether there be any alternative or no. Indeed, I doubt the value of frontal attacks on venereal diseases; I favour the flank attack.

Do all you can to get existing disease cured, promptly and thoroughly. Cure of disease always has a moralising effect. Teach boys and girls in a beautiful way the facts of life, as they inquire about them, even in the nursery; later on, teach them the facts of health and disease, and inculcate in them the full significance and ideals of sex. Attack third parties who make a living out of the degradation of young women. The salutary effects of indirect methods is far more rapid and powerful than people realise. It was exemplified in our Army during the thirty years preceding the war (1885-1914), wherein there was a steady reduction in admissions for venereal diseases from 275 to 51 per thousand for the whole Army, and in the Aldershot Command from 322 to 30.

During this time there was no special instruction on disease or disinfection; but the conditions and tone of the soldier's life were being steadily improved. In Aldershot "the attraction of the barracks is far greater than that of the street." In London it was otherwise, and the rates for London were three times as high as in Aldershot. In the latter there was a reduction of *over 90 per cent.* in thirty years. These methods could without harm or danger be applied to the civil community. The difficulties, indeed, are greater than in the Army, but so they are in the teaching of disinfection. The method of disinfection has had in the Army some

partial successes, but a general failure; the way of social amelioration has secured in the Army during thirty years an almost uniform and unqualified success.

The Editor International Woman Suffrage News.

MADAM,—It is all very well for Miss Nora March to discover that many people fail to observe the social code of continence, and to infer that these people must therefore be assisted in their anti-social courses by the expenditure of public funds, but what effect is this going to have on those who *are* adhering to the code by a more or less "severe discipline of mind and body." At present these people see a number of their fellow-citizens obliterating the moral code. They know that such an action is not criminal, but at least it is unlawful, and meets with a certain measure of social disapproval. I suggest that this is an encouragement or moral support to them. They feel that the State itself and the best elements in the nation are with them. But when the State comes forward to recognise immorality and provide out of public funds a means of protecting the immoral from the worst consequences of their actions, is it really likely that anyone will feel encouraged to adhere to what plainly entails self-denial and self-discipline?

Miss March may reply that the State would be protecting not only the sinners but many innocent persons from the menace of dire illness, and that to act as if you expected continence, when, as a matter of fact, you know that in a number of cases you will not get it is to shut your eyes to the facts and to gamble with the health of the nation. But when we consider that weak-minded, drunken or careless persons will either disregard the means for disinfection, or will make ineffective use of them, it becomes clear that even Miss March's proposals cannot ensure the entire prevention of venereal diseases, and if, by increasing a sense of security from danger and by diminishing the self-control which enables many people to withstand temptation, the number of persons taking part in casual immorality is increased, it may well result that the physical health as well as the moral health of the nation will be adversely affected by the "disinfection" propaganda.

Miss March says truly that "we have never yet given a *real* moral education a chance." Why not do so? But we must not attempt it (or think we are attempting it) encumbered by suggestions that we do not ourselves believe in it, that we expect to fail and that we are ready to advise other methods for those who find the ideal path too difficult.

Yours truly,

ROSAMOND SMITH.

12, Eaton Place, S.W.

August 2, 1921.

The Health Acts of the Australian Commonwealth.

A SPECIAL session of the Australasian Convention was devoted to consideration of these bills. Mrs. Grant Forsyth presided over a large section of interested women.

Mrs. Jamieson Williams outlined the scope of the different bills operating in the various States, and said that Queensland's legislation was by far the worst on the subject, since it embodied all the worst features that women like Josephine Butler in England had fought against for many years. All these bills were rushed through at the eleventh hour and there was not adequate discussion of their provisions. In administration the women were penalised whilst the men escaped very lightly.

Miss Henderson, B.A., delegate from New Zealand, said that their legislation counted for very little, and most of the good done in the Dominion was done through the free clinics.

Mrs. Farrelly, J.P. (W.A.), said there were two standards of judgment on the success of the Western Australian Health Act—the physical and the moral. The compulsory examination of forty women over there disclosed the fact, as recorded in "Hansard," that there were 15 per cent. mistakes. The innocent women thus subjected to such degradation had no redress, nor could they learn the names of those who had caused the wrong to be committed.

Mrs. Nicholls, J.P. (S.A.), thought her State was in a worse position than any of the others. The Act was for the benefit of the military and not of the civil population. It was coincident with the enactment of the seventy days' camp training. The prophylactic packet evil was also to be assiduously attacked.

The Committee as a result of this discussion placed these resolutions before Convention, and they were passed as an expression of our standing on these bills:—

1. That we reaffirm our conviction that only by the recognition of an equal moral standard for men and women can venereal disease be effectually checked.

2. That we carefully watch the administration of the Health Acts in each State and follow any amendment or alteration of these Acts in order that by attention to them we may prevent girls and women being penalised for an act in which the man who is a partner in the offence is not affected.

3. That we reaffirm our opposition to compulsory notification and compulsory examination and also to detention of prisoners beyond the term of their sentence, believing that such detention would be a violation of the principles of British justice. We hold that at the expiration of their sentences, prisoners should be put on the same footing in regard to the Health Acts as the rest of the population.

4. That we object to any legislation, or acts of administration, specially aimed at women.

5. We agree to do all in our power to support any action on the part of the community which will educate and train boys and girls in an equal standard of purity and modesty, and that we support all efforts on the part of our respective Governments to provide free, secret, adequate, and efficient treatment.

Mrs. Bogue Luffman, who attended several sessions of the Convention, said that these resolutions represented her convictions regarding these laws. The late Mrs. Molyneux Parkes, the founder of the Women's Reform League, had in her time fought against such clauses as those contained in the Prisoners' Detention Act. *May, 1921.*

LEGAL LIABILITY FOR TRANSMITTING INFECTION IN U.S.A.

PERSONAL responsibility for the transmission of venereal disease has now been upheld in several different phases by both civil and criminal courts, says

the United States Public Health Service. In Oklahoma a man has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for infecting a girl with syphilis. In Nebraska the court upheld a doctor who warned a hotel keeper that one of his patients, a guest at the hotel, had syphilis and had refused treatment and was consequently a menace to the public health. In North Carolina a woman has been awarded \$10,000 damages against her husband for a similar infection, and the Supreme Court has upheld the judgment.

The Nebraska case is important because it asserts that a physician's duty to protect the public health may, under certain circumstances, transcend his duty to hold his patient's confidence inviolable. The North Carolina case is also important because it sets aside in this particular case the legal barrier that prevents a wife from testifying against her husband and bringing suit against him.

State laws, of course, govern in all such cases, but the fact that every State in the Union has now adopted many, if not all, of the venereal disease laws, gives ground for expecting similar action in other States. Certainly the wide dissemination of the three decisions should go far to curb diseased persons who deliberately expose others to infection.

Curiously enough, the district of Columbia is the only part of continental United States that has no venereal disease laws. Congress, which makes the laws for the district, has not yet acted.

The fact that the North Carolina decision makes it likely that marriage will henceforth be no adequate defence against a suit for transmitting infection will probably hasten the adoption by the States of laws requiring every applicant for a marriage license to present a certificate by a reputable doctor certifying that he is free from venereal disease and providing that without this no license shall be issued.

Twenty States have already adopted laws forbidding persons with venereal disease to marry, seven of these—New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia—having acted during the present year's sessions. A similar bill is now pending in Florida.

All of the twenty States do not require medical examination and certification that the applicant is free from venereal disease. "Such a certificate should be required in every State," insists the Public Health Service. "Any decent man with an uncured infection who marries does so either because he does not realise the seriousness of his action or because he believes that he is cured. The necessity for an examination should bring its seriousness home to him and should be welcomed by him as a protection for his wife and children. No real man should object to a medical examination required by law."

Maryland Woman's News, June 18.

MISS EMILY DAVIES.

By MILICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

IN the passing of Miss Emily Davies the woman's movement loses a venerated pioneer, especially on the question of education. It was her work in the fifties and sixties of the last century, as leader and as stimulator and encourager of others, which laid down the lines and settled the foundations on which successive generations of architects and builders have erected the structure of the equal citizenship of women as we know it in Great Britain to-day. She had from the first a definite knowledge of what she wanted, and an equally definite determination to work for it; in those early years she was intolerant of those who deviated from the line of action which she had laid down as the only right one; but the gathered experience of later years broadened and softened her, and her old age became almost an ideal one, "serene and bright and lovely

as a Lapland night." It was a joy to visit her, especially if one had any new step forward to record in the onward march of the woman's movement.

It is rather difficult for the younger generation even to imagine itself in the position she occupied in her earlier years. University education for women had not been dreamed of; the educational endowments for secondary schools were monopolised by boys; there was practically no public provision for the sound education of the girls and women of the country. The very existence of girls' schools was ignored by Parliament and other public authorities. If there were any endowment by happy accident still left for the training of girls, it was either diverted to increase the provision for boys, or concentrated on purely domestic training, calculated to turn out a few dozen girls each year fitted to take situations

as kitchen or nurse-maids. It was the life work of the little lady born in a vicarage in 1830 to change all this. She worked quietly but with faith, insight, tenacity, and unflinching courage. Her first success came when she induced the Government of the day, which appointed the Schools Inquiry Commission in the 'sixties, to include girls' schools in the scope of their investigations. The hubbub this created can hardly be realised now, for the inquiry was resented in many quarters as "inquisitorial."

This sort of thing, however amusing to look back upon, represented at the time a mass of dull, stupid opposition which it required all the courage and tenacity of Miss Davies and the little band of workers she gathered round her to overcome.

In 1865 she induced the University of Cambridge to open its local examinations to women. Oxford was asked to do the same, but refused. How the whirligig of time brings about its revenges! Girton was started at Hitchin in 1869; Newnham, upon which Miss Davies frowned, in 1870. The frown was caused by the authorities of Newnham not exacting precisely similar preliminary examinations from girls as the University exacted from young men. The "Little-go" was taboo with a great many educational reformers in Cambridge, Mr. Henry Sidgwick among them, and Newnham substituted for it special groups of the Higher Local examination which the University had recently set up.

It was several years before Miss Davies learned that Newnham College was a valuable ally and not

SOUTH AFRICA.

Suffrage Bill still Blocked.

THE adjourned debate on the second reading of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill took place on May 19. The rumble of the approaching storm was heard when Mr. Merriman and Mr. M. L. Malan presented anti-Suffrage petitions from 311 persons of Rustenburg and Heilbron, a truly pathetic effort when one remembers the 54,500 names attached to the monster petition in favour of Woman Suffrage, coming as they did from every remote corner of the Union; however, no doubt they did their best, and the touching little effort is excellent propaganda for our cause, proving as it does how few people there are in the Union against us! The tactics adopted by the opposition were quite unworthy, and are to be greatly deplored. It will be remembered that when the debate was adjourned on April 28 there was an honourable understanding in the House that Monday, May 19, should be left free to give opportunity for a reasonable discussion upon Woman Suffrage. In spite of this, General Hertzog's Bill for the Admission of Advocates was placed on the order paper for this date, and, being at the report stage, took precedence, according to the rules of the House, of all other matters on the order paper. The Member for Parktown moved, as an unopposed motion, that the first order on the paper should stand over until the second order, the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, had been dealt with. Objections came from all parts of the House. Mr. Stuart, Member for Tembuland, who had an amendment on the paper, at once moved the adjournment of the debate, pointing out that there was an honourable understanding that a clear day should be given to the debate on this very important subject; moreover, no substantial hardship would be done to the Advocates Bill, because it would automatically take precedence on the following Thursday. The adjournment was strongly opposed by Mr. Van der Merwe and Captain Cilliers, who stated that he considered the Admission of Advocates Bill more important to South Africa than Woman Franchise.

General Smuts then rose and strongly supported the motion for the adjournment, and asked the House to observe the rule of good faith and stick to the agreement

a dangerous enemy to her life's work. But she did learn it, and learned to welcome its successes almost as generously as she did those of her own college. The degree examinations in Honours were thrown open to women by grace of the Senate in 1881. Titles of degrees were, however, refused in 1898 by a huge majority. But things outside the educational work moved on so far as women were concerned. We won the vote in 1918, and in 1920 the question of the position of women was voted on by both Oxford and Cambridge. It was no question now of titles of degrees, but of full membership of the University. We all know what happened. Oxford, formerly in the second place as regards women, is now first, and has opened everything to women. Cambridge held back; the voting was 904 to 712, so the overwhelming majority against titles of degrees in 1898 was turned into a comparatively small majority against full degrees and membership. Even Cambridge, therefore, is not entirely dead in trespasses and sins, and the matter is to be voted upon again in October. We wish Emily Davies could have lived to see the triumph of her cause in the University she most loved and honoured. It was not to be; but she had as full a faith in the ultimate result as if she had actually witnessed it. It is only a few weeks since I was talking to her on this very subject, so I write of what I know. She has left a great record and a great inspiration.

(Reprinted by courtesy of the Woman's Leader.)

which had been made, and agree to the adjournment of the Advocates Bill. Mr. J. de Waal and Mr. C. A. Van Niekerk denied that any such honourable understanding existed. Dr. Malan and Mr. Wilcocks also opposed the adjournment. The Minister of Mines, Mr. Malan, then spoke, appealing to the House to show that courtesy and gallantry towards those who took the greatest interest in Woman Franchise.

Mr. Nicholls, Member for Zululand, moved the closure, which was agreed to by 49 votes to 47. The motion for the adjournment of the debate was then put and carried by 52 votes to 44. Both divisions were on non-Party lines.

The House then proceeded to discuss the Women's Enfranchisement Bill. Notable speeches in favour were made by General Byron, Mr. Mullineux and Mr. Henderson. Speeches of an antediluvian nature were made by Mr. Close, Mr. Van Heerden and others. At 6 o'clock the adjournment of the debate was moved. Mr. Blackwell and Hr. Geldenhuys protested strongly. Mr. Boydell urged that as a direct vote on Woman Franchise was always evaded, he appealed to members to sit on until a vote was reached. Mr. Alexander supported the appeal. The discussion ended at 6.20, 52 voting in favour of the adjournment and 44 against; 18 members of the S.A.P. voted for the adjournment, and 34 Nationalists. The Labour Party, true to their traditions and their programme, voted solidly against the adjournment.

The Bill was set down again for Thursday, May 26, but it was not likely that the Franchise Bill would be reached before the normal hour for adjournment, and we have learnt from bitter experience that on the question of Women's Suffrage the majority of Members are not prepared to face a night sitting, though they do so cheerfully on any other question under the sun. The House Committee have been urged to use every means in their power to bring the Bill before the House again, and obtain a division; they have been warned of the serious results which may arise if the House does not give reasonable time to the consideration of this important question. So far the Suffrage women of South Africa have worked patiently and constitutionally,

(Continued on page 170.)

NOUVELLES FÉMINISTES.**RÉUNION DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DU I.W.S.A.**

Les membres de l'Administration du I.W.S.A. se sont réunis à l'hôtel Richmond, Genève, et les séances ont continué du 9 au 11 juillet. L'absence de Mrs. Chapman Catt, présidente du Conseil, a été beaucoup regrettée, ainsi que celle de Mesdames Lindmann, Rathbone et Schreiber-Krieger.

Le principal sujet d'affaires à discuter se trouvait être la date et l'endroit à choisir pour le prochain congrès, et, après une discussion sérieuse et ardente, le conseil décida à l'unanimité que le prochain congrès serait tenu à Rome en 1923.

Pour réaliser ce plan, il sera cependant urgent que toutes les sociétés auxiliaires adoptent à l'unanimité la résolution que ce congrès sera traité absolument comme un congrès d'affaires et qu'il aura le pouvoir de changer la constitution et de nommer le Conseil d'administration au complet. Dans le cas où les sociétés auxiliaires ne seraient pas unanimes à ce sujet, le Conseil d'administration décida que le congrès devrait se tenir durant l'automne de 1922.

Dans le cas où le congrès se réunirait en 1923, il fut décidé qu'une réunion des Conseils administratifs des sociétés auxiliaires, ainsi que leurs présidents, se tiendrait dans un des pays de l'ouest de l'Europe en 1922.

Commission Permanente de la Société des Nations pour l'Hygiène.

Le Conseil administratif reçut aussi, pendant leurs séances, des rapports sur le travail fait par le comité du bureau central de la Société des Nations, par *JUS SUFFRAGII* et le travail général du journalisme, des différents comités dans les possessions britanniques, du Comité de la Société des Femmes électeurs, du Comité sur la Nationalité de la Femme mariée, du Comité des Droits égaux comme salaires, du Comité de l'Égalité morale, du Comité de la Maternité de l'enfant illégitime, etc., etc.

Egalité morale.

Le Conseil administratif passa la résolution suivante :
" Que la Société des Nations serait instamment priée de constituer une Commission permanente dans laquelle serait incluse des représentants des organisations suivantes :

- La Société du I.W.S.A. ;
 - Le Conseil international des Femmes ; et
 - L'Association Chrétienne des Jeunes Femmes."
- Le Conseil administratif décida que les cas suivants soient considérés par le Comité de l'Égalité morale, et que des renseignements à ce sujet soient donnés par les sociétés auxiliaires :

- a) Notification obligatoire ;
- b) Détenue obligatoire pour le traitement des maladies vénériennes ;
- c) Instructions par l'État des moyens à employer pour la désinfection personnelle ;
- d) Que l'État fournisse des centres d'ablution comme moyen d'abolir les maladies vénériennes.

BUREAU CENTRAL.

Le comité du bureau central regrette d'annoncer la résignation de Mrs. Abbot comme secrétaire du bureau central. Elle continuera néanmoins la rédaction de *JUS SUFFRAGII*. Mrs. Kate Trounson a été nommée secrétaire du bureau central.

Afrique du Sud.—La loi concernant le suffrage des femmes est encore en discussion, mais n'a pas encore passé toutes les étapes. Lady Phyllis Ponsomby, O.B.E., représentait l'Afrique du Sud à la Conférence de la Ligue des Nations concernant le trafic des femmes et des enfants.

Amérique du Sud.—Une société féministe s'est formée à Santiago, Chili.

Australie.—Une grande assemblée se réunit à Melbourne le jeudi 10 mai, et une branche australienne de la Société des colonies britanniques des Femmes citoyennes se forma. Cette branche désire s'affilier à la Société du I.W.S.A.

Allemagne.—Le comité légal du Reichstag vota contre l'admission des femmes à la profession légale. Cette décision n'est pas finale et il est probable que la loi passera en dépit de ceci.

Le Reichstag a introduit une loi protégeant et faisant provision pour l'éducation des orphelins et des enfants illégitimes.

Grande-Bretagne.—Nous regrettons de devoir annoncer la mort de Miss Emily Daviss, l'un des grands avocats du mouvement féminin, surtout en ce qui concerne l'éducation.

Etats-Unis d'Amérique.—Le 21 juin, pour la première fois dans l'histoire, une femme, Miss Alice Robertson de Oklahoma, présidait comme orateur à la Chambre des représentants.

La convention de la Fédération ouvrière américaine renversa un amendement constitutionnel donnant aux femmes " droits égaux et le privilège d'être membres des Unions du commerce et de l'industrie."

SUISSE.**X^e Assemblée générale de l'Association suisse passe le Suffrage Féminin.**

C'est à Schaffhouse que se sont réunis, les 28 et 29 mai, les suffragistes suisses pour leur assemblée annuelle, dans ce Schaffhouse dont le nom est devenu, pendant la guerre, le synonyme de généreux accueil, de bienfaisant réconfort, et dont des milliers d'évacués du nord de la France gardent un souvenir ému et lumineux.

La jeune section de suffrage de cette ville nous prouva sa vitalité et sa vaillante constitution en organisant de main de maître ces deux journées, que caractérisèrent la plus grande cordialité et la joie au travail commun, et pendant lesquelles, sous l'habile présidence de Mademoiselle Gourd, beaucoup de bonne et de sérieuse besogne fut abattue.

Tandis que, depuis le Congrès International du Suffrage des femmes, à Genève, certains pays, tels les États-Unis et la Belgique, ont reconnu la légitimité des revendications féministes, la Suisse continue à former l'arrière-garde des nations civilisées, en ce qui concerne cette question. Et si la persévérance, la patience à toute épreuve et l'optimisme irréductible n'étaient pas les qualités dominantes de toute vraie suffragiste, nous aurions lieu, nous autres femmes suisses, de nous laisser parfois envahir par le découragement.

Plus nous avançons, plus nous sommes appelées à étendre le cercle de notre activité et à participer à la vie internationale; le rapport du comité le montra surabondamment. Mais nos autorités fédérales savent, avec une maîtrise remarquable, répondre par un silence superbe ou par une fin de non-recevoir à toutes les démarches faites auprès d'elles, qu'il s'agisse de la réglementation de la prostitution ou de la nomination de femmes à la Conférence Internationale du Travail à Washington, à la Conférence Internationale contre la Traite des femmes ou à la Commission des Mandats de la Société des Nations, alors que les trois pays scandinaves comptaient chacun, l'automne dernier, une femme parmi leur délégation à l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, à Genève.

Même tactique sur le terrain national; malgré tous nos efforts, la législation fédérale, concernant le travail des femmes, ne tient aucun compte de nos vœux, les ouvrières ne sont pas représentées dans les Conseils de salaires, et un nouveau projet de traitements du personnel fédéral prévoit des salaires féminins inférieurs aux salaires masculins. Mais qu'y a-t-il de nature à nous surprendre? nous ne sommes que de faibles femmes, des

(La suite à la page 169.)

mineures, sans influence politique et sans bulletin de vote, partant des êtres avec qui l'on n'a pas besoin de compter!

Au cours des douze derniers mois, la question de nos droits a, il est vrai, été abordée, mais résolue négativement — est-il besoin de le dire? — dans les Parlements de cantons de St-Gall et de Vaud et à la Landsgemeinde de Glaris. Une initiative populaire, réclamant l'introduction du suffrage féminin, a réuni dans le canton de Genève le nombre nécessaire de signatures pour que le peuple soit appelé prochainement à trancher la question en votation populaire.

L'assemblée de Schaffhouse eut une intéressante discussion sur " La double vocation de la femme mariée," à propos d'une loi bâloise qui voudrait interdire aux institutrices mariées l'exercice de leur profession; sur l'institution d'une " journée suffragiste " qui aurait lieu à date fixe, une fois par an, dans toute la Suisse; sur la propagande suffragiste parmi la jeunesse et l'organisation de la jeunesse suffragiste.

Enfin, dans la plus spirituelle des causeries, Mademoiselle Müller, de Bâle, passa en revue et réduisit à néant les arguments de nos adversaires, Madame Dr. Leuch, de Berne, fit une conférence publique, remarquable par sa lucidité et sa documentation, sur " L'assurance-maternité, d'après la Convention internationale de Washington et les projets du Conseil Fédéral." A l'issue de cette conférence, la résolution suivante fut votée : " L'assemblée générale de l'Association suisse pour le Suffrage féminin, considérant que le rétablissement complet de la santé de la mère et que les soins donnés par elle-même à son enfant sont de première importance sociale et économique pour notre pays, déclare appuyer l'introduction de l'assurance-maternité dans la législation fédérale et demande qu'à défaut de représentation directe au Parlement, des places en nombre équitable soient réservées aux femmes et notamment aux mères de famille dans les Commissions chargées d'étudier cette question."

Le public témoigna de son intérêt au suffrage féminin et aux différents sujets que nous avons abordés en assistant nombreux à nos séances, et nous sommes persuadés que notre réunion de Schaffhouse a détruit quelques préjugés à notre égard et fait faire un pas en avant à la cause que nous défendons. Nous en faisons l'expérience chaque année, ceux qui nous entendent et qui nous voient à l'œuvre ne peuvent faire autrement que de comprendre l'esprit dans lequel nous travaillons et le but que nous visons et, tôt ou tard, nous le savons bien, tous finiront par se rallier un jour à nos revendications.

LUCY DUTOIT.

SI LES LEGISLATEURS ET LES MAGISTRATS CONNAISSAIENT LES LOIS DE MANOU.

Les lois ne sont, heureusement, pas intangibles. Des hommes édictent, d'autres hommes viennent, abrogent ou modifient. Périssables, les vieux codes, trop rudes ou trop injustes, s'effritent et leur poussière, emportée par le vent de générosité qui souffle de temps en temps sur le monde, s'en va vers le néant.

A mesure que l'esprit de l'homme s'éclaira à la lumière de la science, à mesure que son cœur se réchauffa à l'amour du prochain, il inclina vers la bonté intelligente. " Il comprend." S'il se penche sur l'enfant, c'est avec émotion; sur la mère, c'est avec respect. Moderne, il vitupère les lois anciennes. Il essaie de mieux faire que ses ancêtres; mais tout seul, psychologue ou législateur, il ne fera jamais qu'une œuvre incomplète. Pour protéger le petit, pour défendre la mère, son cœur d'homme n'est pas assez humain. Partout où il se prive de la collaboration de la femme il commet un crime contre le progrès, il aggrave le fardeau qui pèse sur l'humanité.

S'il légifère sur l'enfance malheureuse, il garde, malgré son grand désir de justice, une rigidité qui paralyse ses meilleures intentions; s'il se courbe sur l'enfance

coupable, c'est davantage avec l'esprit critique du savant qu'intéresse un cas monstrueux, mais spécial, qu'avec la sensibilité du philosophe qui cherche à soulager les âmes pesantes, à éclairer les consciences obscures.

La création de tribunaux pour enfants marque une victoire de l'intelligence compréhensive sur la routine obstruente. Admettre que l'enfant n'est pas responsable de ses tares, c'est laver l'homme du péché originel.

Les pays anglo-saxons, germains, scandinaves créèrent des tribunaux spéciaux pour juger les enfants traduits en justice. Enfin, on n'appliquerait plus aux êtres en formation les règles édictées pour les adultes. Les pays latins, bons derniers en matière de réformes — qu'elles soient politiques ou sociales — ayant constaté chez les autres les bons effets de ces lois, les appliquèrent chez eux. En France, la loi fut promulguée en 1912. Le législateur avait aussi ordonné que des femmes pourraient être appelées aux fonctions de rapporteurs auprès de ces tribunaux et de déléguées à la surveillance des mineurs traduits en justice. Mais le misogynisme des français gouverne parfois l'esprit de l'administration. Elle prive la magistrature d'une collaboration précieuse. Elle ignore les femmes-rapporteurs, et si elle connaît les déléguées, elle ne leur facilite pas leur tâche aride et difficile auprès des familles, elle les démunie d'autorité. Dependait, aux États-Unis, à côté du juge, siège une femme, " probation-officer," dont le concours est d'autant plus précieux que le même idéal guide le commun effort.

L'Administration française est coupable d'une autre faute. Elle n'a pas compris que les postes aux tribunaux pour enfants devaient être des postes de choix. Ils sont considérés actuellement comme des sortes de stages que les magistrats subissent impatientement, alors qu'un siège à ce tribunal devrait équivaloir à un fauteil à la Cour. Mieux, ne seraient nommés à ces postes d'honneur, que les magistrats ayant fait preuve au cours de leur carrière des plus hautes qualités morales, ceux dont l'équité, le tact, la fine psychologie s'enrichissent encore de bonté avérée. Ils feraient aboutir rapidement une autre réforme réclamée par les femmes: l'interrogatoire des parents ne devra plus se faire en présence des enfants délinquants.

L'expérience a montré que certains magistrats relèvent avec une étrange minutie tout ce qui, dans la conduite des parents, est sujet à caution. Déplorable système. Les enfants coupables ont tout à perdre et rien à gagner en recueillant de la bouche du magistrat les admonestations, les reproches, les critiques adressées à leurs parents.

Un fait entre autres: Devant le juge, un couple douloureux, braves gens, dont un des rejetons est traduit devant le tribunal. Ils sont honteux, les pauvres, comme s'ils étaient les coupables eux-mêmes. Leur vie est probe, sans reproche. C'est du moins ce qu'affirme le magistrat en s'adressant au père: Vous êtes un brave et digne homme. Et, inattendue, toute sa sévérité indignée tombe sur la mère. Elle vit en union libre. Le juge prononce " concubinage." Il la foudroie de toute sa vertu d'homme probablement sans tache. Il la compare aux pires dévergondées. Elle proteste de la pureté de son cœur et de ses mœurs, elle pleure; mais, féroce, il la cloue au pilori: " Concubine, mère naturelle!" Toute l'injustice sociale, tous les formidables préjugés nés de l'homme écrasent la malheureuse, dont le compagnon, l'honnête concubin, balance, s'il ne va pas châtier de son poing le magistrat stupide et féroce qui pour un même acte glorifie l'homme et lapide la femme.

C'est contre cette redoutable mentalité que les féministes ne cessent de s'élever. Puisqu'il faut aux juges des sentences, qu'ils écrivent donc en lettres d'or, en première page d'un nouveau code, l'humaine sentence du vieux brahmane Manou dont la sagesse, dix fois millénaire, guide encore des millions d'êtres vivants:

" Une mère est plus respectable que dix mille pères... et sur la vieille Europe, un rayon glissera qui la purifiera."

JULIETTE FRANÇOIS RASPAIL,
Secrétaire générale de l'Union fraternelle des femmes ;
Membre du Comité central de l'U.F.S.F.

certainly the majority hope that they may not be compelled to use other methods.

The House Committee have worked gallantly and done all in their power to forward the Bill in all its stages; if all the so-called friends of Women's Franchise had done the same the Bill would not be dead, but well on its way to become a permanent statute. It is difficult to understand the attitude of Mr. Hunter, Member for Stamford Hill, Durban, who voted for the adjournment of the debate on May 19, when one remembers his promise to the Durban women and their work for him during the election. This, surely, should be an object-lesson to women to refrain from working at elections until they are enfranchised, and thus able to hold candidates to their promises.

Mr. Burton's attitude does not commend itself to us. When one remembers that the S.A.P. adopted the principle of Woman Suffrage as long ago as 1919, at their Congress, it is difficult to understand how they can conscientiously oppose it when the question of legislation is before the House.

One of the greatest setbacks the Suffrage Movement in this country has ever had is the circular sent to Dutch-speaking members of the House from the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, disapproving of Woman Franchise. This undoubtedly had a great effect in some quarters. We must see to it in the future that the Churches are with us, not against us; their part should surely be to encourage women's progress, not to retard it.

A deputation to the Minister of Agriculture regarding facilities for women in agricultural education has proved fruitless, in spite of the promises made in 1920. Murindale is not to be opened as a women's agricultural college at present; no good reason was given for this, except the usual one, lack of funds, which is hardly justifiable considering that it is possible to run the college for men and that there is a definite sum on the estimates for agricultural education and not particularly specified to be used for men only. It becomes daily more apparent that unfranchised women must not expect justice; they certainly are not in a position to demand it.

Lady Phyllis Ponsonby, O.B.E., has been asked by the Government to represent South Africa at the Conference called by the League of Nations at Geneva on June 30, on the exploitation of women and children. Her appointment is due to representations made to the Government by the N.C.W. and the Parliamentary Secretary of the W.E.A.U. Representation has also been asked for at the third International Labour Congress, but this has been refused on the grounds that as South Africa is well in advance in regard to the question of women's labour, it is felt that a special representative from here at the present time is not justified.

Laura Ruxton.

June, 1921.

A South African Judge supports Mixed Juries.

At the conclusion of a case, an action for breach of promise, recently tried in the Supreme Court in Grahamstown, C.P., Sir Thomas Graham, in his address to the jury, referred to the question of women on juries. "If there is one class of case," he said, "where, in my opinion, mixed juries should sit, it is a case of this character, because we are asked to dive into the mind of a woman and estimate her feelings in such circumstances." Sir Thomas Graham is the first judge in the Union to have expressed openly his opinion on the vexed question of women jurors. "We are glad to note that he is not of the opinion of his learned brethren in England who would seek to prevent women from acting on juries in those cases in which their presence is most necessary, namely, in cases in which women and children are most closely concerned."

Woman's Outlook.

June, 1921.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE.

Woman Suffrage Society Formed.

THE *Evolucion Ascendente* of May 26 reports that an association has been formed by the Women of Santiago, Chile, South America, called the Women's National Progressive Party. The principal item in its programme is universal suffrage for both sexes, excluding only those men and women whose profession is vice. The association desires the full development of women, and also demands the reform of the civil and penal code of Chile. The association is strictly non-party. The President is Senorita Sofia de Ferrari, and the offices of the Women's National Progressive Party are at 1869 Avenue de las Delicias, Santiago, Chile.

AUSTRALIA.

"Australian Branch British Dominions Women Citizens' Union."—Formed in Melbourne.

A MEETING convened by the Women's Non-Party Association of South Australia and the Women's Service Guilds of Western Australia was held in the Assembly Rooms, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Thursday, May 10, for the purpose of forming an "Australasian Branch" of the British Dominions Women Citizens' Union, headquarters of which are in London.

Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, Vice-President of the Women's Non-Party Association, presided, and a provisional Executive representative of various States was appointed.

Letters have been received from several other societies in the Eastern States already affiliated with London signifying their support of formation of Australian Branch.

A cablegram of congratulation was received from Miss Harriet Newcombe, hon. secretary British Dominions Union, London. This Federated Australian Branch will give Australia the right of affiliation with the International Women Suffrage Alliance.

At the International Congress of women held in Geneva last June the following recommendation was made by the International Committee:—

Resolved—"That the group of Australian women bringing credentials from various Australian countries be accepted as delegates, pending the formation of the proposed Australian branch British Dominions Federation."

It was reported that an Empire Conference of the Union had been planned for next year to be held in South Africa, when representatives from all bodies affiliated with the British Dominions Union are urged to attend.

There is every hope that the brilliant President of the International Women Suffrage Alliance, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, will visit South Africa and Australia in the near future.

The Dawn, June 13, 1921.

GERMANY.

Welfare of Infants Bill.

IT seems a characteristic feature that at about the same time when the "Guardianship, etc., of Infants Bill" was under discussion in the British Parliament, a *National Welfare of Infants Bill* (Reichsjugendwohlfahrtsgesetz) was brought before the Reichstag by the German Home Minister. Though differing in the chief points from the British Act, and comprising a wider scope, the carefully elaborated and rather voluminous draft comes under the same line, and will cover the same social and moral needs and claims, of the time. While the former is regulating rights and duties of legitimate parents with regard to their children, conferring joint guardianship and exactly the same authority, rights and responsibility on father and mother, giving thus a wonderful example for the

legislations of all other countries, the German draft does not deal with these relations. It expressly points out in the first paragraph that "every German child has a right to corporal, intellectual, and moral education," but that "the rights and duties of the parents on behalf of this education shall not be touched." (It will be known that our civil code, though speaking always of a "parental" power, confers this power exclusively upon the father during his lifetime, and it is left to a revision of the code to bring it in accordance to § 119 of the constitution which guarantees "equal rights for husband and wife in marriage.") The Bill therefore refers only to children who cannot find sufficient education, care and protection in family life, i.e., orphans, or illegitimate or such children whose parents are socially or morally not able or unfit for their duties. Within this limitation the Bill provides very carefully and judiciously for local, State, and national Juvenile Boards, and for the protection of all children under custody; it regulates the relations of the boards to the Courts of Guardianship (Vormundschaftsgerichte), the competence of collective and single guardianship, the conditions for probation and protective education, etc., etc.

As a whole, this new Welfare of Infants Bill, which doubtless will be accepted, and shall come into force in April, 1923, is a prominent work of a truly modern spirit, and means an important step in advance towards social progress, if even one may not agree with every paragraph, from a feminist point of view; for instance, one may find it unjust that every illegitimate child is put *ex-officio* under the guardianship of the respective local Juvenile Board, without regard to the social conditions and moral and intellectual qualities of its mother. Though this hardship—which, of course, may be necessary for many illegitimate mothers and children—can be removed if the mother or anyone who has a justified interest in the welfare of the child will apply for a single guardian, and if, as such, the mother is appointed, in this point the Bill is, as it seems to me, still based on the old spirit of a different moral standard for men and women.

The Law-Committee against Women Lawyers and Judges.

In the last session of the law-committee of the Reichstag on July 4, the socialist motion for equal rights of men and women in the law career was lost with 12 against 12 votes. This surprising negative result, which partly also may have been influenced by the hostile resolution of the German judges mentioned in the July issue of this paper, was mainly due to the fact that one of the two democratic committee members—a woman—voted for, the other—a man and judge—voted against the motion. This is, of course, no definite decision. The motion will be brought before the general meeting of the Reichstag, and most probably will be carried. But the event shows clearly once more what a great difference there exists between the wonderful theory of equal rights and possibilities for men and women in the German constitution, and the practice of the special legislation.

Women Teachers' Celibacy to be removed in Saxony.

In another woman's question theory and practice seem to come together more easily. After the German Home Minister's order to the Bavarian Government to alter their public school law according

to the constitution (see my report in the June issue), the Government of the Republic of Saxony have taken the initiative, and have announced a Bill to be brought before the Diet that will abolish the compulsory celibacy of woman teachers. It is to be hoped that this example will soon be followed by other Governments, and that the question will soon be settled in all the German States in favour of the claims of all progressive women.

Marie Stritt.

Dresden, July 20.

GREAT BRITAIN.

National Union of Societies for equal Citizenship. The Present Position in Parliament.

IT is drawing near the close of Parliamentary Session, and it is improbable that an Autumn Session will be held. It may therefore be interesting to give a brief survey of the present position of legislation in which we are interested, and of our still remaining and sadly reduced hopes of progress.

Equal Franchise.

Very unwillingly we have abandoned all hope of any advance with regard to the removal of the absurd disabilities, both of age and property, still existing in the franchise. We are still watching, however, with breathless anxiety the fate of two important measures which still hang in the balance in the House of Commons at the present time.

Guardianship, Maintenance and Custody of Infants' Bill.

This Bill, which passed its second reading without a division, and emerged successfully from its Committee stages, is now in a very critical position. As it is not a Government Bill it cannot be taken before eleven o'clock at night, and then only if no objector raises his voice. Night after night it has been persistently blocked by one or two members who stand out as conspicuously opposed to reforms relating to women. Its sole remaining chance lies in the remarkable unanimity of opinion both in the House and in the country, and the hope that this fact may induce the Government to find time for its final stages. The N.U.S.E.C. is making a most strenuous effort to bring this about. A Memorial has been circularised to Members of Parliament, which has been widely signed, and every possible effort is being made to bring pressure to bear on the Government.

The Children of Unmarried Parents Bill.

This important piece of proposed legislation is, unfortunately, in the same position as the Equal Guardianship Bill. Though it is not, like the above, our own creation, it is warmly supported by the N.U.S.E.C., and we still have hopes that some way may be found to frustrate the tricks of its enemies.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill.

This Bill, which was fully described in the July number of this paper, has now emerged from Committee stage with some amendments which do not seriously affect the value of the measure. The age of consent of young persons to indecent assault is raised from thirteen to sixteen, with the addition of the words "the party so consenting shall be guilty of misdemeanour if he or she is of the age of fifteen years." Further, the clause which extended the limit of time in which a prosecution may be brought forward has been deleted. The essential features of the Bill, however, remain, and it is not improbable that this, at least, will be allowed to pass successfully through its Report stage and become law.

Women in the Civil Service.

Another matter of urgent importance which will be brought forward within the next few days in the House of Commons is the conditions under which women

shall be employed in the Civil Service. An important letter has recently been issued by the London Society for Women's Service, which states that the degree of equality of opportunity won for women in the public services will be the standard for all other forms of employment. This letter urges women to use their political power to secure equal conditions of entry, equal opportunity of promotion on merit and equal pay for women employed in the Civil Service.

The Appointment of Women Police.

The most important event during the month has been a Conference on Women in the Police Service, which was convened by the N.U.S.E.C. and attended by representatives of almost every woman's organisation of any standing. Miss Eleanor Rathbone presided, and Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, who was a member of the Home Office Committee which recently reported favourably on the employment of women police, gave an outline of the possibilities of women police as visualised by the Home Office Committee.

Lady Astor urged the importance of propaganda of a popular nature on behalf of this reform, and other speakers emphasised the importance of the appointment of suitable women adequately trained in small towns and country districts as well as in thickly populated areas.

Though the Conference was unanimous on the need for women police and the importance of pressure on local authorities, there was a sharp difference of opinion on a resolution which demanded that their appointment should be made compulsory instead of permissive, as at present. It was felt that the time was not yet ripe for this, and this resolution was defeated.

The "anti-waste" campaign which is being carried out at the present time leads, as Dame Gwynne-Vaughan said, to economy in the wrong direction, and has seriously affected the numbers of women appointed on police forces. In some cases women already on the staff have been dismissed as an unnecessary method of expenditure of money. A strong expression of opinion was passed at the Conference that voters, men and women alike, should make the appointment of women police under proper conditions a test question at Municipal Elections.

ELIZABETH MACADAM.

SWEDEN.

Gratuitous Proceedings in the Swedish Courts of Law.

BEFORE the commencement of 1920 the only judicial assistance, according to Swedish law, which the poor man had at his disposal was the right of exemption from the cost of stamps and registration fees. It was with the Gratuitous Legal Proceedings Act of June 19, 1919, which came into force on January 1, 1920, that the institution of wholly gratuitous justice in a modern sense first gained cognisance in Swedish law. The purpose of this Act is to render, if possible, to the poor man that legal assistance without which it would not be possible for him to enforce his rights. The extent of the Assistance which the act in question grants will therefore vary in each particular instance. The privileges afforded, according to the Act, to any party granted gratuitous legal proceedings are: (a) exemption from payment of stamp fees; (b) the State pays from the public funds the cost of registration and of serving the writs, the remunerations to witnesses, fees to counsel, special remunerations to court functionaries and to disburse all sums to be paid in advance, and (c) the authorities must, when requested to do so, attend to the duty of serving the writs. The condition, however, on which the public treasury will pay the services of a lawyer is that the court or the president of the court finds, after special inquiry, that such aid is necessary for the proper institution and discharge of party's action and assigns a suitable person to represent him. The witness fees are paid by the treasury only if the

court considers that the hearing of such witnesses is necessary for the clearing up of the case.

Gratuitous proceedings cannot be obtained for suits and matters instituted before any administrative authority, but only for actions to be tried in the common law courts, and further, they can only be granted to persons who either do not possess the means of paying the expenses connected with the action, or, after payment thereof, would lack the necessary means for their own subsistence or for the discharge of the duties of maintenance incumbent on them. Both plaintiff and defendant can be granted gratuitous proceedings, with the one exception that the plaintiff in such criminal cases as either fall under public prosecution or may, on accusation, be prosecuted by the public prosecutor, cannot obtain gratuitous proceedings unless the public prosecutor pleads the case. The person who bases his action on assignment, which can be assumed to have been done in order to procure gratuitous proceedings, cannot enjoy the benefits of this Act.

Applications for gratuitous proceedings shall be made, either verbally or in writing, to the court or to the president of the court, and shall be accompanied by a written declaration, given in good faith and certified in a special manner, of the estate and family relations of the applicant, in conformity with a prescribed form. In considering the application the authorities, guided by these declarations, have to decide whether the provisions of the law for obtaining gratuitous proceedings are present or not, but they have no authority to enter into an examination of the question as to whether the action is based on legal grounds or not. From the motive of the law it is evident that the general provisions for obtaining gratuitous proceedings are not to be interpreted too narrowly. If the application is granted by the court this decision cannot be appealed against. A written report of the court's decision is issued and the privilege of gratuitous proceedings is enjoyed until the action is decided, even if the matter is pursued in a higher court, in which case a new application is not necessary. A person granted the privilege of gratuitous proceedings can for two reasons be deprived of that privilege even during the hearing of his action. Should it be proved during the hearing of the case that he has been granted gratuitous proceedings in spite of the fact that his action was founded on assignment, performed for the purpose of gaining the privileges of the Act, he is deprived of these privileges, and the same thing happens to a party if it is proved that his financial position has changed to such a degree that he can himself defray the expenses of the action without any infringement being made upon the means necessary for his own subsistence. The State has the right to reclaim from a poor party all the expenses which it has disbursed from the public treasury if, within five years after the end of the proceedings, he becomes so situated that he can pay the amount without any infringement upon the means necessary for his own subsistence or for the performance of the duties of maintenance incumbent upon him.

To cover the expenditure ensuing in consequence of the procedure of gratuitous proceedings a supply is granted by the Riksdag, and from this supply amounts are then advanced, on demand, to the various courts of law.

In order to facilitate an effective application of the law, special Legal Aid Bureaus, which are communal institutions, have been established and receive Government support.

ELIZABETH NILSSONS.

July 11, 1921.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Reclassification in the Civil Service.

HEARINGS have just been concluded on four Bills to revise and reclassify salaries of employees of the Government. Two of these Bills are House Bills, known as the Lehbach and Wood Bills; two are Senate measures, introduced by Senators Sterling and Smoot.

Particularly unfair are discriminations in the salaries paid women employees, and at the hearings it was brought out that women's average salaries are \$200 less than men's for work of the same responsibility. According to Ethel Smith, legislative secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, a two-months' study made during the war showed that out of 8,000 civil service appointments made, 4,600 went to women, and 3,300 to men. But only five per cent. of the women were appointed at more than \$1,300, while forty-six per cent. of the men were appointed at more than that figure.

On the floor of the Senate members have told why \$2,000 is ample for a woman. And surely it has not been forgotten that a limit of \$1,800 was placed by Congress on the salaries of the women experts in the Women's Bureau of the Labour Department at the recommendation of Senator Smoot and Congressman Wood—a limit of \$1,800 except for three who were allowed \$2,000, while men engaged in comparable work for the Bureau of Labour Statistics in the same department may receive, through that same Act, \$2,500, \$2,700, and \$3,000.

All sorts of objections as to the employment of women in Government were advanced by witnesses, while among those who answered these objections were Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters; Miss Ethel Smith; Dr. Mildred Sheetz, of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and others.

Should women work for wages? Should they be employed on equal terms with men? Should they receive equal pay with men for equal work? What about the married woman wage-earner? What about women in supervisory or executive positions? And so forth and so on!

All the old reasons—woman's place is in the home; women lose their womanliness in the commercial strife; women, securing employment and attractive salaries, forget their "natural sphere," have only the selfish idea of making money, and keep some deserving man out of a job. All these were actually put forth as arguments.

No wonder Mrs. Park suggested that it was "up to the men to make the other career so desirable that the women would choose what is said to be their natural sphere," instead of seeking "a job" and a pay-check.

Mrs. Park spoke from the viewpoint of women concerned in eliminating discrimination on the ground of sex, and from the viewpoint of the general public, which is naturally concerned with having a system of reclassification of federal employees worked out in the interest of efficiency and of fair play to the employees.

The position of married women in Government service was brought up time after time, and every woman who spoke in favour of the Bill agreed that "the basis on which a person is employed should be the ability to do well the work to be done." To this Mrs. Park added: "I do not see that we can enter into the family relations of the worker except as those relations affect ability to do the work. I should say that the rule ought to be on the basis of efficiency and not of marital status."

"Women don't work as married or unmarried persons," was Mrs. Upton's contention, "nor is their ability to work determined by that particular condition. Most women would choose a home if the decision were left to them. But it is not. They are, for the most part, forced to work through economic conditions, and the large percentage of them are taking care of others besides themselves. If their work is as good as a man's, pay them a man's salary. Pay employees what they are worth, regardless of whether they are men or women."

At present, according to figures quoted at the hearings, there are 36,000 women and 32,000 men employees in the departments in Washington. There are ten or twelve different rates of pay for the same work; scientists and highly trained workers of many callings are paid less than common labour.

Well, the hearings are ended—they began May 17—and with the testimony they have listened to for a month the two committees of House and Senate will, it is hoped, frame a composite Bill from those introduced in Congress which will meet the approval of both committees.

Labour's "No" to Women.

THE convention of the American Federation of Labour voted down a constitutional amendment to give women "equal rights and privileges of membership in the union of their trade or industry." The committee's report rejecting the amendment defended the Federation's stand on women in industry and cited its efforts to get them better wages and working conditions. It also claimed that only a few unions were discriminating against women. Affiliated unions were urged not to discriminate against the woman wage-earner; to which President Mahon, of the Street Railway Employees, answered that his organisation would not tolerate dictation and that he did not believe the "back platform of a street car was the place for a woman."

Woman presides as Speaker in the House of Representatives.

JUNE 21, the first time in the one hundred and thirty-two years of the history of the House of Representatives that a woman ever presided as Speaker! It was not for very long, but—a woman stood before the highest law-making body in the United States wielding the insignia of authority at the Speaker's desk while the House, at the request of President Harding and Secretary Hughes, passed a Bill authorising the sending of a United States Commission to Peru during the centennial celebration in that Republic. She is "the Lady from Oklahoma," Alice Robertson, and she announced the passage of the Bill in the time-honoured phraseology of the House, quite as if she had been making such announcements all her life.

Woman Citizen, July 2.

Married Women Half Price.

THE granting of equal suffrage has not destroyed prejudice against equal rights. A curious instance of its survival, even where women have voted for years, has lately come to light in Clarke County, Washington.

The affair started with an order by the commissioners that married women should not be employed at the court-house. Attorney-General Thompson held that the commissioners had no right to say who should be employed by the county officials. They then made a rule that married women should receive only half the salary paid to unmarried employees.

There were only two married women on the list, Mrs. C. F. Bennett, deputy superintendent of schools, who was getting \$1,500 a year, and Mrs. Julia Lee, who received \$700 a month. Both were cut down to \$600 a year. Mrs. Lee resigned, and her place was filled with a man at a higher salary. Mrs. Bennett, it is reported, will take her case to the Supreme Court. It is certainly to be hoped that she will, and that the court will hold it unconstitutional to penalise marriage.

Woman Citizen, June 18.

ROUMANIA.

ON June 24 the Roumanian Senate passed an amendment to a Reform Bill which gives Roumanian women, with the exception of prostitutes, the Communal vote. It is expected that this suffrage amendment will be ratified by the Chamber of Deputies during the autumn session.

A fuller account of this first step towards full political rights for Roumanian women will appear in next month's issue.

August 2, 1921.

LIST OF AUXILIARIES AFFILIATED TO THE I.W.S.A.

(August, 1921).

*Australia.		Iceland	President: Fru Briet Asmundsson, Reikjavik.
Argentina	Union Feminista Nacional. President: Dr. Alicia Moreau, Sarmiento 1376, Buenos Aires.	Italy	Comitato Centrale della Federazione nazionale pro Suffragio Femmine. Secretary: Mary Valeri Zanini, Vicolo d'Ascanio 11, Piamò 111, Rome. Correspondent: Dr. Margherita Ancona, 8 Via Morigi, Milan.
Austria	Oesterreichisches Verband für Frauenstimmrecht. President: Frau E. von Furth, Reichsratsstrasse 7, Vienna 1.	Netherlands	Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen. President: Mrs. F. S. van Balen-Klaar, Harengracht 627, Amsterdam.
Belgium	Fédération Belge pour le Suffrage des Femmes. President: Mme. Jane Brigode, 232, Avenue Albert, Bruxelles.	Norway	Landskvindestemmeretsforeningen. President: Fru F. M. Quam, Gjaevran per Stenkjaer.
Bulgaria	Woman's Rights Alliance. President: Mme. I. Malinoff, Uliza Graf-Ignatieff 11, Sofia.	**Poland.	
Canada	Canadian Suffrage Association. President: Dr. Margaret Gordon, 726, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.	**Portugal.	
**China.		Roumania	National Suffrage Association. President: Mme. Eugenie de Reus Jancoulesco, Numa Pompilla, 11 Bukarest.
Czecho-Slovakia	Vybor pre volebni pravo zen. Secretary: Miss Frantiska Plaminkova, Staromestske 8, Prague 1.	**Russia.	
Denmark	Danske Kvindesamfund Hovedkontor. President: Fru Julie Arenholt, 492, Studiestraede, Copenhagen. Danske Landsforbundet for Kvinders Valgret. President: Frau Elna Munch, M.P., 138, Osterbrogade, Copenhagen.	Serbia	L'Union Nationale des Femmes Serbes. President: Mme. Sv. Vulovitch, 10 Tugovitcheva, Uliza, Belgrade.
Finland	Federation of Auxiliaries. President: Frk Annie Furuhielm, M.P., Helsingfors.	South Africa	Women's Enfranchisement Association. President: Lady Steel, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
France	L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes. President: Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, 14 Rue Pierre 1er de Serbie, Paris.	Spain	Consejo Supremo Feminista de Espana. President: Señora Maria Espinosa, Barquillo 4, Madrid. Union de las Mujeres de Espana. President: Dr. Alexandre, Madrid.
*Germany.		Sweden	Landsforeningen for Kvinnans Politiska Rostraat. President: Dr. Karolina Widerstrom, 24, Brunkebergsterg, Stockholm.
Great Britain	National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. President: Miss Eleanor Rathbone, C.C., 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. Catholic Women Suffrage Society. Hon. Secretary: Miss Barry, 55, Berners Street, London, W. 1.	Switzerland	Association Suisse pour le Suffrage feminin. President: Mlle. Emilie Gourd, Pregny, Geneva.
Greece	Ligue Hellenique pour les Droits de la Femme. President: Mme. M. M. Negropones, 4, Boulevard Amelie, Athens.	The United States	The National American Woman Suffrage Association. President: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171, Madison Avenue, New York City.
Hungary	Feministak Egyesulete. President: Fraulein Vilma Glucklich, v. Katona, Joset ut 41, Budapest.	Uruguay	Alianza Uruguaya para el Suffragio Feminino. President: Dr. Paulina Luisi, Paraguay 1286, Montevideo.

*In Australia and Germany reorganisation is taking place, and these reorganised groups will eventually re-affiliate.
** No communication has been received from these Auxiliaries for several years.

PROVISIONAL AFFILIATIONS.

India	Women's Indian Association. President: Mrs. C. Jinarajadasa, Adyar, Madras.	Palestine	Palestinian Jewish Women's Rights Association. President: Dr. Rosa Welt Straus, care of Anglo-Palestine Bank, Jerusalem.
Sweden	Fredrika-Bremer Forbund. Pres.: Mrs. Lizinka Dyrssen, Klarabergsgatan, 48 Stockholm.		

APPLICATIONS FOR AFFILIATION.

Burma	The Young Women's Buddhist Association, P.O. Box No. 839, 101, Strand Road, Rangoon.	Lithuania	L'Association des Femmes Catholiques Lithuaniennes. President: Mrs. Julie Zilevycaite, Rudansintr., St. Papile, Kannored.
Egypt	New Woman's Society, Cairo.	United States of America	The National League of Women Voters, 918, Munsey Buildings, Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Six Months ended June 30th, 1921.

"JUS."		GENERAL.	
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.
Transfer from general fund, per contra	378 6 6½	Printing	293 0 4
Subscriptions	121 7 5	Salaries	196 0 0
Y.W.C.A. Supplement	70 0 0	Rent	4 3 4
Cash Sales	7 17 8	Miscellaneous Expenses	88 8 3½
Advertisements	4 0 4		
Total	£581 11 11½	Total	£581 11 11½
RECEIPTS.			
£ s. d.			
Balance, January 1, 1921—		Transfer to "Jus" per contra	378 6 6½
Barclay's Bank, Limited—		Report Expenses	244 19 1
Deposit Account	£800 0 0	Literature Expenses	11 10 0
Current Account	219 19 2	Salaries	163 10 4
Cash in hand	1 5½	Extra Office Help	15 6 5
	1,020 0 7½	Light, Heat and Cleaning	24 8 11
Donations	193 1 10	Rent	8 6 8
Members' Fees	£136 19 11	Printing and Stationery	57 2 8
Less Transferred to "Jus"		Office equipment	63 4 0
Subscriptions and Report		Telephone, Telegraph and Messengers	8 10 0½
Receipts	53 3 9	Postages	21 1 9
	83 16 2	Repairs	4 8 0
Report Receipts	35 9 9	Insurance	18 1
Affiliation Fees	18 0 0	Miscellaneous	30 0 11½
Literature Receipts	2 16 0	British Geneva Congress Expenses	14 19 5
Miscellaneous Receipts	7 6	Balance, June 30, 1921—	
Interest on Deposit Account	9 7 5	Barclay's Bank, Ltd.—	
		Deposit Account	£200 0 0
Total	£1,362 19 3½	Current Account	113 14 3
		Cash in hand	2 11 8
			316 5 11
		Total	£1,362 19 3½

CERTIFICATE.

We have audited the cash receipts and disbursements of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance for the six months ended June 30, 1921, and we hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

LONDON, July 20, 1921.

HASKINS & SELLS.
Certified Public Accountants.

CANADA.

A Correction.

MRS. SMILLIE asks us to correct the information given in the Suffrage Calendar regarding Canada. In Canada there is full equal suffrage for men and women—both Federal and Provincial—with the exception of Quebec, where women do not have the Provincial vote.

Miss Sheepshanks' Visit to South America.

MISS SHEEPSHANKS, late editor of JUS SUFFRAGII, will be visiting South America from October till March, and would be pleased to meet suffragists and anyone interested in the women's movement. Her address will be: c/o R. Sheepshanks, Esq., El Recreo, Carmelo, Uruguay.

Feminist Work in Northern Ireland.

ACTIVE work has been carried on by feminist organisations in Northern Ireland. The Belfast Women's Advisory Council in a non-party and non-sectarian organisation representing ten Women's Societies in the city, prepared an agreed programme of social reform for use during the Northern elections. This programme included moral reform, the "equality formula" (drawn up by the N.U.S.E.C.) and the especial Irish points of increased provision for Child Welfare work, a wide measure of Education Reform, Temperance Legislation, including "Local Option." The majority of the candidates received deputations on this subject, and general experiences of sympathy were obtained.

A large deputation waited on Sir James Craig, Prime Minister Designate, who gave time and consideration to the points of the feminist programme. In addition to this the Advisory Council has been pressing for the enforcement of the Medical Inspection School Children Act, a matter in which Ireland is thirteen years behind Great Britain, owing to the neglect by every Irish political party of all the vital questions of social reform. The existence of the Belfast Women's Advisory Council proves the strength of the feminist movement in the north, which, after settlement, will co-operate with feminist organisations in the south. There will then be an opportunity of effecting practical work in the reorganisation in establishing schools which will be really free and compulsory, and in safeguarding child-life by extension of Child Welfare work and abolition of child labour. Northern and southern women worked together for enfranchisement in the past. In the future they will work together to gain the things for which enfranchisement stood.

D. MELLONE,
July 21, 1921. Hon. Organiser.

The Women's Freedom League.

DURING the past few months the work of the Women's Freedom League has been strenuous. At Easter we carried on a vigorous campaign at Bridlington, Yorkshire, during the time of the National Union of Teachers' Conference our speakers devoting themselves to the subjects of "Equal Pay for Equal Work" and "Child Outrage." We have also sent speakers to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Montgomery Boroughs, Bexhill, Hastings, and Rye, to arouse women's interest in matters of concern to women. In May we held our Fourteenth Annual Conference, where it was decided that we should continue to work for equal remuneration for similar work, irrespective of the sex of

the worker, throughout all branches of our national life; and also more actively for the return of women to Parliament, because we believe that if we had an adequate number of women in the House of Commons we should get the reforms we are working for so much more quickly. At that Conference and on several occasions since we protested against the decision to exclude women from all posts in the Foreign, Overseas, and Indian Civil Services, as well as against the present unsatisfactory conditions of jury service for women in this country. An emergency resolution passed by delegates at our Conference instructed us to initiate and organise a Demonstration in Trafalgar Square to demand an immediate peace with Ireland. This we carried out on July 2; the procession, about a mile long, marched with banners and bannerets from the Embankment to Trafalgar Square, where men and women belonging to all political parties addressed an audience of several thousand people on the great advisability and the urgent necessity of an immediate peace between the two countries.

We are now running a Women's Freedom League Campaign on the Clyde coast. Speakers each week-night address a meeting at Rothesay Pier Head, as well as hold occasional meetings in the afternoon at Dunoon, Largs, etc., on "The Need for Women Members of Parliament," "Equal Franchise for Men and Women," "Equal Opportunities and Equal Remuneration for Equal Work for Men and Women," etc., etc. In conjunction with our branches we are working hard to secure the passing of

the Guardianship of Children Bill and the Bishop of London's Criminal Law Amendment Bill; and just at the moment we are trying to make the Government, the Press, and the public see the necessity of appointing women governors to women's prisons.

F. A. UNDERWOOD.

July 20, 1921.

LATE NEWS.

Women of Bombay Presidency Enfranchised.

ON going to press we hear from Mrs. Herabai Tata that the Legislative Council of Bombay has passed a resolution giving women's suffrage. The resolution was moved by Rao Saheb A. D. Desai. A big public meeting in favour of women suffrage was held in the Wilson College Hall, Bombay, under the Presidency of Lady Tata, and a resolution calling on the Legislative Council to enfranchise the women of Bombay was passed and sent to every member of the Legislative Council. We rejoice in this second big victory for Indian women—and confess to a happily envious amazement at the wonderful speed with which they "put things through."

August 5, 1921.

Officers of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, elected at the Eighth Congress, Geneva, June 6—12, 1920.

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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Published by the World's Young Women's Christian Association
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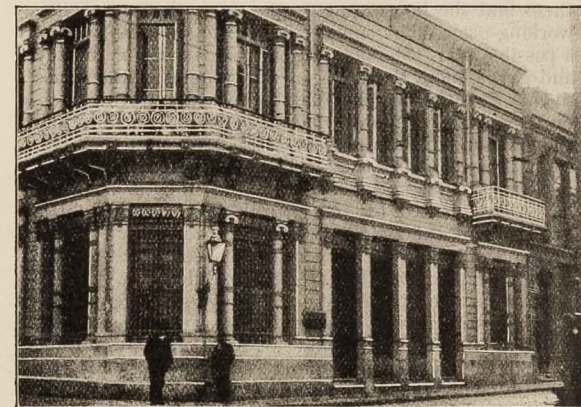
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WOMEN WORKERS AWAY FROM HOME.

WHERE are women workers in any country to live? Preferably with their own families, sharing in the joys and sorrows, the pleasures and worries that make up a normal life. But if a girl can only find work away from her people, or if she has no near connections, or if for housing or other reasons her family cannot have her, what then? In many countries this is now a pressing problem, the more so as many wage-earning women not only have no place they can call "home," but in addition they cannot hope to have one. They look forward to years spent between their work and a room in a hostel, hotel or boarding house, followed by old age with a room, where? It is not an encouraging prospect. The very traits which make a girl break hostel rules, or behave in lodgings in a way that makes the average landlady prefer a single man, diverted into right channels, mean home-making instincts. Why should not the working woman, as much as any other, choose and own her own furniture, live her own life, and build up an environment in which her personality can develop and her natural, healthy instincts find normal outlets? This is one aspect of the housing question as it concerns women earning their living and unable to fall back on their families for shelter. Another is the plight of the woman travelling, especially in cities and countries where proper hotel accommodation is either not to be had or is at a premium. A specialised need is that of women students in universities where no provision is made by university authorities for housing students, and where the academic enrolment exceeds the capacity of the neighbourhood in rooms and beds. As a recent American report points out, "The mercantile and industrial worlds are largely dependent for their success on the labour of women, and it is a matter of very real concern that this labour should be 100 per cent. efficient. There is a direct connection between the production of to-morrow and the sleeping accommodation of yesterday; between the labour turnover of next month and the crowded quarters of last month. There is a real physical penalty enforced by the lack of suitable sanitary accommodation, by the perpetual overcrowding at night as well as at meals, at work and at play." There is little need to illustrate this statement, for everyone knows how girls sleep in some of the Japanese factories, how students in Central Europe are glad to have part possession of a cellar, how big a proportion of a girl's wages in Great Britain or America goes in rent, what cheap boarding-houses are like in India, and in how many hotels in South America a girl can secure cheap and respectable quarters.

The need is not a new one, but it has assumed gigantic proportions, and is part of a bigger problem. It can

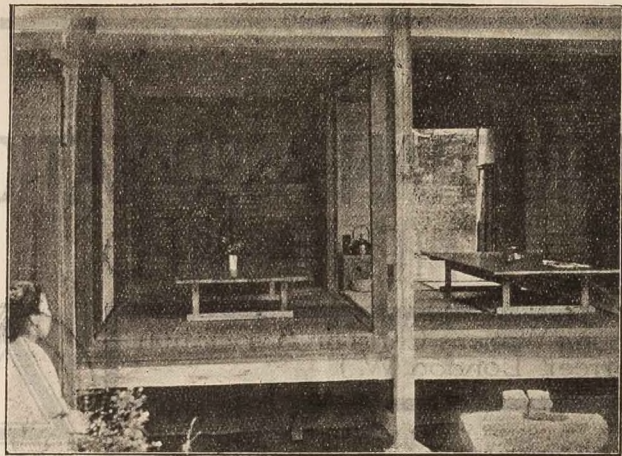
no longer be met by opening hostels wholesale. Hostels must be, for the beginner, for the young girl finding her way about a new town, for the woman looking for a permanent place of her own and so forth, but hostels are not the only answer to the question, "Where are unattached women to live?"



An Association House in South America.

There is the co-operative house. In the past a number of beautiful and home-like hostels have been made from adapted dwelling-places. These have advantages of space in staircases and corridors, of fine old woodwork, of gardens, and so forth; also the drawbacks of rooms so large that they must be shared by two or three residents, insufficient accommodation for the staff, and lack of such conveniences as kitchenettes on each floor and a residents' laundry or sewing-room. Such houses can better be adapted for a group of women who share the rent between them and have one or two rooms in common, but otherwise lead their own lives in one or more rooms which are in effect their "homes." Needless to say, this would not do for young girls; but for mature women it is a good solution of the problem how to live a full and dignified life on a small income. In some cases private enterprise finds the house and calls together the congenial group who share it. In others women workers have made a commercial speculation of it, drawing a fair percentage on their initial outlay. It also offers scope for experiment to women's societies interested in helping responsible women to set up their own homes.

For a smaller group of women, preferably friends, there is the small family house. This sounds obvious and easy, but involves more than appears on the surface. Take, for example, a typical instance. Four women, all engaged in some form of educational work, were warned



How Women Students live in an Association Hostel in Japan.

by a Y.W.C.A. hostel secretary that their rooms might be needed by younger girls. None of them had ever had much domestic experience, and naturally were afraid of embarking on housekeeping. None wanted to go back to the dreary days of living in furnished lodgings. All had little time for the difficult business of finding a house, and, finally, they could not afford much for furniture supposing the right house was found. The secretary knew that in the end they would bless the day they had a real home of their very own. She helped them find the house, not too far from their respective working-places, but sufficiently in the suburbs to have a possible rent. She planned out their furnishing money and gave practical advice on the running of the house so that each should take a fair share without being overburdened, and a month or two after the warning had the pleasure of seeing them settled; diverted for ever from the well-worn track which leads from hostels to residential clubs and from residential clubs to boarding houses frequented by the critical aged. Such a little house might even make possible the realisation of the dream of many single women, to have some share in the bringing up of a child. Few middle-grade salaries singly will run to adoption, but where several like-minded women live together there is no reason why one or more children should not have a happy, normal childhood with the individual care which the best of institutions cannot possibly give.



An Association House in a Canadian City.

Another alternative is the block of women's flats on the lines of workmen's dwellings, where women can take flats of different sizes, sharing, say, the services of porters and cleaning staff, and benefiting by central heating, a central laundry and common supply of hot water. Various companies have speculated in these and have found them a safe investment. Their drawbacks are insecurity of tenure, the massing of one sex and

one section of that sex in isolation from the rest of the world, and the emergencies of illness.

Still another means of helping both homeless women and tenantless householders is the room registry run with such conspicuous success by societies in different countries. For example, many people are forced to take larger houses than they need, for professional reasons. They are glad to let rooms to guarantee tenants, taking no responsibility for service or furniture. This is true also of working-class districts. Such room registries need to be run by extremely capable women, and there should be definite effort to keep in touch both with the tenants and the houses in which they live. In Y.W.C.A. centres this can be done through the central institute with its many groups and clubs; but an inhuman, commercial registry can do as much harm as good and give worse than no help to solving the problem of how to help the wage-earning woman to make the home circumstances have deprived her of.

There is room for infinite experiment, and it is a matter for gratitude that it is possible to tackle the question internationally as well as nationally and that there are societies with a varied experience in the past, and a present equipment, to help them lay plans for the future.

APPLIED CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

IN every age Christianity shows the life that is in it by taking different forms, or rather, by altering its emphasis. Thus in one period we find Christian people absorbed in the salvation of the individual soul. In another Church organisation is the pre-occupation of leaders. In our own the social gospel has fired men and women of every class and creed. In spite of the Christian Social Union in Great Britain in the last century and an almost parallel growth in the United States one cannot say that the movement is world-wide yet, in spite of such things as Christian Trades Unions in Germany and the excellent review (*Le Christianisme Sociale*), edited by M. Elie Gounelle, in France. In many places "social work" is taken by Christians to mean the relief of distress, visits to the sick, or the opening of orphanages and hostels; and the reorganisation of industry, the promotion of education and so forth are left to Governments or to the socialist or labour societies, as distinct from organised Christianity. To students of the Gospels this is an untenable position, and it is significant that international organisations, as, for example, the Student Christian Movements, and the Young Women's Christian Association, while keeping the more recognised point of view are working out the social application of the Christian message with an eager thoroughness which cannot fail to affect the life of their generation.

One part of the winter's work of the World's Y.W.C.A.'s Industrial Secretary, Miss Mary A. Dingman, will be to hold three short training courses in three of the cities of Europe where the Association is at work. These courses will prepare leaders for their year's work, will interest the rank and file of the membership in this application of Christianity to our social life, and will be of general use to Committee members and the staffs as a whole. Miss Dingman will probably take two assistants with her, one a highly trained Bible teacher, and the second a specialist in work for younger girls.

Before she goes all the preliminary work will be done in each centre by the local staffs, hours and dates will be chosen that are convenient both for the membership and interested people from outside, information as to local conditions will be collected for group study, exhibits will be prepared and the sympathy enlisted of everyone who wishes for a new social order.

The actual programme will, of course, vary from

place to place, but, generally speaking, for the regular attendants at the training course there will be an hour's Bible study each morning with the twofold object of instruction and demonstration followed by two hours of lectures and discussions on industrial questions of the day, on practical methods, on a social programme for Christian women and so forth. Then in the afternoons and evenings there will be drawing-room meetings, meetings for different groups of girls, special meetings with the workers of different organisations in the city, meetings with business women, with schoolgirls, and demonstrations of different kinds of work. Members of Committee will naturally have their special times, and generally during the training course period Miss Dingman hopes that the application of Christian principles to every side of modern social life will be discussed by every kind of woman from every point of view, and a standard set for the following year's work.

Short training courses have their obvious defects, but they also have the virtue in international work of not imposing the views of one country upon another. They offer just sufficient time to share experiences and to tell what actually is being done, but they leave the students free to apply the common principles in a way that expresses their own national genius. A stereotyped world would be a poor thing, but to have certain great convictions in common does not hamper diversity of expression, while it does promote brotherhood. Organised Christianity has been slow to see that industrial legislation concerns it just as much as education has in the past, with the result that Christianity seems a thing separate from everyday life to many a man and woman. This is wrong, and it is the duty of Christians everywhere to remedy it.

It will not be an easy thing and the women who will come under the influence of these short training courses will not have an easy time. Christian principles in commerce and industry will cause serious inconvenience to those who are accustomed to organise them on principles very alien to individual standards of Christian conduct. In the United States the public adoption by the influential Young Women's Christian Association there of the Christian social gospel in its broadest application raised a storm of protest. A certain number of old supporters were alienated and sections of the public which had given largely to its support when it ranked merely as a "philanthropic" organisation not only withdrew support, but publicly criticised and opposed it. The papers all over the country took up the question—and the Association is still growing! Later, it is hoped to give an account of the co-operation between American industrial women and students, one of the results which may possibly come from these short training courses in other countries.

[NOTE.—The industrial principles of the Y.W.C.A. throughout the world are given in the findings of the Commission held at Champéry last year, and may be obtained from the World's Y.W.C.A. office, 34, Baker Street, London, W. 1.]

AN INDUSTRIAL WORKER IN BELGIUM.

THERE is a real connection between "industriousness" and "industry" in Belgium, which is regaining her former commercial prosperity with wonderful rapidity. But national wealth cannot be counted only by milliards of francs, and to do so may involve counting out such things as health, social standards and education. Madame Blume, one of the Belgian representatives at the World's Y.W.C.A. Conference last year, writes of the need she feels there exists for more education for working women. She has obtained scholarships for three promising girls to study at the school of social service in Brussels, but, as she points out, an adequate staff will be needed if the Belgian Y.W.C.A. is to meet the needs of its industrial members. "Foyers" in different centres with their different activities are all steps in the right direction, but there are not nearly enough of these for the membership of the Y.W.C.A.

alone, to say nothing of the girls outside regular membership, who, the world over, are accustomed to use the classes and other facilities offered by the Association. Madame Blume, in co-operation with the leaders of the French Y.W.C.A., has been planning studies for the use of social study circles, and her appointment as "conferencière" to the industrial education group of the Socialist Party will give her wide opportunities for testing these outline studies.

In legislation Belgium has accepted the eight-hour working-day principle, and is considering other progressive laws, such as one for combining a longer apprenticeship with definite opportunities for higher education; and it is good to know that Christian people are taking an active part in the movement. The Synods of the two Protestant churches have received a statement on the Washington Labour Convention, and general agreement has been expressed, the final form and its ratification coming up next year. Madame Blume writes hopefully of the future, and it will be interesting to watch the results of such conferences as that which is to be held in September and of the little study groups in the "foyers" of the industrial districts.

A SUPPLEMENT TO BAEDEKER.

EVERY year the World's Y.W.C.A. publishes a little paper booklet, costing eightpence, which covers nearly every country of the world from the point of view of the travelling woman. In some countries there are lists of hostels extending over pages, and giving one or more addresses for every town of importance. In less settled countries a headquarters address is given, to which would-be travellers can write for information, or to which travellers stranded in a strange town for any reason can go for advice and help. Many women know nowadays from first-hand experience what it feels like to arrive at an entirely unknown destination and to find that the connecting train on which they counted will not start until the next day. To go to a strange hotel in some parts of the world is not possible for a woman travelling alone, and when one adds the language and currency handicaps one realises a little of the relief of being able to give the taxi-driver a definite address in a respectable part of the city. A girl going abroad who has this little book can write ahead to have her future employment verified, or to be met on arrival, or to book a bed in some recommended house for the first few weeks of her stay. Families who have lost track of some friend or relation can often secure information. Thus an Indian girl, thousands of miles away from home, was able to find a brother whose change of address had held up letters, and in effect cut him off from his family.

The uses of the World's Y.W.C.A. Directory are innumerable, and are not confined to the inexperienced traveller or the girl in distress. Suppose yourself to be on a pleasure trip and to find, after the first excitement of sight-seeing is over, that you know literally nothing of the real life of the country. Your hotel manager or the tourist agency may be able to help you to see the arts, the industry, the home life and the educational system of the country. On the other hand they may not. But a call at any of the headquarters addresses will probably result in introductions and suggestions that will lead to your acquiring an inside knowledge of the country that few passing travellers obtain. For example, your ship is calling at Cape Town, and seeing the many types of coloured as well as white people in the streets you wonder how they live, where they go to school, what their daily work is. Are there Girl Guides in Cape Town? Do those coloured girls earn their living in factories, and, if so, what do those factories produce? Is there work for children, clinics, crèches, play centres? All your questions could be answered by ringing up the National Headquarters out at Mowbray and making an appointment with one of the workers. Or, again, you are going for the winter to Buenos Ayres, staying with friends who are not likely to be in close touch with the plain ordinary working-folk of the town. You feel that you would like to see behind the scenes a little for yourself, instead of accepting the too often

casual statements of the people you meet. The next time you are near the Calle Piedras, just go in and ask for Miss Chapin, or one of her staff. You are in Japan, and want to see silk made; in Shanghai, and would like to see where the Chinese girls at the Olympic games were trained; in India, and want to see the real, untouched village life—in most cases you can get the help you need from the addresses printed in the Directory. Remember to pack a copy in your trunk.

MORE PICTURE BRIDES.

ONE of the many problems in connection with Emigration which the Y.W.C.A. is grappling with at present is that known as the "Picture Bride situation."

To the restless thousands in the crowded old lands the United States is looked upon as something between an Eldorado and a haven, a place where there is safety, peace and plenty. As a result, girls from such places as Armenia are willing to take any steps to reach the United States, and a grave situation has arisen.

Through various mediums, the photographs of girls of marriageable ages have been circulated among Armenian men in America. These select those which attract them, and advance the necessary money—averaging in amount from \$300 to \$600 and sometimes reaching totals of \$1,000. In return the girls undertake to marry them. According to the United States Immigration Laws, girls going to their fiancés must marry them at Ellis Island, or at the docks if they travel second class. Yet, mentally and physically, many of these girls are in an abnormal state owing to the terrible experiences they have undergone with the Turks. Sometimes arrangements are made indirectly through relatives or friends, who may pay the necessary amount when the girl is released to these relatives—a proceeding which opens the door to abuse. Frequently a girl asserts that she has been deceived and tricked by false descriptions of the man and of the economic position held by him. In some cases the girls make a desperate fight for freedom, asserting that they had no idea they were being brought across on a marriage contract.

This was the case with an unfortunate child of 16, who believed that she was merely coming to relatives in America. When she discovered the truth, she vowed that nothing would induce her to conform to the wishes of her friends. What she wanted was to go to school and learn to be an American.

In many such cases the story is plain to read between the lines. The man is attracted by a picture, the friends are anxious to make money, and the girl is eager to go to a new country. Too often these Armenian girls have been brought up with no other outlook than that of marriage. Work of any kind is unknown to them. Part of the Y.W.C.A.'s effort has been toward awakening in these girls a desire for work, to make them realise that work well done, whatever it may be, widens the horizon of those who do it. The sowing of the seed is already taking effect, and some girls have been persuaded into situations as mothers' helps. Favourable reports have been received concerning the majority of those so placed.

In one case a girl left the man she married as soon as she could escape, making an appeal to the Y.W.C.A. worker for rescue. One of the most serious cases was that of Mary E—, who had what she thought was sufficient money to go to America. Owing to delay in Constantinople she found herself £10 short of the required amount. A fellow traveller offered to make up the deficit, provided Mary promised to marry his brother-in-law. She agreed to give the required undertaking, but made it a condition that she should not be asked to marry until she had known the man for a month. Before this period had elapsed the girl decided that marriage with this man was impossible, and asked him to free her from her promise and to give her time to pay off the debt she had incurred. He refused and said that the original indebtedness had been increased by the cost of her board and by what he had spent in buying furniture, etc. Finally he succeeded in over-awing her by saying that he was an American citizen and knew the laws of the country and, since she owed

him money, she was his property and he could do anything he wished with her. Friendless and terrified, she sent a desperate letter to friends in another city, but help did not come in time, and the man forced her to come and live with him at the flat he had taken for her. When the welfare official came, the girl, while in the presence of the man, appeared perfectly satisfied with her condition, but when left alone with the worker she clung to her in terror, pouring out her story and asking for help and rescue. Unfortunately, Mary could not be induced to leave openly, nor would she permit the welfare officer to face the man with the facts. However, when an official report was made, the police intervened, the man was arrested and held under bond, and the girl sent temporarily to her friends while further investigations were being undertaken.

Yet another problem was that of a young girl of 18 on the way to her fiancé, by whom expenses had been paid, who met and fell in love with another man. The marriage ceremony was performed on board by the priest, which was held to be legal. On the arrival of the boat, the girl's original fiancé came to meet her and found her already married. While discussion took place, the man the girl had married disappeared.

Many girls have come believing that the man they were about to marry was rich, and have sacrificed themselves thinking they would be able to help their people left behind in Armenia. Too often the rich man proves to be little more than a common labourer.

Girls with such stories as these are now in Y.W.C.A. homes, working to earn enough to repay the money that has been advanced to them. But the tragedy, great as it is, is not all on the side of the girls. One young man spent no less than \$1,000 out of his meagre savings, bringing across two girls, one after another. Both disappeared on the day that should have been that of the wedding.

A HOUSE OF WORLD FRIENDSHIP IN JERUSALEM.

ALL eyes look towards Jerusalem and to all nationalities she holds out the welcoming arms of the mother city. The long desert march across Sinai to reach her is a thing of the past. Her captivity to Turkey is over. Since 1917 each year has seen her more closely in touch with the varying movements of the 20th century. Currents from west and east pass through her, leaving their hostages on the way, and it would be difficult to find a nationality or a Christian church which is not represented there. Through the arched entrance of the little old-fashioned house, with its flagged courtyard and outside staircase, which is the present home of the Y.W.C.A., pass Palestinians, Armenians, Jewesses, Greeks, women from every country in Europe and from the New World overseas. Some are merely passing through the Holy City, to some it is their settled place of abode, others are there for longer or shorter periods as students, teachers, nurses, stenographers, masseuses and so forth. All find there a spirit of friendliness and a meeting ground, where neither creed, class or nationality build up barriers as in the world outside. The house is obliged to overflow into tents, borrowed originally from the Government for the garden party, which sent so generous a contribution from the women of Palestine to the hungry children of Europe. Even that annexe—not exactly ideal in the severe Judæan winter—is not sufficient and the Jerusalem Y.W.C.A. is asking Y.W.C.A. members the world over to own a brick in Jerusalem so that an adequate centre may be bought. There is something in the project that catches the imagination. Who would not, if they have some tangible possession in the Holy City? Especially a possession which symbolised a living unity, transcending the divisions of the world and of society.

The plans for the House of World Friendship for Women are endorsed by His Beatitude the Greek Patriarch, by the Bishop of Jerusalem, by Lady Allenby, Lady Samuel, and by the World's Committee of the Y.W.C.A. A suitable house has been found in the heart of the city and will be opened as soon as the funds for its purchase come in.