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CONTENTS.

SALVE, DEA ROMA, CHI DISCONOSCETI CERCHIATO HA IL SENNO DI FREDDA TENEBRA, E A LUI NEL RIO CUORE GERMOGLIA TORPIDA LA SELVA DI BARBARIE.

FRA un mese Roma accoglierà fra i suoi colli le donne accorse dalle lontane e dalle vicine contrade, donne diverse di costume e di favella, di idee e di condizioni di razza e di fede, ma accumunate tutte in un pensiero e in uno scopo: conservare a quelle che lo ottennero, ottenere alle altre donne quel *jus civitatis* che fu per l'antica republica somma gloria e ragione di vita.

Riecheggeranno dal Monte Sacro e dall'Aventino le minacce della plebe invocante la fine del privilegio politico dei patrizi; si desteranno nel foro le ombre dei *socii* venuti a chiedere la cittadinanza romana. E la dea Roma vedrà fremente le sue figlie italiche, le lontane nepoti (venute dalla Gallia e dalla Dacia, dalla Lusitania e dall'Illiria, d'oltre i segni di Eriole) invidiare alle donne di Britannia e di Germania, di Sarmezia e di Pannonia la conquistata dignità civile. In quell'eco lontana, in questo fremito nuovo è la ragione e lo scopo del Congresso suffragista di Roma.

Molte città infatti vantano gloriosa tradizione di lotte per la civiltà e la libertà: ma in nessuna come in Roma questa lotta si indentificò e si fuse con la conquista dei diritti politici, con l'esercizio del ius suffragii: in nessun paese l'uomo ebbe come in Roma la coscienza della sua qualità di *civis*. Le donne, che dopo lunghissimi secoli questa coscienza sentono nascere in sè, ben verranno ora nell'antico foro e, accostandosi con animo puro alle pietre secolari e toccando i sacri resti dell'Urbe, proveranno più viva la fierezza della conquitata dignità o rafforzeranno la speranza e il proposito di presto conquistarla.

Se questo spirito, che altri dirà modernamente suffragista ed io vorrei chiamare con più semplice parola *civile*,

non aleggiasse sul Congresso ; se tutte le convenute non se ne sentissero comprese, sarebbe vano che l'Allianza le avesse convocato a Roma, anzichè in qualunque altra delle città del Vecchio o del Nuovo Mondo. Ma l'adunata di Roma, dopo la rivendicazione di tanti milioni di donne alla libertà politica, è un rito e al tempo stesso una promessa. Chi oserebbe sul Campidoglio, innanzi alla maestà di Roma, celebrare le vittorie delle donne non latine, enumerare le cariche, le dignità, gli onori che ad esse furono concessi, se ciò non significasse il rinnovarsi del patto che unisce tutte le donne nella Allianza e l'empegno delle une di combattere per ottenere gli stessi onori e le stesse dignità, della altre di assisterle e aiutarle nella difficile lotta ?

Dieci anni fa sul confine dell'antico impero romano furono festeggiate le rappresentanti delle poche, remote terre che avevano affrancate le loro donne : ed esse non vollero allora uscire dalla Alleanza, perchè, fu detto, finche un solo paese ve sarà in cui esista una legge diversa per i due sessi, nessuna donna potrà sentire di aver raggiungerato la sua piena e completa dignità. Questo ricorderanno e ripeteranno anche nella Capitale le rappresentanti delle donne affrancate, che qui saranno non più una esigua minoranza, ma la grande e potente maggioranza : e tanto più significativo sarà la loro promessa e tanto più efficace il loro aiuto nella dura lotta per il riconoscimento dell'iguaglianza politica — questo diranno e ripeteranno le rappresentanti di tutti i paesi nel discutare degli altri problemi, che non dovrebbero esistere se vi fosse giustizia sulla terra ; e dalla concordia delle donne uscirà un monito e un esempio agli uomini.

Io vorrei che il Congresso di Roma, rinnovando il patto di fratellanza, rinnovasse anche il simbolo che fu accetto sulle rive del Danubio : i tre colori che, come lassù, qua sientoleranno per dare il benvenuto alle ospiti : e intendesse con questo esprimere l'augurio felice che accanto al verde della speranza e al bianco della fede, fraterna d'amore, anche le suffragiste potessero presto interpretare il rosso come la gioia d'aver compiuta la più grande unità : quella della legge e della famiglia umana.

M. ANCONA.

OUR PATH.

ALL roads lead to Rome ! This has been the slogan call to the Congress. But the phrase—like every historical phrase—has served a thousand purposes in the past, and will serve a thousand in the future. It is rich in implications, in memories, in inspiration. In the days when the secular Roman Empire was supreme the cry, " All roads lead to Rome ! " was a rallying cry for those who saw in the Roman Empire a bulwark of civilization against a barbarous world. When Rome became the Holy City of more than half Christendom the phrase inspired devout pilgrims—it seemed, as to many it still seems, to symbolize the triumph of the spiritual over the material world. In each case the thought of divers races, speaking different languages, having different habits and customs, having attained to different degrees of civilization, yet all looking to the City of the Seven Hills, had in it a something which touched the heart and inflamed the imagination of learned and simple alike.

What does all this mean to us feminists ? In the days when few women were enfranchised, the path the pioneers trod was a hard and narrow path—their look was upward, and step by step they climbed, looking neither to right nor left. The path we tread is hard too—if there is no hardness in it, let us beware. But it is no longer a narrow path—it has broadened out until at times we seem to be traversing a great plain or hillside, and the track is hard to discern. A thousand side paths open out, and it rests upon us to decide whether to follow one or another of them or not. Some of these side paths lead us astray ; yet there are others it is well to follow, for they prove to be short cuts to the great objective. Let us ponder over the significance of that saying—that all roads lead to Rome. The women of the woman movement are called now to divers forms of service. It is well that they should answer the calls that come, so only that they never forget their dedication to a great cause which they alone can serve. The enfranchisement of women is to be, if women are faithful, the great spiritual triumph of this century ; but if it is to be fully accomplished, there can be no turning aside, the march must be ever forward with the same steady tramp as in the days when a handful of pioneers started first upon the path. The parliamentary vote is still denied to the women of the Latin countries. This must not be. While one woman remains fettered, no woman is truly free. Women of all races must move shoulder to shoulder, till all can claim this elementary right of citizenship.

But what of the other claims of women ? Their claim, for example, to work in those occupations and vocations for which they have a call, with a fair wage and fair opportunity in the higher and more responsible and skilled ranks. This claim is challenged with fierce persistence, directly and indirectly. Yet so long as women have not made good this claim, their self-respect is daily in jeopardy. They are not truly free. The right of a married woman to determine how best to adjust the claims upon her of her humanity, her womanhood, her wifehood, her motherhood ; the right of women to demand in the name of all they hold most sacred that there shall be one high—and equal—standard of morals for both sexes ; the rights of a woman in regard to her own nationality ; the rights of mothers to protect their little children : while all these rights are still to seek, no woman can turn aside, forgetting her sisters, feeling at liberty to follow the path of her own inclination alone. We must all journey on—sometimes, as in this month, through pleasant pastures, sometimes stumblingly over stony country, but always with our faces set in the one direction. All roads are right roads only if they lead to the free citizenship of women as well as of men in no mean city, that city beautiful which has been the dream and vision of every prophetic soul in every age.

UNSER ZIEL.

By MARIE STRITT.

ALS die grosse amerikanische Vorkämpferin der Frauenemanzipation, Elizabeth Lady Stanton, einmal gefragt wurde, ob sie das Frauenstimmrecht für das *Endziel* der Frauenbewegung hielte, da antwortete sie : Kein Gedanke ! Es ist *erst der Anfang*. Das Stimmrecht soll ja gerade der Schlüssel zu allen anderen Rechten werden, die den Frauen noch vorenthalten sind !

Die Erfahrungen, die wir im Laufe der letzten Jahre in den zahlreichen Ländern gemacht haben, die ihren weiblichen Bürgern die politischen Rechte zuerkannten, bestätigen die Richtigkeit dieser Auffassung in vollem Umfang. Diese Erfahrungen *gleichen* sich — abgesehen von national und lokal bedingten Unterschieden im einzelnen — in der Hauptsache auf ein Haar, vor allem auch darin, dass so viele alte, verrostete Schlösser dem besagten Schlüssel noch einen starken, „eisernen" Widerstand entgegensetzen. Sie springen keineswegs so leicht auf, wie sich das manche Optimisten unter uns wohl vorgestellt haben. Ohne Bilder gesprochen : wir erkennen täglichmehr, dass wir im Besitz des Stimmrechts tatsächlich esrt am Ausgangspunkt einer richtigen Frauenbewegung stehen, und dass wir eine solche *heute nötiger haben als je*.

Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Unsere bisherigen grossen äusseren Errungenschaften sollen dabei durchaus nicht unterschätzt werden. Wenn ich von den mir am nächsten liegenden deutschen Verhältnissen ausgehe : in unserer Reichsverfassung und den damit im Einklang stehenden Landesverfassungen ist die volle Gleichberechtigung der Geschlechter im Prinzip ausdrücklich festgelegt und die Mutterschaft als die unschätzbare Sonderleistung der Frau für die Nation anerkannt ; das Prinzip der Gleichberechtigung — *unser* Prinzip — hat auch schon, und sogar in ziemlich rascher Folge, in manchen seither zustande gekommenen wichtigen Spezialgesetzen für das Reich und die Länder seine praktische Anwendung gefunden, für andere, wie z.B. das neue Gesetz zur Bekämpfung der Geschlechtskrankheiten (Abschaffung der Reglementierung), das Familienrecht, das Staatszugehörigkeitsgesetz, steht dies in sicherer Aussicht ; im Reichstag und in the Landes- und Stadtparlamenten haben wir — dank dem Proportionalwahlrecht — weibliche Volksvertreter, deren direkter Einfluss bei Schaffung jener Gesetze wirksam war, in so grosser Zahl, wie sie kein anderes Land mit Frauenstimmrecht aufzuweisen hat ; zahlreiche Frauen bekleiden wichtige, verantwortliche Beamtenposten in Reichs- und Landesministerien ; alle Bildungsstätten und Berufe (mit Ausnahme des geistlichen) sind den Frauen zugänglich, u.s.w., u.s.w. Das alles ist ausserordentlich erfreulich und muss dankbar anerkannt werden — aber es ist noch lange nicht die Erfüllung dessen, was wir erstreben, ja es handelt sich im Grunde um ganz andere Dinge für uns. Nicht darauf kommt es letzten Endes an, dass wir einzelne bis jetzt vergebliche Frauenforderungen nun endlich durchsetzen können, nicht darauf, dass sich, da oder dort, auf Plätzen, die man bisher der männlichen Superiorität vorbehalten glaubte, einzelne noch so zahlreiche Frauen behaupten und vorzüglich bewähren — so lebhaft wir dies auch wünschen müssen — sondern darauf, dass unsere gesamte bisher ausschliesslich *männliche* Kultur von dem mütterlichen Geist der Frau durchdrungen werde, *dass die Menschheit endlich zu einer menschlichen Kultur gelange*.

Wenn wir uns nun fragen : Haben wir in dieser Richtung schon etwas erreicht ? Vor allem : Ist zu hoffen, dass nach der äusseren Neuordnung der Dinge die Frauen ihre neuen Machtmittel nun auch in diesem Sinne brauchen ? — so muss die Antwort leider vorläufig noch *verneinend* lauten. Wir sind *in dieser Richtung* noch keinen Schritt weiter gekommen, es scheint vielmehr, als ob nach dem plötzlichen Aufschwung ein verhängnisvoller Rückschlag eingetreten wäre, der zunächst nur eine neue Bekräftigung und Unterstützung des alleinseligmachenden *männlichen Prinzips* auf unserer

„Männererde" bedeutet. Die grosse Masse der Frauen, all die Lauen, Gleichgiltigen, Oberflächlichen, die sich schon vorher wenig um die Frauenbewegung kümmerten, begnügen sich mit den äusseren Erfolgen und haben überhaupt kein Interesse an weiteren Konsequenzen. Diejenigen unserer neuen Bürgerinnen aber, die, im vollen Bewusstsein ihrer Verantwortlichkeit, mit allem Eifer am öffentlichen Leben teilnahmen, sind nur zu leicht geneigt, alles Heil nunmehr von der *Partei* zu erwarten, der sie sich angeschlossen haben, und das Interesse dieser Partei *über* das allgemeine Fraueninteresse zu stellen. Man gerät in politischen Männerkreisen — und als solche sind unsere Parteiorganisationen noch mehr oder weniger anzusehen — sehr leicht in den Verdacht, „Frauenrechtelei" oder „Eigenbrödelei" zu treiben — ein Verdacht, dem sich auszusetzen nur wenige unserer politisch interessierten Frauen den Mut haben. In ihrer grossen Mehrheit haben sie sich daran gewöhnt, auch die eigentlichen Frauenfragen lediglich als Parteifragen, durch die Parteibrille, d.h. also — nach wie vor *mit den Augen des Mannes* zu sehen und, wie es jüngst eine geistliche Gesinnungsgenossin scharf, aber treffend bezeichnete, „die alten männlichen Traditionen wie Löschpapier aufsaugen."

Es erübrigt sich, den Leserinnen dieses Blattes auseinanderzusetzen, dass diese nicht blos bei uns, sondern ziemlich überall wahrnehmbare Übergangserscheinung eine neue Gefahr für die Frauensache, für deren eigentliche Kulturziele bedeutet, und dass dieser Gefahr nur eine starke zielbewusste, über allen politischen Tagesparteien wirkende Frauenbewegung begegnen kann, u.z. eine *internationale Bewegung*, wie sie in unserem Weltbund für Frauenstimmrecht, im internationalen Frauenbund und in anderen grossen Organisationen vertreten ist. Dass der bevorstehende Kongress in Rom hierzu in erster Linie beitragen möge, ist wohl unser aller inniger Wunsch. Wir alle wissen es von jeher, dass das Frauenstimmrecht niemals Zweck, sondern immer nur Mittel zum Zweck sein kann. Die Aufgabe derer, denen das Mittel bereits in die Hand gegeben ist, muss nun sein, es *in der richtigen Weise*, immer im Hinblick auf unser grosses Ziel, *anzuwenden*. Der Erfahrungsaustausch von Frauen der ganzen Welt wird dafür sicherlich vielfache neue fruchtbare Anregungen bringen.

Dresden A., 12. *April*.

"CLEAR IDEAS IN THE MINDS OF ENERGETIC MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD-WILL."

[This is the motto adopted by the American National League of Women Voters in America. It is a good motto for everybody. We have pleasure in printing Oreola Williams Haskell's account of how the motto is being interpreted just now in U.S.A.]

The Interests of American Women.

WITH the ending of a severe winter, a countless round of activities and the approach of spring, the women's organizations in America are taking steps to wind up their club affairs for the season. Lecture courses are being concluded, committees are drawing up their final reports, legislative campaigns are drawing to a close, and many women, wearied after a strenuous devotion to community work, are looking forward to a much-needed rest.

Conventions.—Some large organizations are, however, planning to sum up their year's work at annual conventions. The National League of Women Voters will hold its fourth annual convention in April at Des Moines, where a fine programme will be presented. In its foreword the League states that " the most powerful factors in the world to-day are clear ideas in the minds of energetic men and women of good will," thus indicating that much emphasis will be placed on a discussion of important problems that are of interest to the American public. The Fiftieth National Conference of Social Work will be held in Washington in May. At this convention social work will be considered in a new way, from the point of view of its relation to seven distinctive ranges of social concern, home, school, church, health, industry, public opinion, law and government. The probation officer, the labour manager, the mental hygienist, the visiting nurse, the relief worker, the organizer of recreation and other specialists, beside the jurist, the journalist, the teacher and the minister, will be asked to confer as forces for social betterment. Formerly social work in America was purely remedial, but it now covers a wide range of preventive activities, from protective legislation to community organization for health and recreation. Beside these two conventions, much interest centres in the one to be held under the auspices of the National Education Association, which has announced that it will call an international conference on the promotion of peace, that this will be held in California during the coming summer, and that representatives from some fifty nations of Europe, Asia and the Americas will be present. Many women from all parts of the country will undoubtedly attend, as they regard the peace movement as of primary importance. As an example of their practical thought along this line may be cited the case of Mrs. Wait Harris. For this American woman has attested her interest in the subject of peace by giving to the University of Chicago an endowment of $150,000, to be used for public lectures by eminent men from different countries in order to promote a better understanding between the educated classes in those countries.

Legislation.—National groups of women who worked for the passage of important Federal legislation are congratulating themselves, now that Congress has adjourned, on the success of many of their undertakings. The National League of Women Voters announces that the Sixty-seventh Congress passed six measures supported by the League. Among these are the Sheppard-Towner Act for maternity and infancy care, the Cable Citizenship Act, the Filled Milk Bill, and the Reclassification Bill, which will have an effect on the salaries of women employed by the Federal Government. The State Leagues of Women Voters that have been working to have State Legislatures pass enabling Acts so that the various States may avail themselves of the provisions and appropriations of the Sheppard-Towner Act also report commendable progress, Nevada, Indiana, Texas, North Carolina, South Dakota and Idaho having recently passed such enabling Acts, bringing the roster of co-operating States up to twenty-three. Thus the legislative season has been a satisfactory one to public-spirited women, who believe that one duty of the woman voter is to initiate and support legislation that is badly needed.

Miss Hay's Resignation.—An event of great interest to club-women throughout America was the recent resignation of Miss Mary Garrett Hay as chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters. Miss Hay has served the New York City Woman Suffrage Party and the City League continuously for fourteen years, and she felt that the time had come to pass on the responsibilities of office to other shoulders, and that it was fitting she should devote more time to public speaking and respond to the many calls that come to her from the various States. At a big convention in New York City Miss Hay bade her followers farewell, and received an ovation that is unusual. The Governor of the State and other prominent people sent telegrams commending her public work, and she was presented with a diamond and sapphire studded wrist watch as a token of esteem. As a great and indefatigable suffrage leader, Miss Hay is respected and admired and she is one of the women in New York City whose opinion is eagerly sought by Press and public on the important questions of the day. She has not only done wonderful work to advance woman suffrage and other causes, but by making her own life successful she had helped other women to rise to important positions and to aspire to be leaders in their various communities. It is this type of woman, strong, capable, independent, courageous and sensible, of which the American feminist is proud, since such a woman is but the forerunner of a race of women who will display many of her qualities.

Interesting Investigation.—An interesting investigation has recently been made by the Bureau of Social Hygiene,

(*Continued on page* 120.)

A WOMAN'S THOUGHT ABOUT THOUGHTFULNESS.

'Tis such a tender thoughtfulness! So exquisite a care!
Not to pile on our fair shoulders what we do not wish to bear!
But oh, most generous brother! let us look a little more—
Have we women always wanted what you gave to us before?—*Charlotte Perkins Gilman.*

PERSONALITIES.

A MOVEMENT depending wholly upon one or two strong personalities is not a strong movement. Yet, by the paradox inherent in things, strong personalities make a strong movement. A cause that attracts to its service the best people in a generation is a great cause. The woman's movement for enfranchisement has been wholly fortunate in this regard: it is rich in divers types, amazingly different from each other and yet amazingly good.

The Rome Congress will be a manifestation of this fact. There will be gathered together women from a large number of the nations of the world, differing in tastes, in character, in class, in gifts, but nearly all women who have made their mark.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, LL.D., J.P.

It gives us great pleasure to publish portraits of just a few of these women in this issue, and we hope to be able to publish others in the post-Congress number. Many photographs which we should have liked to publish have reached us too late. Some have come from countries so distant that the postal service between them and us is very tardy. Yet the portraits and the modest little biographies accompanying them have given us much food for pleasant thought. Glancing through a few of these human documents brings realization of the wide field in which our women now exercise their powers. In the days when the first volume of the "History of the Woman Suffrage Movement" was published this was not so. Then there were but few opportunities for a woman, however brilliant her attainments. Now, perhaps, the plenitude of opportunity for some makes it apparent how truly selfless are those who walk steadfastly in the straight and narrow path from which they are determined not to stray far till all their sex in every land is fully enfranchised. In Italy, to begin with our courteous hosts, there are, besides Madame Troise, Madame Schiavoni Bosi and Dr. Ancona, a brilliant group of workers, among whom Maria A. Loschi, the world-famous journalist, is an outstanding figure. In France, Madame C. Brunschvicg, General Secretary of l'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, finds time also to preside over the Union Femme pour la Société des Nations. Sweden gives us not only our Madame Wicksell, but the able solicitor, Miss Elizabeth Nilsson, and the two editors of journals for children, Miss Stina Quint and Mrs. Lilly Hellström. Australia is performing a wonderful feat, for she hopes to cross the seas with a full delegation, including that able public woman, Councillor Elizabeth Clapham. Finland sends us not only Annie Furuhjelm, elected in 1913, 1916, 1917, 1919 and 1922 to represent the Swedish National Party in Parliament, but also Paula af Heurlin, M.P., Progressive Party, editor of *Kotiliede*, and the brilliant young Arni Hallsten. Denmark sends Elna Munch, M.P., whose efforts (when reporter of the Committee on the Bill of Admittance to Offices) to open the Church Ministry to women wins her special gratitude from those who have this cause at heart. Greece sends Mrs. Avra Theodoropoulos, President of the League of Greek Women for Women's Rights, and Miss Mary Desypris, its Secretary-General. Mrs. Theodoropoulos illustrates our argument, for she is not only one of "our" presidents, but also Professor of Music in the Hellenic Odeon and an ardent worker on behalf of organized labour, as well as fulfilling the duties of a statesman's wife. India again sends a splendid delegation, Malati Patwardhan and Dorothy Jinarajadasa, while Ireland, in all the glory of full independent representation, will have Miss Dodd, Miss Montgomery, Lady Dockrell, and probably other well-known Irish women, in Rome. Last, but among the best, the great Dr. Pauline Luisi, whose claims to distinction in the world of science and of social and political reform are too well known—indeed, also too numerous—for mention here.

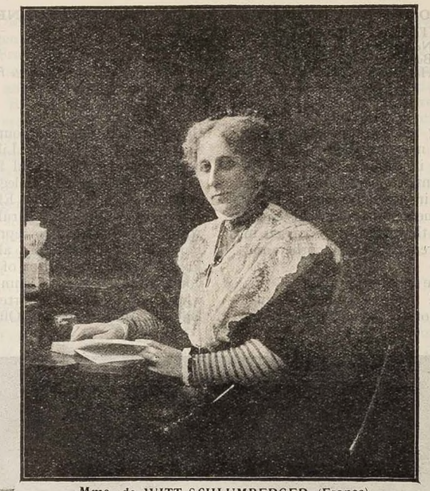
Space forbids—a few names taken almost at random from hundreds who are going to Rome. The noble Roman women, noble in the truest and highest sense, will present them with pride to their compatriots, crying: "These are the jewels of the world-wide Woman's Movement."

A. H. W.

Czecho-Slovakia: A Correction.

THE President of Vybor pro Volebni pravo Žen, writes as follows: "May we call your attention to an error in the account of Czecho-Slovakia you published in the Report of the Equal Pay and Right to Work Committee?—A woman was elected Member of the Diet of the Kingdom of Bohemia in 1912, under Austrian rule—it pertains to the past—now we have a Republic (since 1918)." We regret the error, and gladly insert Mdlle. Plaminkova's correction.

C. RAMONDT HIRSCHMAN
(Holland).
President and Hon. Recording Secretary, Dutch Section, Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom.



Mme. de WITT-SCHLUMBERGER (France).
President, Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes.

M. JULIA ZILEVYCAITE
(Lithuania).
Vice-President, Association des Femmes Lithuannes Catholiques.

Mrs. KUBUSHIRO (Japan).
Leader of the Japanese Woman Suffrage Movement.

MARIE VAN DYK (Holland).
Founder of the first Women's Club in Holland.

Dr. GERTRUD BAÜMER (Germany).
Government Delegate. Holds office in the Ministry of the Interior.

ANNIE FURUHJELM, M.P. (Finland).
President, Finnish Federation of Auxiliaries.
First Woman M.P. (elected 1913).

Dott. ROMELIA TROISE (Italy).
Secretary of the Federazione Nazionale pro Suffragio Femminile.

Dr. MARGHERITA ANCONA (Italy).

ALICE SCHIAVONI BOSIO (Italy).
President of Congress Committee.

GISELA URBAN (Austria).
Joint Founder of the Association for Women's Political Rights.

Mme. MALATERRE-SELLIER (France).
Vice-President, Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes.
Vice-President, Union Feminine Française pour la Société des Nations.

ROSA WELT STRAUS, M.D. (Palestine).
President, Jewish Women's Equal Rights Association.

(*Continued from page* 116.)

which interrogated 1,000 women, chiefly college graduates, on intimate questions of love and marital happiness; 500 unmarried women were also reached with a different kind of questionnaire. Many interesting answers were received and important points brought out. This is supposed to be the first effort made to ascertain facts about sex life from normal women of a high order, most investigations dealing with abnormal types. There is need for adequate data along these lines for use by the psychologists, psychiatrists, medical students, parents and educators, and it is the intention of the Social Hygiene Bureau to carry on its investigations more extensively when it is seen how the present experiment works out. The tendency to deal with all questions scientifically and by means of the inductive method is a slow but sure way of arriving at conclusions that are true to the facts, and is a hopeful sign of the times. This method will do much to destroy all the time-honoured but false statements that have been made about woman's nature, ability and destiny, and will help to bring woman out of the category of a mere sex creature into that of a human being with mental as well as emotional desires and needs. Therefore intelligent women are encouraging the scientific investigator by offering him data from their own experiences and their own investigations, thus helping him to secure invaluable material upon which to work and from which to draw important and accurate conclusions.

New York City, *April* 6, 1923.

Frau VON VELSEN (Germany).
President, Allegemeiner Deutscher Frauenverein.

ANNA BUGGE-WICKSELL (Sweden).
President, Swedish Committee for International Suffrage work.

Mrs. MALATI PATWARDHAN (India).

Mrs. RISCHBEITH, J.P. (Australia).
President, Australian Federation of Women's Societies.

MAUD WOOD PARK (U.S.A.).
President, National League of Women Voters.

COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Ninth Convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Rome, May, 1923.

A.—Members of Committee.

Chairman: CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN, 17, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Members of Committee.

MRS. ANNA WICKSELL, Stocksund, Sweden.

MME. PICHON LANDRY, 68, rue d'Assas, Paris, France.

MME. GIRARDET-VIELLE, 18, Avenue du Leman, Lausanne, Switzerland.

MRS. C. W. MACCULLOCH, 112, W. Adams Street, Chicago, U.S.A.

MRS. WOOD PARK (proxy), 918, Munsey Buildings, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

SIR WILLOUGHBY DICKINSON, 4, Egerton Gardens, London, England.

FRAU GISELA URBAN, Heitzing, Fichnerstrasse, Vienna 13, Austria.

MRS. RAYMONDT HIRSCHMANN, Jacob Hopstraat 12, The Hague, Netherlands.

DR. TARUGI, Via Vigna 3, Milan, Italy.

DR. WELT STRAUS, c/o Anglo-Palestine Bank, Jerusalem, Palestine.

DR. PAULINA LUISI, Paraguay 1286, Montevideo, Uruguay.

DR. GERTRUD WOLF, Seestrasse 4, Munich, Germany.

MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY (representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), 44, East 23rd Street, New York City, U.S.A.

B.—Programme of the Nationality of Married Women Committee and Conference, Hotel Quirinal, Rome, Saturday, May 12, 1923.

9–10 a.m. Meeting of Committee Members.
Business: Arrangements for the Conference.
Consideration of resolutions to be brought before the Conference.

10 a.m.–12 noon and 2–4 p.m. Conference to which all Delegates and Visitors to the Convention are invited.

Programme:
Chairman's Introductory remarks.
PROXY of MRS. MACCULLOCH: Account of the new law in the United States of America giving to married women the independent right to nationality and to naturalization.
MRS. WICKSELL, Sweden: Special points to be taken into consideration in countries in which the personal law of husband and wife is dependent on nationality.
MME. PICHON LANDRY, France: Cases in which French law gives to a wife her own nationality; reforms proposed by women's societies.
DR. PAULINA LUISI: Uruguayan law.
DR. GERTRUD WOLF, Germany: Reform of the law asked for by the women's societies in a resolution before the Reichstag.
MME. GIRARDET-VIELLE, Switzerland: Proposals of the Swiss Auxiliary for the international regulation of this question.
Proposals recommended by women's organizations throughout the British Empire now being considered in a Committee of the British Parliament.

Programme: Afternoon Session.
Consideration of the Draft International Convention (*see* C. V. *below*), especially of the questions:—
What form of law should be recommended in countries where the personal law of husband and wife depends (*a*) on domicile? (*b*) on nationality?
Should the Draft International Convention be laid before all countries for adoption?
Can the League of Nations help in this?
Resolutions to be submitted to the Alliance Convention.

5–7 p.m. Meeting of the Committee.
Business: (1) Consideration in the light of the discussions at the Conference of the Report and Resolutions to be submitted to the Convention of the Alliance.
(2) Draft International Convention.
(3) Action to be recommended to individual Auxiliaries.
(4) Action to be recommended internationally through the League of Nations or otherwise.
(5) Next Meeting of the Committee.
(6) Any other business.

C.—Draft Report of the Committee on the Nationality of Married Women, Prepared by the Chairman for the Consideration of the Committee.

I.—FORMATION OF COMMITTEE.

This Committee was established at the meeting of the Board of Officers of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, held in London in November, 1920.

The proposal to form the Committee had been made by Miss Annie Furuhjelm, M.P., President of the Finnish Auxiliary, with a view to drafting a proposal on the nationality of married women to place before the next Congress of the Alliance.

Its work is to give effect to the nationality section of the Alliance Programme of Women's Rights, namely, "That a married woman should be given the same right to retain or to change her nationality as a man."

As first constituted, it included the above-mentioned members of the Committee from Sweden, Switzerland, France, Italy, the United States and Great Britain. The members from the other countries were added after the meeting of the Board in November, 1923, each country not already represented being asked to appoint one member.

As it has not been possible for the Committee to meet, its work has been carried on by correspondence, but the Chairman, when possible, has conferred with Mrs. Wicksell, Mme. Girardet-Vielle, Mme. Pichon Landry and Sir Willoughby Dickinson.

II.—SOME ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

(*See* C. VI. *below.*)

In order to collect from as many countries as possible particulars of the present law, the Auxiliaries were asked to supply information as to (1) whether the married woman always takes the nationality of her husband or whether there were exceptions to this rule; (2) whether a married woman is given any special facilities to re-enter her own nationality after the death or divorce of her foreign husband; (3) whether a woman has the right to naturalize independently of her husband; (4) whether any new legislation has been adopted since 1914; (5) what proposals were being put forward in the legislature; and (6) what changes in the law were advocated by the Auxiliary. To supplement the information thus supplied a further circular was sent to the Consuls-General in London asking for information on the lines of questions (1), (2) and (3) above, and also asking whether a foreign man who marries a woman national was given any special facilities to naturalize.

The replies have been compiled in the appended "Summary of the Laws in Different Countries." In this is included valuable information found in the British Government publications on nationality. These generally quote verbatim the laws of other countries. This compilation does not pretend to be complete, and in some instances may not be up to date. As it was sometimes found that different authorities gave what appeared to be different answers, it has been thought better to quote the authority in each case.

One very important recent gain is the adoption by the United States (*q.v. under* C. VI. *below*) of the Cable Act on September 22, 1922, which sets up the general rule that a woman's nationality is not affected by marriage.

Soviet Russia has passed a similar law and Belgium in 1922 made it possible for Belgian women to remain Belgians on their marriage with foreigners.

Apart from this, the general rule in most countries is that a married woman takes the nationality of her husband. This rule, however, has many exceptions. Many countries, among them Belgium, Bulgaria, China, France, Italy and Siam, provide that a woman who marries a foreigner shall not lose her nationality unless by the laws of his country she acquires his. Germany and Great Britain provide that if during marriage the husband change his German or British nationality respectively, the wife may retain hers. A number of countries, including France, Belgium, Honduras, Japan, Brazil, give special facilities to naturalize to foreigners who marry women citizens. The majority of countries make it easy for a wife after the dissolution of her marriage by death or divorce to regain her original nationality. Columbia treats as Columbians children who have either a Columbian father or mother. Honduras seems to give to women many independent rights; there a woman can naturalize independently of her husband. In Uruguay or Chile a woman who marries a foreigner retains her own nationality, as does also a foreign woman who marries a Uruguayan or a Chilean.

It is important to remember that the law of treating a woman as of the same nationality as her husband is of recent date in Great Britain and Denmark, and that it had not been long in force in the United States. In these countries, therefore, the campaign takes the form of asking for the restoration of a lost right.

III.—PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Since it was clear that this question can only be adequately dealt with by international agreement, the first circular sent to the original members of Committee asked them to make proposals for an International Convention. And in reply the following suggestions were made:—

Mme. Wicksell, writing on January 5, 1923, proposed: "That the first step to take would be to try to get an international agreement simply that marriage as such shall not be, in future, an instrument of automatically changing a woman's nationality. That clear, it may be left to the different countries themselves

to decide what conditions they will impose upon married women wanting to take the nationality of their husbands—that, of course, may differ from a simple asking it, to the same conditions that must be fulfilled by a man or an unmarried woman wanting to change their nationality."

Writing on March 12 and July 12, 1921, of countries where the marriage law follows the nationality, she says: "My present feeling is that their marriage law should be that of their first domicile, whether that be the man's or the woman's."

If they are to take their domicile in a third country, it might be optional. The children, she suggests, might follow either the father or the mother with a right of option when they come of age. Personally she thinks the children ought to follow the mother.

Mme. Girardet put forward the following proposal of the Swiss Auxiliary as a basis for international agreement:—

(1) A woman who marries a man of foreign nationality retains her own nationality besides that of her husband.

(2) The rights of a woman's own nationality remain in abeyance as long as she is not residing in her own country.

(3) The events affecting the civil rights of the marriage are regulated by the national law of the husband so far as the national law enters into the question. The wife retains the right to demand a divorce or separation in her own country when her husband's national law will not allow divorce.

(4) If either the husband or wife wishes to change his or her nationality, he or she must inform the other of their intention before doing so. It is the right of the wife either to take up the new nationality or to retain her own.

(5) The children of their marriage take the nationality of the father. They possess, however, the right to adopt their mother's nationality on attaining the age of 18.

(6) In case of war, children living with their mother, in her own country, benefit up to the end of their eighteenth year by the advantages which are accorded to her by her national right.

IV.—SPECIAL POINTS AFFECTING AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

(1) *Marriage Law dependent on Nationality or Domicile.*—It is comparatively simple in countries where the marriage law is dependent on domicile, as it is in the United States, to provide that a husband and wife shall be of different nationalities. But where, as in Sweden, France, Switzerland, etc., the marriage law depends on nationality, some provision for determining the marriage law must be made in cases where the husband and wife are of different nationalities. Section V. 2 (*g*) of the Draft Convention seeks to meet this point.

(2) *Provision for time when some countries only adopt the Convention.*—As it is unlikely that all countries will at the same time adopt legislation giving to a married woman nationality rights, it is important to make proposals which adapt themselves not only to an international juridical system where all countries have adopted this convention, but also to a situation where some countries have and some have not adopted it.

It is to meet this situation that Section V. 2 (*f*) protecting the Stateless woman has been introduced.

(3) *Double Nationality.*—It is important to remember that any one State can only decide whether a person does or does not belong to its own nationality. It cannot decide whether that person shall belong to another nationality. It will, therefore, happen that when the legislation recommended in the draft convention is adopted in one country, double nationality will result in many cases. When, however, all countries adopt this legislation there will not be cases of double nationality.

(4) *Children.*—Though the nationality of children is not included in the scope of the Committee, it is of course, an important question, and one which affects the rights of women as mothers. Section V. 2 (*h*) has been put in as a basis of discussion. If it is not possible to have general agreement on this section, it may have to be dropped. It should be remembered in this connection that the nationality of children need not necessarily be that of the father. In many countries it is the place of birth which determines nationality, and sometimes the nationality of the mother.

V.—Draft International Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

The following Draft International Convention has been prepared by the Chairman of the Committee on the Nationality of Married Women of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance for submission to that Committee at its meeting at the Rome Congress on May 12, 1923. The Draft is submitted as a basis for discussion and amendment. The proposal is that after such amendment the full Convention of the Alliance should be asked—

(*a*) To submit the Draft Convention to the League of Nations with a view to its adoption for recommendation to all the countries of the world, and

(*b*) to recommend to each individual country the adoption of legislation on the lines of the Draft Convention.

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

PREAMBLE.

The High Contracting Parties [here name the States signatory to the Convention] recognizing the undesirability of treating as of little importance the privileges and responsibilities of nationality by imposing upon married women a nationality against their will; and further recognizing the desirability as far as possible of preventing Conflicts of Law and hardships to Stateless persons, hereby resolve to adopt each in their own State, legislation based on the following General Principles and Scheme of Legislation on the Nationality of Married Women:—

1.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

(*a*) *Effect of Marriage.*—The nationality of a woman shall not be changed by reason only of—

(i.) Marriage, or

(ii.) A change during marriage in the nationality of her husband.

(*b*) *Right to retain or change.*—The right of a married woman to retain her nationality or to change it by naturalization, denationalization or de-naturalization shall not be denied or abridged because she is a married woman.

(*c*) *Absence of consent.*—The nationality of a woman shall not be changed without her consent except under conditions which would cause a change in the nationality of a man without his consent.

(*d*) *Restrictions (if any) of rights due to marriage.*—Restrictions of the right to retain or to change nationality because of marriage shall be the same for a woman as for a man.

2.—SCHEME FOR LEGISLATION TO BE ADOPTED IN EACH INDIVIDUAL STATE (SAY X).

[NOTE.—As the legislation recommended for adoption is in the form in which it may be adopted by any one State, the name "X" has been taken for this State, and "X nationality" means the nationality of the individual State legislating.]

(*a*) *Right to retain X nationality.*—An X woman national shall not lose her X nationality by reason only—

(i.) That she marries a foreigner, or

(ii.) That during marriage her husband ceases to be an X national by naturalizing in another country or otherwise.

(*b*) *Loss of X nationality.*—An X married woman shall lose X nationality—

(i.) If she satisfies the conditions which cause a married man to lose X nationality; or

(ii.) If she on marriage, or during marriage, makes a declaration of alienage and is deemed by the laws of the State of which her husband is a national to have acquired his nationality.

[NOTE.—(ii.) above would ultimately become unnecessary when all countries have adopted the Convention. It is inserted as possibly of use during the time of transition, but it might be omitted altogether.]

(*c*) *Right to acquire X nationality.*—

(i.) A foreign woman shall not on marriage with an X nationa become an X national, but she may become an X national at that time if she satisfies—

(1) The ordinary conditions of naturalization, or

(2) The conditions of naturalization with the exemptions applicable to a foreign man who naturalizes as an X national at the time of his marriage with an X woman national.

(ii.) The wife of a foreign man who acquires X nationality shall not thereby become an X national, but she may become an X national if she satisfies—

(1) The ordinary conditions for the acquisition of X nationality, or

(2) Such modified conditions for the acquisition of X nationality as are required of a man who acquires X nationality at the same time as his wife, where the wife satisfies the ordinary conditions.

(iii.) A foreign woman, notwithstanding marriage, shall have the right to be naturalized as an X national if she satisfies the conditions required of a married man so naturalizing.

(*d*) *Right to re-acquire X nationality.*—A woman who has lost X nationality shall have the right to re-acquire it on satisfying the conditions required of a man who re-acquires X nationality,

Provided that where a widower or divorced man who had acquired his wife's foreign nationality is exempted from any of the conditions necessary for re-acquiring X nationality, such exemptions shall extend to a widow or divorced woman in a similar case.

(*e*) *Retrospective provisions.*—

(i.) *Loss of X nationality by or through marriage.*—Where before the adoption of legislation based on this Convention a woman has lost X nationality by reason only (1) that she married a foreigner or (2) that during marriage her husband ceased to be an X national, she shall, after the adoption of such legislation, be deemed to have re-acquired X nationality, unless she makes a formal declaration of alienage.

(ii.) *Acquisition of X nationality by or through marriage.*—Where before the adoption of legislation based on this Convention a foreign woman acquired X nationality by marriage with an X national, or by reason of the naturalization of her husband as an X national, she shall continue to be an X national unless she makes a formal declaration of alienage.

(*f*) *Protection for the Stateless woman.*—When a foreign woman national is deemed to lose such foreign nationality by the laws of the State of which she is a national by reason of her marriage to an X national, or because her foreign husband naturalizes as an X national, she shall have the same right to a passport as if she were an X national.

(*g*) *Additional Article applicable only to States where the rights and duties of spouses in personal relations and as regards their property depends on nationality.*—In marriages which take place after the adoption of legislation based on this Convention, the rights and duties of spouses in their personal relations and as regards their property shall be dependent on the law at the time of their marriage of the nationality of either the husband or of the wife, or of their first domicile as they shall both agree at that time, and this law shall not be changed without the formal consent of both.

But there shall be no change in the law of marriages which took place before except with the formal consent of both parties.

(*h*) *Children.*—A child shall be considered to belong both to the nationality of its father and of its mother, provided that at the age of 21 (or 18) it shall have the right to choose to retain the nationality of either, and such choice shall involve the loss of the nationality of the other.

3.—RATIFICATIONS.

A State ratifying this Convention shall deposit its ratification with the League of Nations, which shall forthwith notify all the *de facto* sovereign States within or without the League, and the Convention will come into force sixty days after such deposit.

The Convention will remain in force for five years, and unless renounced will be tacitly renewed every five years.

Six months' notice of renunciation must be given before the end of any such term of five years to the League of Nations, which shall forthwith notify all States of the renunciation.

VI.—Summary of the Laws in Different Countries.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Consul-General in London states (March 26, 1923) the following:—

A foreign woman takes the nationality of her Austrian husband without exception, and an Austrian woman loses her nationality on marriage to a foreigner without exception. During the lifetime of her husband an Austrian woman might possibly, if divorced, be readmitted into Austrian nationality, but she cannot be naturalized independently of her husband. An Austrian woman married to a foreigner on the death of her husband has to satisfy the ordinary condition of naturalization before being readmitted to Austrian nationality. A foreign man who marries an Austrian woman is not given any facilities to naturalize, but it may influence favourable consideration of the application for naturalization.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Consul-General in London gives the following information (April, 1923):—

The foreign woman who marries a Belgian subject, or whose husband becomes a Belgian subject from option, becomes a Belgian (Art. 4 of the Law respecting Acquisition and Loss of Nationality of May 15, 1922). See British Government Paper, 1922 [Cmd. 1771] and 1923 [Cmd. 1792].

The woman who marries a foreigner of definite nationality, or whose husband voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality, ceases to be a Belgian subject if she acquires the nationality of her husband by virtue of the law of his country (Art. 18), unless being a natural-born Belgian, if she makes a declaration in accordance with Art. 22 within six months of the date of the marriage, or of the date of the husband ceasing to be a Belgian (Art. 18). And a natural-born Belgian woman who has ceased to be Belgian by marriage can resume Belgian nationality after the dissolution of the marriage by a declaration of option made after habitual residence of one year in Belgium (Art. 19). Such declarations of option require judicial sanction. A married woman can naturalize independently of her husband, there is no provision excluding her, and Marie-Thérèse Nisot, Docteur-en-Droit, so interprets the new Act.

The period of residence necessary for full naturalization is reduced from ten to five years in the case of a foreigner married to a woman of Belgian extraction or of the widower or divorced husband of a woman of Belgian extraction by whom he has had issue, and in the case of a woman of foreign extraction who has married a Belgian subject (Art. 12).

The period of residence necessary for ordinary naturalization is reduced for the man naturalizing, from five years to two, in cases similar to those in preceding paragraph (Art. 13).

The woman who applies for naturalization conjointly with her husband is exempt from satisfying conditions as to age and residence (Art. 14).

See also La Nationalité de la Femme mariée d'après la loi belge du 15 mai 1922. Article by Marie-Thérèse Nisot, Docteur en Droit, in "La Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée" 1922, No. 4.

BRAZIL.

The Constitution of the United States of Brazil, dated February 26, 1891, quoted in the British Government Publication, 1892 [C. 6589], states in Title IV., Sec. 1, Art. 69 (5), that "Foreigners who possess real property in Brazil and who have married Brazilian women, or have Brazilian children, so long as they reside in Brazil, unless they announce their intention of not changing their nationality" are included amongst those who are Brazilian citizens.

BULGARIA.

The Bulgarian Legation in London states the following:—

A foreign woman who marries a Bulgarian acquires Bulgarian nationality (Art. 15, Law of Nationality). There is no exception to this rule. A Bulgarian woman who marries a foreigner loses Bulgarian nationality, except when the laws of the husband's country do not allow the wife to acquire his nationality (Art. 16).

There are no cases in which a Bulgarian woman married to a foreigner can regain Bulgarian nationality during the lifetime of her husband.

There is no express disposition in the Law relating to the case where the husband remains a foreigner, but it does not appear that a woman cannot naturalize independently of her husband. When a foreigner is naturalized, his wife does not acquire, *eo ipso*, Bulgarian nationality, but she can be naturalized too at the same time or afterwards (Art. 11).

A Bulgarian woman who has married a foreigner is readmitted to Bulgarian nationality after his death or the dissolution of the marriage by divorce by Royal Decree, on condition that she is living in Bulgaria. If she has lived in a foreign country, she must come and settle down in Bulgaria (Art. 16).

A foreign man who marries a Bulgarian woman may naturalize after one year's residence instead of the three years ordinarily required.

CANADA.

Here legislation has been adopted which incorporates the provisions of the Act in force in Great Britain. Mrs. Hodges, of Montreal, gives the Canadian Statute references as follows: Naturalization Act, S. 10, as amended 1914, 5 Geo. V., Cap. 7, and 1920, 10-11 Geo. V., Cap. 59.

Here an Act was passed in 1919 which gave to women the right to their own nationality, but it was later repealed as being inconsistent with an agreement come to with the British Government. British-born women with alien husbands have in certain cases the right to exercise the political franchise.

CHILE.

The Chilian Consul in London states (April 7, 1923) the following: A foreign woman who marries a Chilean national does not acquire her husband's nationality. A woman of Chilean nationality who marries a foreigner does not lose her Chilean nationality. A foreign man who marries a Chilean woman is not given any facilities to naturalize apart from those facilities given to all foreigners.

CHINA.

The Laws of December 30, 1914, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1922 [Cmd. 1771] state the following: A foreign woman who marries a Chinaman becomes Chinese (S. 2). A Chinese woman loses her nationality if she marries a foreigner or if her husband naturalizes in another country, unless by the laws of his country she does not acquire his nationality (S. 12). A woman whose husband is not Chinese is not allowed to be naturalized independently of her husband (S. 5). The wife of a man who naturalizes as a Chinaman becomes Chinese (S. 10) unless this is contrary to the law of her country, but in this case she has the right to become naturalized without satisfying the ordinary conditions (S. 10). A Chinese woman who has lost her nationality by marriage may, on the dissolution or cessation of such marriage, if domiciled in China, revert to Chinese nationality with the consent of the Minister of the Interior (S. 17) if she is without nationality or if by acquiring Chinese nationality she will lose her former nationality (S. 4 *e*).

COLOMBIA.

The Constitution of 1886, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1896 [C. 7970], includes the following:—

By Art. 8 the following persons are declared to be Colombian:—

(1) By Birth.—"Those who are natives of Colombia under either of the following conditions: That the father or mother was a native Colombian; or that, being the children of foreigners, they are domiciled in the Republic. The legitimate children of a Colombian father or mother who were born in a foreign country and shall afterwards have fixed their domicile in the Republic are considered Colombians by birth for the purposes indicated in the laws that determine this condition."

(2) By Origin or Vicinity.—"Those who are born in foreign countries of a Colombian father or mother and are domiciled in the Republic."

Art. 15.—Male Colombians only may be citizens.

In the Law 145 of November 26, 1888 (*op. cit*), Art. 17 reads: "In the person of the husband, the wife and the children below 21 become naturalized."

CONGO.

The Decree of December 27, 1892, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1895 [C. 7830], Section 2 provides that a wife whose husband has been naturalized Congolese shall become Congolese if she has lost her nationality by this fact.

DENMARK.

Fru Elna Munch, M.P., gives the following information about the present law. By the Law on Nationality Rights, paragraph 5, a woman takes the nationality of her husband except as follows (see also the British Government Publication of 1898 [C. 8817]): When a Danish man naturalizes in a foreign country his wife and legitimate minor children lose their Danish nationality, unless they do not by the law of his new country acquire his new nationality. Danish nationality rights may be conferred on Danish women who have lost their nationality by marrying foreigners, if they reside in Denmark, but otherwise a Danish woman cannot regain her Danish nationality during the lifetime of her husband. A married woman cannot naturalize independently of her husband. Marriage without other conditions confers Danish nationality on a foreign woman who marries a Dane.

A Scandinavian Commission on this subject is going to propose that a Danish woman marrying a foreigner shall only be deprived of her nationality if by her marriage she acquires the nationality of her husband.

A Law regarding the acquisition of Danish nationality in connection with the incorporation of the Schleswig district of Denmark, No. 474 of September 5, 1920, as amended by the Law of June 12, 1922, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1922 [Cmd. 1771], provides by Art. 2 that the husband's loss of Danish nationality carries with it the wife's loss, and by Art. 4 that the husband's option for Danish nationality carries with it his wife's if she is cohabiting with him.

An interesting fact, noted by Ingeborg Hansen, in Kvinder og Samfundet, is that before the passage of the Law of March 1, 1898, women kept their own nationality on marriage.

EQUADOR.

The Consul writes: The principle of the Equadorian Laws is, that a wife follows the nationality of her husband, but this principle can be modified by the express wish of the wife, who can acquire the nationality which she prefers. In other words, if an Englishman marries an Equadorian woman, she can take either the nationality of her husband or remain under the protection of the Equadorian Law.

In the British Government Publication of 1893 [C. 7027], the following extracts from the Diario Oficial are quoted:—

A foreign wife of an Equadorian follows the nationality of her husband if she established her domicile in his country (Art. 20). An Equadorian woman who marries a foreigner in Equador does not lose her nationality so long as she continues her Equadorian domicile (Art. 21). An Equadorian woman married with a foreigner who transfers his domicile out of Equador without intention of returning, shall be considered as of the nationality of her husband as regards legal consequences in Equador (Art. 22).

ESTHONIA.

The Esthonian Consul-General in London gives (April 12, 1922) the following information: A foreign woman who marries an Esthonian acquires Esthonian nationality. There is no exception to this rule. An Esthonian woman who marries a foreigner loses her nationality unless within two weeks of the marriage she informs the nearest police office, or, if living abroad, the nearest Esthonian Consul of her intention to retain Esthonian nationality. An Esthonian woman married to a foreigner can regain Esthonian nationality during the lifetime of her husband. A married woman can be naturalized as an Esthonian independently of her husband provided she has resided for three years in Esthonia. An Esthonian woman who has married a foreigner is re-admitted to Esthonian nationality after his death or the dissolution of the marriage by divorce if she produces evidence that her husband is dead or that the marriage is dissolved by divorce. A foreign man who marries an Esthonian woman is given facilities to naturalize, but he must reside for three years in Esthonia and must speak the Esthonian language before the necessary documents are granted. The Law was published in the *State Gazette*, dated November 6, 1922, No. 136.

FINLAND.

Annie Furuhjelm, M.P., writes that there is no exception to the rule that a wife takes the nationality of her husband.

The Consul-General adds that facilities are given for the re-nationalization of a widow. A new law is under preparation.

FRANCE.

Mme. Pichon Landry writes that by Art. 19 a wife takes the nationality of her husband with the following three exceptions: (*a*) A French woman who marries a foreigner does not lose her French nationality unless by the laws of her husband's country she acquires his; (*b*) if a Frenchman during marriage changes his nationality, his wife remains French; (*c*) a French woman can after her marriage with a foreigner and with the authorization of her husband demand re-admission into French nationality—this is not a right but a favour which has been extended to a certain number of women. During the war a Law was passed which withheld French nationality from the foreign women who married Frenchmen, except with the consent of the Government, but this Law is no longer in force. A French woman married to a foreigner recovers her nationality during the lifetime of her husband only by divorce, with the authority of the Government, if she resides in France or enters France and declares she wishes to live there (*s'y fixer*). The same is true after the death of the husband; during marriage she cannot change her nationality independently of her husband.

A foreign man who marries a French woman is given special facilities to naturalize as a Frenchman by having the ordinary condition as to residence reduced from three years to one year (Art. 17). By Art. 12 the minor children of a foreign woman who marries a Frenchman become French, unless on coming of age they renounce French nationality; but if the children had a French father who recognized them, they retain their French nationality when their mother naturalizes in a foreign country or marries an alien (Art. 12).

The Government has proposed, and the Senate has agreed to a Bill which has every chance of becoming law within a few months, to make Arts. 12 and 19 read as follows: "Art. 12.—The foreign woman who marries a Frenchman shall follow his nationality. A woman, whether a major or a minor, who is the wife of a foreigner who becomes a naturalized Frenchman will be able, if she asks, to become French without requiring to satisfy the condition 'de stage' by the same decree which naturalizes her husband."

"Art. 19.—The French woman who marries a foreigner retains her nationality unless she expressly declares, in the act of marriage, that she wishes to acquire the nationality of her husband."

French women desire to see the above proposed Art. 12 amended to read, and an amendment to this effect was proposed on July 6, 1922: "Art. 12.—The foreign woman who marries a Frenchman follows the nationality of her husband if she asks for his nationality in the act of marriage and if there is no obstacle to this in her own personal law."

They further ask that the following temporary provision should be introduced into the law: "Every French woman who before this law married a foreigner shall have the power, if she continues for three years to reside in French territory or in a French Protectorate, to recover her French nationality by a declaration made before the civil officer of State of the place of her residence within six months of the promulgation of the present law."

GERMANY.

The State Nationality Law of July 22, 1913, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1914 [C. 7277], provides as follows:—

Sec. 6.—"A woman acquires the nationality of her husband by marrying a German."

Sec. 17.—"Nationality is lost . . . etc., (6) in the case of a German woman by marriage with the national of another Federal State or with a foreigner."

Sec. 10.—"The widow or divorced wife of a foreigner who at the time of her marriage was a German, must be naturalized on her application by the Federal State in which territory she has settled if she satisfies the requirements of Sec. 8, Par. 1, No. 12." These are the same conditions as a foreigner, except that she need not have lodgings or a dwelling and need not be in a position to keep herself and family.

Sec. 16.—"The admission to nationality or naturalization extends, provided no reserve is made in the certificate, also to the wife."

Sec. 18.—"The discharge (*i.e.*, from German nationality) of a married woman may only be applied for by the husband, and, if he is a German, only at the same time as his own discharge. The application requires the wife's assent."

The Secretary to the German Embassy in London states, in addition (April 4, 1923), that there are no exceptions to the rules that a foreign woman acquires German nationality on marriage with a German and that a German woman loses her nationality on marriage with a foreigner; that a married woman cannot naturalize independently of her husband; that a foreign man who marries a German woman is not given any facilities to naturalize.

Two women Members of the Reichstag—Dr. Luders and Frau Dr. Gertrud Bäumer—together with Dr. Schucking and other Members, have put down the following resolutions for discussion in the Reichstag, but no time has yet been given for it:—

"The Reichstag shall decide to ask the Reichsregierung to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the Law of July 22, 1913, dealing with the acquisition or loss of Imperial or State nationality, with a view to ensuring that in future German women marrying foreigners will not thereby lose their Imperial or State nationality, but that—in accordance with the constitutional principle of equality as between men and women citizens—any decision as to the acquisition or loss of such rights in the case of a married woman will be taken quite independently of her husband's."

GREAT BRITAIN.

By the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended in 1918, it is provided in Sec. 10 that "the wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien," with two exceptions: Where a British man during his marriage becomes an alien, his wife has the right by declaration to remain British (Sec. 10); a 1918 amendment provided (Sec. 10) that the British-born wife of a citizen of a State at war with Britain may make a declaration that she desires to resume British nationality and she may then be permitted to be naturalized. By Sec. 7A (added to the Act in 1918) if a naturalized British man is denaturalized for disloyalty his wife is also denaturalized unless she was British-born; but even a British-born wife will also be denaturalized at the same time as her husband if she is considered disloyal.

On the dissolution of a marriage by death or divorce, a British woman who had become an alien by her marriage is given special facilities (introduced in 1914) (Sec. 2 (5) to naturalize as British. In her case the condition of having resided on British soil for five years is abolished, and it is uncertain (because no legal decision has been given on this point) whether she must have the intention of residing on British soil. She cannot claim re-admission as of right. A married woman cannot be naturalized independently of her husband.

It was not till 1844 that a foreign woman who married a British man became British, and it was not till 1870 that a British woman lost her nationality on marrying an alien.

THE BRITISH COLONIES AND DOMINIONS.

The whole of the above-mentioned sections (10), (7A) and 2 (5), are applicable to all British Colonies. The sections, except those on re-naturalization on the dissolution of marriage and denaturalization for disloyalty, are applicable in all the Dominions. Those on re-naturalization and denaturalization are only applicable in Dominions which accept them. Australia and Canada have adopted both these sections, Newfoundland only that on re-naturalization, but New Zealand and South Africa have adopted neither.

The Women's Societies throughout the British Empire are seeking to have the law amended so that a British woman shall not lose her nationality on marriage with an alien, and that a married woman shall have the same right to retain or to change her nationality as a man. A Bill providing for this, both for the future and retrospectively, passed its second reading in the British House of Commons in 1922 without a division, but the dissolution prevented further progress. A Select Committee of the Lords and Commons has been appointed by the new Parliament to take evidence and make recommendations on the question of the nationality of married women, and the subject will probably be dealt with by the Imperial Conference, which meets in October, 1923.

GREECE.

The Acting Consul-General for Greece in London states that where the marriage of a foreign woman to a Greek is solemnized according to the Greek law, i.e., before a Greek priest or in a Greek church, the woman becomes Greek, and there is no exception. Similarly there is no exception to the rule that a Greek woman who marries a foreigner loses her Greek nationality. A Greek woman married to a foreigner can retain her Greek nationality if she obtains a divorce and applies to the community in Greece to which she belonged, or any other Greek community. She cannot be naturalized independently of her husband. After the death of her foreign husband a Greek woman has to satisfy the ordinary conditions as to naturalization and has to apply to the competent authority. No special facilities to naturalize are given to a foreign man married to a Greek woman.

HONDURAS.

The Consul-General in London gives the following information (March, 1923):—

A foreign woman who marries a Honduras citizen acquires his nationality unless she explicitly states that she desires to retain her nationality. A Honduras woman who marries a foreigner loses her Honduras nationality. The Consul is not aware of any exception. A Honduras woman married to a foreigner can regain Honduras nationality during the life of her husband. A married woman can be naturalized as a Honduras citizen independently of her husband. A Honduras woman on the death of her foreign husband is readmitted into Honduras nationality, and does not require to satisfy the ordinary conditions as to naturalization before doing so. A foreign man who marries a Honduras woman is given facilities to naturalize.

HUNGARY.

The Secretary of the Hungarian Legation in London (April 6th, 1923) states the following:—

A foreign woman who marries a Hungarian acquires, *ipso facto*, Hungarian nationality; there is no exception to this rule. A Hungarian woman who marries a foreigner loses, *ipso facto*, her nationality, with no exception. A Hungarian woman married to a foreigner can regain her original nationality during the lifetime of her husband in case of legal divorce and she taking up again her maiden name. A married woman cannot be naturalized in Hungary independently of her husband. A Hungarian woman who has married a foreigner is re-admitted to her original nationality after the husband's death or the dissolution of the marriage by divorce, by applying to the competent Hungarian authorities; she has not to satisfy the ordinary conditions of naturalization.

A foreign man who marries a Hungarian woman is not given any facilities to naturalize.

The following additional points are taken from the Law of 1879, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1893 [C. 7027]. By Sec. 26, liberation from Hungarian nationality extends to the wife of a man denationalizing himself by emigration, provided she emigrates with him.

ITALY.

The Law of June 13, 1912, quoted in the British Government Publications of 1922 [Cmd. 1771] and 1913 [Cmd. 6526] provides the following:—

Art. 10.—"An Italian woman loses her Italian citizenship on her marriage with a foreigner whenever the husband is of a nationality transferable to the wife by reason of the marriage. Should the marriage be dissolved, the woman shall re-acquire Italian nationality if residing in Italy or returning to that country, and if, in either case, she makes a declaration that she wishes to re-acquire Italian citizenship. Residence in Italy for more than two years after dissolution of marriage shall be considered equivalent to the declaration, if there shall be no sons of the said marriage."

"A foreign woman shall acquire Italian nationality on marrying an Italian citizen. She shall retain it as a widow, unless she re acquires her original nationality, either by continuing to live out of Italy or by transferring her domicile abroad."

"A married woman cannot acquire citizenship differing from that of her husband, even if husband and wife are separated."

Art. 11.—If an Italian husband acquires foreign nationality, his wife loses her Italian citizenship and takes her husband's nationality, if it is transferable by marriage. If a foreign husband naturalizes as an Italian, his wife becomes Italian if she continues to reside with him.

Where husband and wife are separated and there are no sons of the marriage, who would acquire the father's nationality in certain circumstances, the wife may declare that she wishes to retain her own nationality.

The Consul-General in London states also that a foreign man who marries an Italian woman is given facilities to naturalize.

LATVIA.

The Latvian Consul-General in London states that a Latvian woman married to a foreigner takes his nationality without exception, and a foreign woman married to a Latvian takes his nationality without exception. A woman cannot regain her nationality during the life of her husband, nor can she be naturalized independently of him.

On the dissolution of the marriage by death or divorce a woman has to satisfy the ordinary conditions of naturalization.

No facilities are given to a foreign man who marries a Latvian to naturalize.

See also Art. 7 of the Law of Aug. 23, 1919, as amended later, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1922 [Cmd. 1771].

MONACO.

The Consul-General of Monaco in London gives (April 14, 1923), the following information: A foreign woman who marries a Monaco citizen acquires Monaco nationality, and there is no exception to this rule (Art. 12, Civil Code). A Monaco woman who marries a foreigner loses her Monaco nationality unless her marriage is with a subject of a country which does not confer his nationality on her (Art. 19, Civil Code). A Monaco woman married to a foreigner cannot regain Monaco nationality during the lifetime of her husband. A married woman cannot be naturalized in Monaco independently of her husband. After the death of her foreign husband or the dissolution of the marriage by divorce, a Monaco woman is not re-admitted to her original nationality "of right." She can be so admitted only by the favour of the reigning Sovereign, by petition, and some similar procedure as for naturalization (Art. 20, Civil Code).

Articles 8 to 21 of the Civil Code and the Sovereign Decrees of June 26, 1900, and April 13, 1911, cover the question.

NETHERLANDS.

The Netherlands Law on Nationality and Domicile of December 12, 1892, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1893 [C. 7155], provides:—

Sec. 5.—"A married woman during coverture is held to be of the same nationality as her husband." "A petition of naturalization cannot be made by a married woman." "Naturalization granted to the husband extends to the wife by right."

By Sec. 8 a woman, having lost her Netherlands nationality by or in consequence of her marriage, recovers the said nationality by the dissolution of the marriage; provided that, within one year thereafter, she gives notice to the burgomaster or chief local authority of her place of residence, in the kingdom, or its colonies, or possessions abroad, or to the Netherlands diplomatic representative or a Netherlands consular officer in the country in which she resides, that she wishes to recover her nationality.

The Dutch Consul-General further states that a foreign man who marries a woman of Netherlands nationality is not given any facilities to naturalize.

NORWAY.

Fru Qwam writes that nationality is dealt with in the Laws of April 21, 1888; amended July 27, 1896; March 29th, 1900, and June 11, 1906; and that the rule is that a woman by marriage becomes a subject of the same State as her husband is. If he belongs to no State, she retains her Norwegian nationality. Marriage, without further formalities, makes a woman a Norwegian. The husband's naturalization naturalizes the wife.

PANAMA.

The Panama Consul in London gives (April 11, 1923) the following information :—

A foreign woman who marries a Panama man becomes Panama without exception. A Panama woman who marries a foreigner loses her nationality without exception. A Panama woman married to a foreigner regains her nationality if she is divorced. He does not think she can naturalize independently of her husband. After the death of the foreign husband of a Panama woman, she re-acquires her original nationality. A foreign man who marries a Panama woman has the required term of residence reduced to two years when he naturalizes as a Panama subject.

PARAGUAY.

The Paraguay Consul-General in London states the following :—

A Paraguay woman married to a foreigner takes his nationality without exception, and a foreign woman who marries a Paraguayan takes his nationality without exception. The Consul has no record of any case where a Paraguay woman married to a foreigner can regain her nationality during the lifetime of her husband, nor of any case of a married woman naturalized as a Paraguayan independently of her husband. A foreign man who marries a Paraguayan is given facilities to naturalize.

PERSIA.

The Persian Naturalization Act, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1895 [C. 7593], provides as follows :—

A woman takes the nationality of her husband ; a foreign woman may, after the dissolution of her marriage with a Persian, resume her former nationality, and a Persian woman, on the dissolution of her marriage with an alien, may become Persian on application to the Persian Government (Sec. 6, 7, 11 and 12). A Persian woman married to an alien will have no right to possess real property of any kind in Persia, and shall not enjoy the privileges accorded to Persian subjects. She shall, however, enjoy the privileges accorded to foreign subjects which are mentioned in treaties (Sec. 12).

POLAND.

The Polish Nationality Law of January 20, 1920, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1922 [Cmd. 1771], provides :—

A foreign woman marrying a Pole acquires through her marriage Polish nationality (Par. 7). A female Polish citizen who has lost her right to Polish nationality by her marriage with a foreigner can re-acquire that right in the case of a dissolution of her marriage if she returns to Poland and presents a declaration (Par. 10). Naturalization of a husband as Polish extends to his wife (Par. 13).

The Acting Consul-General in London in addition states that a foreign man who marries a Pole is generally not given any facilities to naturalize, but it may be taken into consideration in some cases.

PORTUGAL.

The Civil Code Law of 1867, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1893 [C. 7027], includes the following provisions :—

Art. 22.—Portuguese citizenship is forfeited : (4) If a Portuguese woman marries a foreigner, unless she is not, *ipso facto*, naturalized by the law of the country of her husband. On a dissolution, however, of the marriage, she may recover her Portuguese nationality by declaring her intention.

Sec. 1.—The naturalization in a foreign country of a Portuguese married to a Portuguese woman does not entail loss of Portuguese nationality so far as the wife is concerned, unless she should declare that it is her wish to follow the nationality of her husband.

A decree from the *Diario do Governo* of December 3, 1910, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1912 [C. 6073], provides that in the case of a foreigner marrying a Portuguese woman, the ordinary condition of naturalization, that the applicant must have resided three years in Portuguese territory, is waived [Art. 3 (1) and Art. 3 (5), (2)].

RUSSIA.

The first Code of Laws of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, dealing with Civil Status and Domestic Relations, Marriage and Family, and Guardianship, provides that a foreign woman who marries a Russian does not take her husband's nationality (Par. 103), and a Russian woman who marries a foreigner does not lose her nationality. A married woman can, independently of her husband, become a Russian citizen (confirmed by Decrees of April 5, 1918, and August 22, 1921, on the question of the Naturalization of Foreigners).

The Assistant Official Agent of the Soviet Government in London, who supplied the above information, also states, in reply to the question whether a Russian woman regains her Russian nationality on the dissolution of the marriage : " From the point of view of Russian legislation, a Russian woman does not lose her nationality, and if her marriage was performed in Russia the question of her being readmitted to Russian nationality does not arise. If, however, her marriage with a foreigner was performed abroad, then, according to the legislation of the majority of foreign countries, she acquires the nationality of her husband. Therefore, in the case of the death of her husband, or the dissolution of the marriage by divorce, it is evidently necessary for her to take steps to regain her Russian citizenship—particularly if, when marrying, she lost her Russian nationality—by special declaration." " A foreigner who marries a Russian woman is granted no special naturalization facilities."

SALVADOR.

The Consul-General of Salvador states (March 26, 1923) the following :—

A foreign woman who marries a Salvadorian citizen acquires Salvadorian nationality, and a Salvadorian woman who marries a foreigner acquires her husband's nationality. The Consul believes there is no exception to these rules.

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

The Legation of the Kingdom in London states that there are no exceptions to the rules that a foreign woman who marries a Serbian becomes a Serbian, or that a Serbian woman who marries a foreigner loses her Serb nationality. During the lifetime of her foreign husband a Serbian woman cannot regain her Serbian nationality unless she is divorced. After the dissolution of her marriage by death or divorce, she has to re-naturalize as a Serbian. A foreign man who marries a Serbian must, in order to become a Serbian, satisfy the conditions prescribed to acquire citizenship by special grant.

SIAM.

The Nationality Law, Buddha year 2456, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1913 [C. 7057], includes the following :—

" Every woman of foreign nationality who is married to a Siamese is Siamese." " A Siamese woman who marries an alien loses her Siamese nationality if by his national law she has acquired the nationality of her husband." " If the foreign nationality which a Siamese has acquired with the sanction of the Government extends to his wife and children, they lose Siamese nationality." " A Siamese woman who has acquired foreign nationality by marrying an alien, resumes Siamese nationality on the dissolution of marriage."

SOUTH AFRICA.

A letter from Mrs. Julian F. Solly (President N.C.W.) states the following :—

A woman takes the nationality of her husband, but under the Aliens Expulsion Act, 1919, South African women married to foreigners might remain in South Africa. A South African woman married to a foreigner cannot regain her nationality during the lifetime of her husband, nor can she naturalize. A Bill is being proposed—and will probably pass—which proposes to make South African law the same as British law. The National Council of Women advocates equality between the sexes.

See also under " Great Britain."

SPAIN.

The Consul-General in London states that, according to Art. 22 of the Spanish Civil Code in force, the woman acquires the nationality of her husband, and the Spanish woman loses her nationality on marriage with a foreigner ; there are no exceptions to these rules. A Spanish woman married to a foreigner cannot regain her nationality during wedlock with a foreign husband, nor can she naturalize independently of him.

According to Art. 22 of the said Spanish Civil Code the Spanish woman married to a foreigner may, on the dissolution of her marriage, regain her Spanish nationality on her going back to Spain and declaring before the Civil Registrar that she elects so and renounces the protection of the foreign flag (*ibidem*, Art. 21).

A foreign man married to a Spaniard is not given any facilities to naturalize.

Art. 3 of the Royal Decree of November 6, 1916, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1922 [Cmd. 1771], provides that marriage with a Spanish woman shall facilitate the acquisition of civil rights by a man.

SWEDEN.

The Law of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship of October 1, 1894, quoted in the British Government Publication of 1895 [C. 7592], provides the following :—

" A woman of foreign nationality marrying a Swedish citizen acquires by marriage Swedish citizenship " (Art. 3). " The naturalization of a foreigner, unless otherwise specially stated at the time, gives Swedish citizenship to his wife and legitimate children under age " (Art. 4). " A Swedish woman marrying anyone who is not a Swedish citizen loses by her marriage her Swedish citizenship " (Art. 6). " Loss of Swedish nationality by residence abroad carries with it loss of the Swedish nationality of the wife. These rights can, if the King permits, be regained by a man on his returning to take up his abode in Sweden, and this carries with it Swedish rights to wives even if they reside abroad " (Art. 7).

The Swedish Consul-General in London, in addition to the above, gives the following information (April 12, 1923) : There are no exceptions to the rules stated in Arts. 3 and 6 above. A married woman cannot be naturalized independently of her husband. A Swedish woman, on the dissolution of her marriage to a foreigner by death or divorce, has to satisfy the ordinary conditions as to naturalization before being re-admitted as a Swede. A foreign man who marries a Swede is not given any facilities to naturalize.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Legation in London gives the following information :

Art. 54 of the Constitution of Switzerland states : " The wife acquires by her marriage the right of citizenship of her husband." Art. 161 of the Swiss Civil Code says : " The wife acquires the name and the right of citizenship of the husband." A foreign woman, therefore, who marries a Swiss citizen acquires thereby Swiss nationality. There is no exception to this rule.

The Swiss Federal Court has laid it down as a principle that a Swiss woman who marries a foreigner loses her nationality, except in the following three cases : (*a*) If the husband has no nationality ; (*b*) if the marriage is not valid according to the laws of the two countries ; (*c*) if the law of the husband's country does not provide that his wife acquires by the marriage the nationality of his country. In any of these three cases a Swiss woman conserves her Swiss nationality.

A Swiss woman who has married a foreigner is re-admitted to Swiss nationality if within the ten years following the death of the husband or the dissolution of the marriage she makes an application to that effect, and if at the time of making the application she is domiciled in Switzerland. In such case she has not to satisfy the ordinary conditions as to naturalization.

Swiss nationality is only acquired when the sanction of the Federal Council is followed by communal and cantonal naturalization, in conformity with the provisions of cantonal laws. It is therefore the cantonal laws which chiefly govern the matter, and the laws of the twenty-four Cantons relating to whether a foreigner marrying a Swiss is given facilities to naturalize cannot be gone into.

From the Federal Law of June 25, 1903, concerning naturalization of foreigners, etc., quoted in the British Government Publication of 1922 [Cmd. 1771], the following additional particulars are taken :—

" Release [i.e., from Swiss nationality] extends to his wife and to the children where they are under marital or paternal authority and where no special exception has been made in regard to them " (Art. 9).

" Naturalization extends to the wife of the foreigner naturalized and to his children if, according to the law of their country of origin, they are under his marital or paternal authority and provided the Federal Council does not formally except them " (Art. 3).

The Swiss Auxiliary of the Alliance reports that in practice the wife's consent is required by the Federal Council to her husband's naturalization, so that she is not naturalized against her will. It also reports that the Federal Council grants naturalization during the husband's lifetime to a woman whose husband cannot be naturalized in Switzerland for good reason (e.g., wives of interned civilians), in which case the married woman must possess either full civil capacity or furnish marital or judicial authority.

TURKEY.

A foreigner who marries a Turkish Mussulman woman must become a Mussulman, and, in accordance with Mussulman law, must change his baptismal name to Mussulman names, if he wishes his marriage recognized in his wife's country. This was reported in a Geneva legal decision authorizing a Swiss man to marry a Turkish Mussulman woman and to change his name to a Mussulman name (reported in F. d'a Montreux, September 29, 1921).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In an Act passed on September 22, 1922 (U.S.A. Government Publication [Public—No. 346—67th Congress]), the law of the nationality of married women has been completely recast. It now gives to married women the independent right to their own nationality.

A foreign woman who marries an American, or whose husband naturalizes as an American, does not acquire American nationality unless she herself desires it ; if such a woman wishes also to become an American, she is excused the declaration of intention, and the requisite term of residence is for her reduced from five years to one year (Sec. 2).

An American woman who marries an alien retains her American citizenship (Sec. 3) unless (i.) she makes a formal renunciation of it, or (ii.) such husband is ineligible for citizenship, i.e., is of other than White or African birth or descent. If, in this case, however, during marriage she resides continuously for two years in her husband's country, or for five years continuously outside the United States of America, she shall be presumed to be no longer American, unless she makes the requisite representation to a United States official (Sec. 3). These are the same as the special conditions which apply to the loss of citizenship of a naturalized American. A woman can be naturalized independently of her husband (Sec. 1), unless her husband is ineligible for citizenship, i.e., is of other than White or African birth or descent (Sec. 5). The section reads : " The right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because she is a married woman " (Sec. 1).

The Act is not retrospective, except that a woman who has before the passage of the Act lost her United States citizenship by marriage, is allowed to regain it on reduced term of residence from five years to one, and she does not require to declare her intention, or give a certificate of arrival if during her marriage she has resided in the United States. But a foreign woman who married an American before the Act continues to be an American.

In no case is a woman whose husband is of other than White or African descent allowed to enter American citizenship.

URUGUAY.

Dr. Paulina Luisi states that the determination of the nationality of the married woman was solved at the establishment of the Constitution of the Republic of Uruguay as a sovereign State in 1830.

In Uruguay the question of the nationality of the married woman does not arise. The nationality of the woman, as that of the man, is that of the country where she was born. Whatever her civil status (*état civil*), and whatever may be the nationality of her parents, the woman keeps her own nationality. If she was born in Uruguay, she is an Uruguayan. If born abroad, she is considered to belong to the country where she was born.

GENERAL.

An informative article, by Ernest Lehr, on " Nationality," in the *Revue de Droit International*, 1908 (pp. 285, 401 and 525), states the following :—

" Among the 52 States whose legislation we have studied there are only 13, nearly all belonging to South or Central America, with respect to which we have not found expressly stated in the text of the law that a woman who marries a foreigner of a different nationality from her own does not in this respect follow the condition of her husband. . . . It is more interesting to note, and more rare, that in three or four countries—the Argentine, Brazil, Japan and Uruguay—the stranger who marries a woman of the country is naturalized by this same act, either with or without the opportunity of opting for his nationality of origin, or placed, from the point of view of naturalization, in a favourable position."

Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes.

Congrès de Rome, 12 au 19 Mai 1923.

RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION CONCERNANT LES QUESTIONS MORALES.

Présidente : MADAME DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

MESDAMES,

Lorsque le Bureau de l'Alliance s'est réuni à Londres après le Congrès de Genève en 1920, il a nommé, en vue du prochain Congrès, quatre Commissions spéciales, dont l'une est la Section de Morale. Chaque Commission devait faire étudier les questions de son ressort par des compétences et préparer un rapport général pour le Congrès, afin que le travail étant bien préparé on évitât au Congrès des pertes de temps et des discours inutiles. Le Bureau de l'Alliance avait alors décidé de ne consulter que quatre ou cinq personnes connaissant bien la question pour chaque Commission, et le Questionnaire de la Commission de Morale a déjà été envoyé en janvier 1922.

Depuis lors, à la réunion du Bureau à Londres, en novembre 1922, le Bureau a voulu étendre l'enquête à chaque pays affilié à l'Alliance, mais malheureusement aucune nouvelle réponse au questionnaire ne nous est parvenue au moment de faire imprimer le rapport. Les opinions émises ici sont donc celles de personnes véritablement compétentes à propos de questions qu'elles ont étudiées depuis de longues années, mais ces personnes sont en nombre restreint, et les déléguées dont les réponses ne sont pas arrivées avant l'impression du rapport devront exprimer leurs opinions à Rome lors de la discussion à la Commission de la Morale.

La Présidente de la Commission a cru bien faire en limitant le questionnaire ci-dessous à l'étude de quelques questions concernant la morale et les mœurs. Elle a pensé qu'il valait mieux en étudier quelques-unes avec sérieux que de les effleurer toutes dans un temps nécessairement restreint.

En particulier, si nous n'avons pas mis à l'ordre du jour le sujet de la Réglementation du vice par l'État, quoique cette Réglementation ait un lien certain avec toutes les questions de morale, c'est parce que ce remède immoral et inefficace appliqué au fléau social de la prostitution a déjà reçu de toutes nos Sociétés féministes une condamnation absolue, entre autres dans le Statut ou Programme de la femme, voté à Genève par notre Congrès de l'Alliance en 1920.

Si nous ne discutons pas aujourd'hui ce problème de l'ingérence de l'État dans la morale privée, sous prétexte d'hygiène publique, cela ne veut pas dire que nous devions nous en désintéresser. Nous pensons au contraire que les abolitionnistes de la Réglementation, c'est-à-dire tous ceux qui ne veulent pas admettre pour la femme une mise hors de la loi commune à cause

de son sexe, doivent avoir l'oreille particulièrement aux aguets et examiner avec soin toutes les propositions néo-réglementaristes qui sont en ce moment à l'ordre du jour. Il ne faut pas oublier que dans la lutte légitime et indispensable contre les maladies vénériennes, bien des médecins ont la tendance à faire rentrer par une nouvelle porte médicale la Réglementation du vice qu'ils ont laissé chasser par la porte policière. Or nous pensons que la porte médicale vaut mieux que celle de la police ordinaire, mais que la liberté éclairée, les conseils bienveillants et les moyens fournis par l'État ou les villes pour se soigner gratuitement feront plus pour la lutte contre les maladies vénériennes que toutes les portes et que toutes les serrures. Il est probable du reste que, lors de la discussion à la Conférence, ce sujet sera abordé étant donné qu'il est toujours d'actualité évidente.

Nous avons dans le questionnaire abordé surtout des questions de principe. Revenons donc au questionnaire envoyé par la Présidente de la Commission.

Le questionnaire comprend six sujets :

L'Éducation de la Jeunesse au point de vue sexuel.

La Protection de la Femme et des Enfants contre la contagion des maladies vénériennes.

La lutte contre les maladies vénériennes.

La non admission des prostituées étrangères dans les Maisons de prostitution réglementée.

Ce que les pays affranchis ont fait ou veulent faire dans le but *d'obtenir une seule morale élevée* pour les deux sexes.

Nous terminons par la présentation de quelques vœux.

Questionnaire de la Commission des Questions de Morale pour le Congrès de 1923 de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes.

Paris, le 11 *janvier* 1922. 14, *Avenue Pierre Ier de Serbie.*

Enseignement sexuel.

Etant donné le développement de l'immoralité depuis la guerre, et la diffusion redoutable des maladies vénériennes, êtes-vous d'avis de donner un enseignement sexuel scientifique et moral aux adolescents des deux sexes?

Par qui cet enseignement devrait-il être donné lorsque la famille, qui serait l'initiatrice naturelle, ne s'en charge pas ?

L'ignorance effrayante du public augmentant singulièrement la diffusion et les conséquences terribles de ces maladies, estimez-vous que l'Etat ait le devoir d'assurer l'organisation d'un enseignement sexuel de la jeunesse?

Quelles sont les précautions à prendre pour que cet enseignement soit donné de la manière la meilleure possible?

Pensez-vous qu'il y ait un autre moyen qu'une éducation scientifique et morale, pour faire comprendre aux adolescents : 1° l'inocuité de la chasteté, aussi bien pour les jeunes gens que pour les jeunes filles ; 2° la nécessité d'arriver à mettre en pratique une seule morale élevée pour les deux sexes?

Protection de la femme et des enfants innocents contre la contagion des maladies vénériennes.

Quel est le moyen que vous jugez possible pour empêcher le crime que commet un homme, atteint de maladie vénérienne, lorsqu'il épouse une femme avant d'être guéri et qu'il risque presque certainement de la contaminer, elle et ses enfants à venir?

Estimez-vous que la situation actuelle si dangereuse, à laquelle est exposée la jeune fille ignorante, soit une situation admissible pour des nations civilisées? et quel est le moyen de remédier à ce danger?

Quelle doit être la conduite du médecin qui connaît la maladie et qui n'a pas pu persuader au jeune homme de retarder son mariage jusqu'à complète guérison? Devrait-il déclarer la maladie à la famille de la jeune fille?

Pour éviter des certificats de complaisance, que pensez-vous du certificat officiel de bonne santé avant le mariage?

Avez-vous d'autres moyens de protection à proposer?

Lutte contre les maladies vénériennes.

Doit-il y avoir une déclaration officielle obligatoire des maladies vénériennes aux autorités civiles par les médecins, soit sans désignation de noms, soit avec un numéro et des initiales, soit avec le nom et l'adresse?

Etes-vous d'avis d'un internement obligatoire pour le traitement des maladies vénériennes? Ne risque-t-il pas d'entraîner des mesures de coercition injuste vis-à-vis des femmes, mesures qui ne seront pas appliquées aux hommes?

Pensez-vous que : 1° l'éducation sexuelle plus répandue ; 2° les facilités augmentées pour le traitement libre ; 3° la plus grande diffusion gratuite de ce traitement par l'Etat et les municipalités, lutteraient plus efficacement que la coercition contre les maladies vénériennes?

Certains milieux préconisent la distribution officielle aux soldats et à d'autres jeunes hommes, de ce qu'on appelle " le paquet d'auto-désinfection prophylactique " qui doit leur servir quand ils se sont exposés à une infection. Quel est votre avis à ce sujet?

Surtout au point de vue moral, quel peut être sur le jeune homme l'effet de la présence continuelle d'un paquet qu'il est supposé devoir employer? Tout en n'offrant pas une garantie absolue au point de vue hygiénique, cette précaution, qui peut créer une véritable obsession, ne risque-t-elle pas de diminuer la résistance morale de l'homme contre les tentations qu'on lui suppose constantes?

Nous ajoutons au questionnaire précédent, sur la demande de Mrs. Dale, la discussion de la résolution présentée par M. Sokal, délégué de la Pologne, et appuyée par Mrs. Dale, représentante de l'Australie à la Société des Nations.

"En attendant que les Maisons de prostitution patentées aient disparu avec l'abolition de la Réglementation, il est défendu d'y employer des femmes de nationalité étrangère au pays."

Mrs. Catt nous demande aussi d'ajouter au programme : Un résumé de ce que les pays affranchis ont fait en vue de l'établissement de l'Unité de la Morale et ce qu'ils ont encore l'intention de faire.

Ces deux sujets sont ajoutés au programme, mais la Présidente de la Commission n'est pas d'avis de rendre le programme trop vaste. En voulant traiter trop de sujets dans un temps très court, on fait du travail mal étudié et superficiel.

La Présidente de la Commission,

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

Education de la jeunesse.

A propos de la nécessité d'une *Education de la Jeunesse au point de vue sexuel* (enseignement dont personne ne parlait il y a vingt ans), il y a un grand progrès à noter, car l'accord est général, aussi bien de la part du Docteur Aletta Jacobs pour la Hollande, du Dr. Helen Wilson, pour l'Angleterre, de Miss Bement Davis pour l'Amérique, du Dr. Luisi pour l'Uruguay, de Mme Girardet Vielle pour la Suisse, que de la part de la France représentée par la Présidente de la Commission.

Tout le monde est d'avis que le devoir d'éducation et d'initiation graduelle des enfants et des adolescents, garçons et filles, appartient à la famille d'abord ; mais comme chaque déléguée reconnaît aussi que ce devoir est jusqu'ici souvent très mal rempli par toutes les classes de la Société, et que la classe ignorante est incapable de le remplir, la Commission juge qu'il faut étendre le cercle des éducateurs. Ceux-ci ont le devoir complexe et délicat d'élever le sens moral de la jeunesse et d'expliquer la reproduction des espèces, sommairement d'abord, à l'enfance par la botanique, et plus complètement ensuite à l'adolescence, en insistant sur les responsabilités des futurs pères et mères de famille. Ils doivent de même leur donner des notions scientifiques d hygiène et du fonctionnement des organes qui se retrouvent à différents degrés dans tous les règnes de la nature.

Chacune des déléguées réclame donc avant tout un perfectionnement de l'Education des Éducateurs, que ces Éducateurs soient des parents ou des fonctionnaires de l'Instruction Publique, afin de les rendre plus aptes à l'instruction éducative si délicate et si importante qui leur incombe.

La Hollande demande un docteur en médecine pour l'éducation des garçons et une doctoresse pour les filles. Elle insiste sur l'importance capitale de l'exemple dans la famille pour la pureté des mœurs et nous ne saurions assez l'approuver. Toutefois, il nous a été donné de connaître des familles de mœurs irréprochables et dont les fils ont été d'assez mauvais sujets, en partie parce que les parents ne les avaient mis en garde ni contre les tentations sexuelles, ni contre la gravité des maladies vénériennes. Une pudeur mal placée leur avait fait garder le silence alors qu'ils auraient dû parler pour instruire scientifiquement et chastement des grandes lois de la nature.

D'une façon générale, le désir exprimé par les Déléguées à la Commission n'est pas en faveur de cours spéciaux faits par des médecins, mais les membres de la Commission réclament surtout qu'une diffusion scientifique de l'éducation sexuelle se retrouve dans toutes les branches de l'instruction, en commençant par la botanique et en faisant suivre l'évolution de la nature physique dans tous les domaines, depuis la plante jusqu'à l'humanité. Il sera facile ainsi d'arriver à des allusions aux terribles maladies qu'engendre la violation des lois morales qui doivent accompagner les lois sacrées de la nature pour en permettre leur fonctionnement normal.

Le Dr. Bement Davis nous apprend que pour faciliter l'Éducation des Éducateurs, le Gouvernement des États-Unis a voté depuis 1919 des sommes d'argent destinées à encourager l'instruction sur l'hygiène sociale dans les Écoles Normales, les Collèges et les Universités. Nous osons espérer que tous les pays reconnaîtront peu à peu la nécessité de faire de même et de dépenser dans l'instruction publique les sommes nécessaires à l'amélioration physique et morale de la jeunesse, qui ne doit pas être considérée comme une instruction supplémentaire, mais comme la base de la vie du citoyen. Une même morale élevée pour les deux sexes est la seule loi qui puisse rendre le monde plus habitable ; jamais les éducateurs ne le répéteront assez.

Protection de la femme et des enfants contre la contagion des maladies vénériennes.

Le questionnaire demande quel est le moyen que vous jugez possible pour empêcher le crime commis par un homme atteint de maladie vénérienne lorsqu'il épouse une femme avant d'être guéri et qu'il risque presque certainement de la contaminer, elle et ses enfants à venir ?

La Hollande, par la voix du Dr. Jacobs, réclame un examen médical rigoureux des deux mariés, et qu'un certificat soit remis, en présence de témoins, à l'officier de l'État civil au moment du mariage. Elle estime que là où le certificat n'existe pas, le médecin devrait être délié du secret professionnel et avertir la famille.

L'avis de la Suisse, représentée par Mme Girardet Vielle, est qu'il faut avant tout compter sur l'éducation donnée préalablement à la jeunesse masculine et féminine sur le danger des maladies vénériennes.

Elle n'a pas grande confiance dans l'efficacité du certificat médical au moment du mariage, mais s'étonne qu'on puisse encore poser la question du secret professionnel, tant il lui semble évident qu'il doit disparaître en cas de menace de danger.

Le Dr. Luisi, de l'Uruguay, maintient le secret professionnel, et ne compte guère que sur l'éducation sexuelle plus répandue et devenue populaire pour diminuer les chances de contamination dans le mariage.

Miss Bement Davis nous rappelle qu'aux États-Unis la législation est différente selon les États. Dans six États, l'homme doit fournir un certificat de bonne santé. Dans l'État de New-York les deux contractants doivent jurer qu'ils n'ont pas de maladies vénériennes ; et en Pensylvanie, qu'ils n'ont aucune maladie contagieuse. Dans cinq autres États, le fait de se marier en ayant une maladie vénérienne est considéré comme un délit. La plupart des femmes (et elles sont maintenant électrices, ce qui rend leur opinion plus importante), pensent que le médecin est moralement responsable s'il ne déclare pas à la famille de la jeune fille la maladie du jeune homme qui refuse de retarder son mariage pour se faire soigner, mais aucune loi n'existe encore à ce sujet. Miss Bement Davis pense que bien des malheurs seraient évités si les parents étaient aussi soucieux de la santé de leur futur gendre que de sa situation pécuniaire, et nous, qui voudrions voir établir en France un certificat médical sérieux lors du mariage, nous pensons comme notre amie américaine que sa réflexion serait appropriée à tous les pays, et que partout les parents des jeunes filles feraient bien de tenir moins à l'argent et davantage à la santé et au sens moral du mari de leur fille. Notre civilisation nous paraît encore terriblement rudimentaire !

La déléguée de la Grande-Bretagne, Dr. Helen Wilson, est persuadée que si le médecin violait le secret professionnel il n'aurait pas l'occasion de le faire plusieurs fois , car il perdrait ses clients. Elle pense que, malgré l'attrait et les promesses du certificat de mariage, il sera difficile en pratique de le faire fonctionner et elle croit que la meilleure protection serait encore une loi décrétant que dans le cas d'une maladie vénérienne non avouée par l'un des conjoints au moment du mariage, le mariage put être annulé de droit.

N'oublions pas à propos de la question du certificat médical, qu'il existe en Suède et en Danemark, et qu'on en paraît très satisfait autant que nous pouvons en juger, n'ayant pas reçu de communication de ces pays.

Lutte contre les maladies vénériennes.

Ce projet est tellement vaste que nous ne pouvons aborder dans cette courte étude que quelques points touchant plus particulièrement au côté moral de l'angoissant problème. Nous n'envisagerons pas le point de vue purement médical, qui n'est pas de notre compétence, quoiqu'il soit intimement mélangé aux questions morales.

Le premier paragraphe du questionnaire concernant les maladies vénériennes porte sur la déclaration obligatoire de ces maladies par les médecins ou les malades eux-mêmes. Cette question de déclaration obligatoire soulève les plus vives controverses.

Le Dr. Jacobs déclare que pour arriver à diminuer le nombre des maladies vénériennes, il est indispensable que la déclaration soit faite à l'autorité civile avec le nom et l'adresse du malade.

Le Dr. Luisi estime qu'on n'aura rien fait tant qu'on n'aura pas convaincu l'opinion publique que les maladies vénériennes sont des maladies contagieuses comme les autres et doivent être déclarées et soignées comme d'autres.

Miss Bement Davis croit aussi qu'il faut en premier lieu atteindre l'opinion publique et que les lois sont illusoires tant elles n'ont pas transformé l'opinion. Elle est moins opposée que les préopinantes à la coercition et à l'internement des malades, lorsque l'autorité le juge nécessaire.

Nous pensons, quant à nous, que les tendances américaines actuelles ont un peu perdu de la fermeté de principes nécessaires et que cette autorisation d'internement laissée à la discrétion des pouvoirs publics est excessivement dangereuse. Neuf fois sur dix c'est la femme qui en souffrira seule.

Nous serions personnellement d'avis que dans les cas graves le secret professionnel n'est plus de mise et qu'il doit disparaître. Toutefois, sans donner une opinion arrêtée sur la question de la déclaration obligatoire si controversée par les défenseurs du secret professionnel, les féministes françaises réclament avant tout pour la lutte efficace contre les maladies vénériennes l'établissement de soins gratuits organisés avec discrétion dans toutes les villes et pour toutes les classes de la société. On objecte à la gratuité générale le tort fait ainsi aux revenus des médecins, mais nous le jugeons de petite importance à côté des immenses résultats possibles à obtenir de cette façon pour la santé publique.

Le législation suisse est différente selon les cantons, la déclaration obligatoire ayant été décrétée dans les cantons de Zurich et de Saint-Gall, elle n'est encore à Genève qu'un projet de loi.

La déléguée de la Grande-Bretagne nous dit qu'à en juger d'après sa longue expérience, toutes les personnes qui luttent contre les maladies vénériennes sont d'abord séduites par la déclaration obligatoire comme moyen de lutte contre les maladies vénériennes, mais qu'après quelques années de travail consciencieux on en arrive inévitablement à comprendre que la déclaration absolument générale serait impossible à obtenir et que, si elle est partielle, son application aboutit fatalement à des injustices envers les femmes pauvres et sans défense.

La déclaration en donnant les noms et les adresses ne sera pas possible à obtenir. Tenir les malades enfermés jusqu'à ce qu'ils ne soient plus contagieux, est une mesure qu'on n'appliquera jamais aux hommes et qui ne sera pratiquée que sur des pauvres femmes, pour lesquelles on rétablira ainsi la Réglementation de la prostitution.

Le seul moyen efficace et acceptable est comme on l'a déjà dit et comme on le pratique maintenant dans un grand nombre de villes de l'Angleterre, l'organisation de dispensaires bien organisés où les malades, qui généralement n'ont pas besoin d'être hospitalisés, peuvent venir demander facilement des soins et des conseils.

Ces moyens libéraux ont donné d'excellents résultats depuis cinq ans qu'ils fonctionnent par les soins de la British Royal Commission for Combating Veneral Disease. Il arrive évidemment que certains malades cessent le traitement avant d'être guéris, mais leur nombre va toujours en diminuant à mesure que l'opinion publique est plus au courant du danger des maladies vénériennes, et quant au traitement obligatoire que certains réclament il a plus de chance d'effrayer les malades et de les pousser à se cacher qu'il ne peut en amener à se soigner.

La liberté, l'instruction de la jeunesse et les facilités données pour se soigner sont plus efficaces que toutes les contraintes et les réglementations.

Nous ne voudrions pas oublier de mentionner la loi suédoise contre les maladies vénériennes, qui est en vigueur depuis 1919 et dont le Dr. Marcus, médecin-chef de Suède, nous a donné, dans JUS SUFFRAGII de septembre 1922, un compte rendu du plus haut intérêt.

En Suède, la déclaration et les soins sont obligatoires, mais le Dr. Marcus attribue la décroissance rapide des maladies vénériennes dans son pays au fait que la loi est fondée avant tout sur le traitement entièrement gratuit et facile des maladies vénériennes. Il affirme que c'est ce qui a fait son succès.

La déclaration obligatoire avec toutes ses conséquences existe pour les deux sexes dans l'Australie du Sud, mais les sociétés féminines se plaignent que les femmes sont dénoncées et poursuivies et que les hommes sont beaucoup plus rarement inquiétés.

En Danemark, on demande que le divorce soit obtenu d'office contre l'homme ou la femme qui aura contaminé son conjoint.

Nous avons demandé dans notre questionnaire l'approbation ou le blâme des membres de la Commission à propos des moyens d'auto-désinfection préconisés pendant la guerre par certaines personnes, sous le nom de " paquets prophylactiques." Ces paquets étaient offerts et on en recommandait l'usage (dans l'armée surtout, il est vrai) pour le cas où on se serait exposé à une contagion. Nous avons demandé si une pareille institution méritait ou pas d'être recommandée ?

Nous ne voulons pas discuter ici de l'efficacité médicale très douteuse des moyens d'auto-désinfection, mais nous avons reconnu avec satisfaction que chez tous les membres de la Commission, au point de vue moral, l'opinion est très nettement opposée à la diffusion de méthodes qui laissent supposer au jeune homme que la chasteté est impossible et qu'il doit être constamment muni de remèdes contre les suites de la débauche. Rien n'est plus opposé à nos principes de respect de la femme, de respect de soi-même et de responsabilité personnelle. Là encore l'éducation morale élevée des adolescents est le meilleur moyen de les prémunir contre des idées fausses sur leurs besoins physiques imaginaires et de solidifier chez eux le sens des responsabilités morales et sociales. L'auto-désinfection, en augmentant les tentations, a plus de chance d'augmenter le nombre des malades que de le diminuer.

Une seule question du programme de la Commission de la Morale reste à étudier, car nous estimons que c'est au Congrès lmême que les délégués des pays affranchis nous ferons part de leurs efforts et des résultats déjà obtenus tendant à une morale élevée et égale des deux sexes.

Miss Bement Davis seule nous a répondu à ce sujet disant : Certains États des États-Unis sont affranchis depuis une génération, mais le pays tout entier ne possédant le suffrage féminin que depuis 1920, il est difficile de juger encore du résultat du suffrage au point de vue moral du pays. Elle affirme pourtant que son influence est considérable, et elle en donne comme preuve la demande croissante dans différents États de lois condamnant les relations sexuelles hors mariage, et édictant des pénalités égales pour les deux sexes.

Une autre preuve est la demande de plus en plus répandue d'une éducation sexuelle convenable et appropriée, et la recherche de la meilleure manière de la donner d'une façon scientifique. A cet effet, un groupe de personnes ayant les connaissances scientifiques voulues a été nommé pendant la guerre pour aider le Gouvernement. Ce Comité, composé de cinq membres, dont une femme, continue maintenant ses études comme Société particulière, et a déjà subventionné diverses Universités pour les aider à jeter une saine lumière sur les questions fondamentales des relations des sexes.

Nous n'avons donc plus à envisager dans ce rapport que la motion présentée à la Commission de la Traite des Femmes et des Enfants à la Société des Nations, et par laquelle M. Sokal, délégué polonais, soutenu par Mrs. Dale, déléguée d'Australie, ont demandé " Qu'en attendant l'abolition de la Réglementation de la prostitution dans tous les pays, et la disparition des Maisons de prostitution patentées, il soit défendu de laisser des femmes de nationalité étrangère au pays entrer dans ces maisons pour y exercer leur triste métier."

Les réponses des membres de notre Commission prouvent que tout en appréciant les bonnes intentions de M. Sokal la plupart des déléguées se sont placées pour juger la question au point de vue d'un principe intangible et inébranlable, tandis que d'autres ont envisagé le côté immédiat et utilitaire du problème.

La grande majorité y compris la France se refuse à adopter la motion du Dr. Sokal.

Le Dr Jacobs nous dit : " Puisque nous sommes d'avis que les maisons de prostitution patentées doivent partout disparaître, nous refusons d'accorder notre aide à aucune amélioration de ces maisons."

La France dit : " Puisque la prostitution n'est pas un délit, personne n'a le droit de la réglementer, encore moins d'avoir l'air d'organiser un monopole de la débauche pour les prostituées de chaque pays."

Miss Bement Davis, qui est du même avis, ajoute avec un grand bon sens : " Les maisons de prostitution patentées ne sont que l'infime minorité, même dans les pays réglementés. Si les étrangères n'ont pas la possibilité d'entrer dans les maisons patentées, elles entreront dans les autres repaires de prostitution et rien ne sera changé."

Le Dr. Luisi nous apprend que comme déléguée de l'Uruguay à la Commission consultative de la Société des Nations, elle vient de voter contre la motion Sokal. Mme Girardet-Vielle sent sa résistance de principe faiblir devant la grandeur du mal causé par les trafiquants de la Traite des Femmes, fournisseurs des maisons de prostitution. Elle pense " qu'à tout prendre et quoi que ce soit un pis aller au point de vue moral, la prostitution de M. Sokal a du bon si elle peut nuire au commerce des trafiquants."

Dr. Helen Wilson s'élève avec force contre la motion Sokal. Elle commence par rappeler que la Réglementation de la prostitution n'a dans la plupart des pays qu'une base illégale, et que nous ne pouvons chercher à améliorer cette Réglementation, puisque nous en condamnons le principe. Elle dit, en outre, que cette surveillance des étrangères serait faite par le police des mœurs, dont nous devons nous méfier car les agents sont en rapports trop fréquents avec les tenanciers de maisons closes pour ne pas être sujets à des compromissions et des offres d'argent de la part de ces mêmes tenanciers, qui ont besoin, d'après leur terrible répertoire, de " marchandises fraîches." Ils les prennent où il les trouvent et paient cher. D'ailleurs, où commence et finit le mot "étrangère" ? il varie à l'infini selon les cas et selon la législation des différents pays.

En résumé, comme je l'ai dit plus haut, la grosse majorité des féministes reste intransigeante et refuse de s'associer à toute apparence de pacte avec la Réglementation de Prostitution par l'État déjà condamnée.

Pour terminer ce rapport, déjà long et pourtant encore terriblement incomplet, nous en avons bien le sentiment, il nous reste à proposer aux membres du Congrès les vœux suivants, qui seront discutés et peuvent être amendés par la Commission. Nous rappelons que lorsqu'ils seront présentés à la réunion plénière du Congrès, celle-ci, d'après le règlement fait par le Bureau, ne pourra plus les discuter, ce qui entraînerait une grande perte de temps, étant donné que la discussion a eu lieu à la Commission. Les vœux pourront seulement être approuvés ou rejetés par l'Assemblée plénière.

La Commission des Questions de Morale du Congrès de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes émet les vœux suivants :

I.

Considérant le mal qu'a produit dans l'humanité l'ignorance de la gravité des maladies vénériennes, et l'absence d'une moralité élevée reconnue nécessaire et possible pour les deux sexes :

Le Congrès émet le vœu que dans tous les pays un enseignement à la fois moral et biologique soit donné aux éducateurs à tous les degrés de l'enseignement et par eux transmis à tous les adolescents des deux sexes d'une manière scientifique, noble et suffisamment précise pour leur faire comprendre le devoir et la nécessité de la chasteté. Les éducateurs, qu'ils soient les parents ou les professeurs d'écoles, ont pour devoir absolu de ne pas se renfermer dans le silence mais d'instruire les adolescents sur les dangers terribles qui accompagnent les infractions aux lois morales, aussi bien que la responsabilité encourue envers la famille et la société. Ils ont aussi le devoir de ne pas poser simplement des principes de morale mais de donner les raisons biologiques de ces principes.

II.

Considérant le danger épouvantable de contagion que fait courir un conjoint à son partenaire s'il se marie en n'étant pas complètement guéri d'une maladie vénérienne, en particulier dans le cas fréquent d'une jeune fille dont les enfants futurs seront contaminés aussi bien qu'elle-même.

Le Congrès émet le vœu :

1° Que la connaissance des maladies vénériennes et de leurs dangers soit répandue dans le grand public afin que nul n'en ignore ;

2° Que, tout en tenant compte des mentalités des différents pays, les Sociétés de morale et le Corps médical de chaque nation cherche le moyen de faire exiger, lors du mariage, un certificat médical capable de garantir, dans la mesure du possible, tout au moins au point de vue des maladies vénériennes, la bonne santé de ceux qui demandent le mariage.

3° Une loi serait à mettre à l'étude, établissant le droit d'un conjoint à obtenir la nullité de son mariage s'il n'a pas été prévenu lors de son mariage de la maladie vénérienne de l'autre conjoint.

III.

Concernant la lutte contre les maladies vénériennes, le Congrès ne saurait se prononcer sur la question de la déclaration obligatoire des maladies vénériennes, ni sur le délit de contamination qui menace d'être employé surtout contre des femmes.*

Il croit avant tout au succès du système libéral : diffusion de la connaissance des maladies vénériennes ; facilités offertes à tous pour se soigner dans de nombreux dispensaires appropriés.

Le Congrès réprouve le principe de la diffusion officielle de l'auto-désinfection par paquets prophylactiques, méthode qu'il considère comme déplorable au point de vue moral.

IV.

Concernant la proposition faite à la Société des Nations par M. Sokal et par Mrs. Dales pour défendre aux prostituées étrangères l'entrée des Maisons de prostitution patentées :

Le Congrès ne croyant ni à la possibilité d'exécution de la proposition, ni à son efficacité, et considérant avant tout que les féministes ne doivent pas aider à organiser la Réglementation de la prostitution par l'État dont elles réprouvent et condamnent le principe,

Le Congrès, tout en reconnaissant les bonnes intentions des auteurs de la proposition, croit devoir se refuser à la soutenir.

M. DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER,
Présidente.

Avril 1923.

*Si la Commission réunie se décide pour une condamnation plus ferme de la déclaration obligatoire, elle modifiera le vœu.

DRAFT REPORT FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC PROVISION FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE.

Chairman - - ELEANOR RATHBONE.

A QUESTIONNAIRE was sent to all affiliated countries dealing with the questions referred to the Committee under the following headings :—

(1) The provision for wives and legitimate children.
  (*a*) During the lifetime of the husband and father.
  (*b*) By inheritance.
(2) The provision for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children.
(3) The provision for widows and fatherless children through State pensions or otherwise.

Where no reply or an insufficient one was received, a second questionnaire was sent either to the original correspondent or to some other. The information thus obtained was supplemented to some extent from published material. The questions asked and replies received, together with any additional particulars obtained, are appended. The information they give is very unequal in quantity and quality, and the general result is not sufficiently complete to afford the basis of a really satisfactory report.

The main results obtained may be briefly indicated as follows :—

1. The Provision for Wives and Illegitimate Children.

(*a*) *During the lifetime of the husband and father.*—So far as can be gathered from the replies, no country fully and adequately safeguards the economic position of wives and children, especially of those belonging to the working class, where the wife has no property of her own. In such cases it is assumed by the law of most countries that it is the duty of the husband to maintain his family according to his position and ability ; but it does not appear that any country as yet gives the wife a legal right to any defined share of her husband's income, except Sweden, whereby a law passed in 1920 safeguards the wife's right to an extent and defines them with a precision not, apparently, achieved by the code of any other country. A pamphlet published by the I.W.S.A. describes this interesting law.

In several countries (e.g., Great Britain, Switzerland) the law gives the wife the right to pledge her husband's credit for articles necessary for the maintenance of the household, including food, clothing, etc., for herself and her children suitable for their position in life. But this does not evidently meet the case of weekly wage-earners, whose wives are unlikely to be able to obtain goods on credit.

In most countries it appears that where the husband fails to maintain the wife she may appeal to the court to enforce her right to maintenance, but this usually involves a judicial separation. The French, Swedish and Swiss reports alone mention that the judge may give the wife a right to draw a portion of her husband's salary, apparently without separation.

The most interesting new experiment recorded is the system of allowances for dependent children which has sprung up since the war, in Australia, France, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, and, to a smaller extent, in Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. In Australia these are confined to the children of the lesser-paid State servants ; in other countries the system appears to be spreading in industry generally. The system described in the French report deserves very special attention.

Information with regard to the wife's right to control her own property or earnings is very scantily given in most of the reports. In most countries the wife's property appears to be still under the control of the husband. The principal exception is Great Britain. The new Swiss Civil Code, which gives three alternative systems of marriage contracts, is worth special attention.

(*b*) *By inheritance.*—Information under this heading is inadequate. In many countries, e.g., Australia, Tasmania, France, Great Britain, South Africa, the husband may will the whole of his property away from his wife, though in some countries it is provided that if the wife is left destitute she may appeal to the courts for provision out of his estate. In Austria, Germany, Guatemala, Holland, Paraguay, Italy, Sweden, the wife has a right to a certain share of her husband's property. The rights of children to inheritance appear to be in most countries more carefully safeguarded than those of their mother. In Great Britain, however, and those Colonies whose law is modelled on that of Great Britain, it is still within a man's power to entirely disinherit both wife and children. The Roman law, on which the code of most Latin countries is based, is in this respect more favourable to the family, as it leaves less to the caprice of the individual husband and father.

In the case of intestacy, respective shares of wife and children vary considerably in different countries ; but in all the wife has some share, though sometimes only a life interest, in her husband's estate.

In nearly all countries some reform seems necessary to give to wives an assigned and adequately secured share of the family income, both during the husband's life and after his death.

2.—The Provision for Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children.

In every country reported on, except Norway (see report), the illegitimate child is regarded as primarily the child of the mother and bears her name. In a few countries (Bolivia, Costa Rica, Italy, Paraguay, Roumania) the famous—or infamous—rule of the Code Napoleon, " La récherche de la patérnité est interdite," is still in force, though in France there are certain exceptions to it. Elsewhere the mother, if able to prove paternity under the conditions laid down in the several countries, is permitted to obtain some financial assistance from the father for the maintenance of the child ; the amount being usually left to be fixed by the court at their discretion according to the means of the father or the position of the mother, or both. In some countries (e.g., South and West Australia, Great Britain) the amount may not exceed a certain sum. In some the father may also be required to pay the expense of the confinement. Allusion is made in several reports (e.g., Germany, Great Britain, Holland) to the ease with which the father can evade the payment of the amount ordered.

In every country, except Great Britain, the child may become legitimized on the subsequent marriage of its parents. In some countries a statutory declaration by the parents is necessary for the purpose, and in most the child cannot be legitimized if at the time of its conception the parents were not free to marry.

The countries where the position of the illegitimate child is most adequately safeguarded appear to be Norway and Switzerland. The reports from these countries should be studied.

3.—Provision for Widows and Fatherless Children ; Through State Pensions or Otherwise.

No country has a universal system of pensions for widows. The most adequate systems are those of Denmark, Germany and the United States of America, and some provinces of Canada, all of which are described in some detail in the attached reports, which can be supplemented from the references given. In Czecho-Slovakia, France, Guatemala, Holland, Hungary, Paraguay, Italy, Norway and Sweden, pensions are paid to the widows of State and Municipal employees. Some other countries grant them by resolution or by special funds granted by the Legislature to widows of eminent civilians. In Great Britain and Australia provision is made for necessitous widows with dependent children through the Poor Law. It is granted freely in allowances of cash or kind on a scale which makes the material benefits probably not much inferior to those given under the Pension Laws of the United States of America and Denmark. The main difference is that relief given under the Poor Law conveys in these countries a kind of social stigma and humiliation, and many widowed mothers who sorely need assistance are thereby deterred from receiving it. In Denmark and the United States of America it is also necessary for the widowed mother to prove necessitous circumstances, but under less humiliating conditions than in Great Britain. The most satisfactory in principle of the three systems appears to be that of Germany, where widows' pensions are part of the general system of State Insurance, though owing to the economic situation of the country the amounts are very inadequate.

In order that the principle of the Alliance that women should be given equal opportunities with men for the performance of their special functions may be carried out, it would appear necessary to aim at the establishment in all countries of a system of pensions for widowed mothers on a more generous scale than any now prevailing. It should be recognized that such mothers, who are bringing up children as future citizens of the State, are doing work of national importance. They should not be compelled, unless they so desire, to do the work of both parents by earning a livelihood for the children as well as caring for them, but should be entitled to State provision as a right and not as a charity, on a scale adequate to ensure their own healthy physical maintenance and that of the children. Whether this should be done through a system of insurance during the lifetime of the father, or out of ordinary State funds, is a matter for the consideration of each country.

1.—Right of Wives and Legitimate Children to Maintenance.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

What provision is there in your country securing the right of a married woman, with or without children, to maintenance ?

(*a*) *Is the husband obliged to maintain his wife and children, and, if so, to what extent and under what law is this enforced ?*

(*b*) *If the husband neglects to maintain his wife and children, what means has his wife of forcing him to do his duty ?*

(*c*) *Are any allowances for children paid, either by employers in addition to wages, or by the Municipality, or by the State ?*

(*d*) *What rights of inheritance do a wife and children possess ? If a man dies intestate, how is his property divided between his wife, sons, daughters ? Is a man compelled to leave any part of his property to his wife and children ? If so, how much ?*

(*e*) *Can you recommend any books, pamphlets, Acts of Parliament, or State publications dealing with this question ?*

AUSTRIA.

(*a*) The maintenance of the children is mostly a father's duty, but if he is incapable the duty of the mother. Parents are bound to provide decent maintenance to the children and to educate them, if necessary, until after their majority.

(*b*) The child's claim to maintenance is legally suable, executable, and on compulsory execution is entitled to important privileges before other claims. This realization is therefore equal to any other debt.

(*d*) In case of death of father or mother, part of property left is claimable by child as a legal share. The legal share can be withdrawn only for weighty reasons, as clearly defined by law (767, 768, 770, 773). The children can claim the legal share from the heirs through the court (783). If the children are minors, the court has to see to it that the legal share is obtained by the children before transfer of property left to the heirs.

The legal share amounts for all the children together (when the mother is alive) to three-eighths ; if she is dead, half of the property left.

After the father's death the guardianship of the children belongs to whosoever the father has appointed. If the father has not done so conclusively, the guardianship belongs to the mother, or to whoever she appoints.

AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Can sue for maintenance in Police Courts.

(*a*) Yes, by securing separation order. The magistrate has right to assess the amount according to the income of the husband. (See Married Women's Act.)

(*b*) She can apply to the Police Court for enforcement of separation order. Husband can suffer imprisonment for wilful failure to keep up payments.

(*c*) No. The Commonwealth Government, however, allows 5s. per week or £13 per annum for each child born to its employees and for children adopted by them.

(*d*) (1) If estate under £500, widow takes all. If over £500, widow takes first £500 and one-third balance. Children divide two-thirds between them in equal shares.

(2) Cannot be compelled to, but if he leaves will without making adequate provision for wife and children, court on application may order such provision, with conditions as court thinks fit. Court may refuse application.

See Guardianship of Infants, No. 15, 1920, Sec. 11, S. 51 and 2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*a*) Yes. The Deserted Wives and Children Act provides for this, and makes it compulsory for a husband to pay for the support of his wife and children. If he fails to do so, his wife may take out a summons against him, and this leads, if he is recalcitrant, to his apprehension and subsequent imprisonment.

(*b*) See (*a*).

(*c*) No, excepting in the cases mentioned above.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

There are three Acts :—
Destitute Persons Act, No. 210.
Married Woman's Protection Act, No. 664
Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, No. 1008.

(*a*) See Acts.

(*b*) Apply to Police Court, which deals with the matter under the Act. If he disobeys order of court, he may be imprisoned. This is usually effective. Or, under Married Woman's Protection Act, an officer of State Children's Department conducts the case and sees that maintenance is paid.

(*c*) In the Commonwealth Civil Service of Australia provision is made where officers have children dependent upon them. A supplementary sum is added to the income of £13 for each child up to the age of 13 years.

(*d*) Testator's Family Maintenance Bill provides that if a man does not make suitable provision for wife and family, they may apply to court for adjustment. If he dies intestate, the wife receives one-third and the children two-thirds between them. See Testator's Act.

In 1920 a Bill was passed, "Interstate Succession (Mother's Share)," which gives her an equal share in intestate estate with the father.

TASMANIA.

(*a*) This question is answered by the Maintenance Act, 1921, which provides, *inter alia*, that upon complaint—

(1) That any wife has been left by her husband without means of support ;

(2) That any child has been left by his father or mother without means of support ;

Any Justice of the Peace may issue a summons directed to the party complained against to appear before a Police Magistrate to show cause why an order or orders of the nature provided for by the Act may not be made. A complaint on behalf of a child can be made by any reputable person.

The orders which can be made are as follows :—

(1) That the complainant and defendant shall live apart. Such an order, while in force, has the effect in all respects of a decree of judicial separation on the ground of cruelty.

(2) That the legal custody of all or any children of the marriage between the parties shall be committed to the complainant.

(3) That the defendant shall pay to the complainant or to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, or to some third person, for the use of the person by whom or on whose behalf the complaint was made, such weekly or other periodical sum as the court may deem reasonable for the maintenance of such person.

"Maintenance" is defined by the Act to include lodging, feeding, clothing, teaching, training, nursing, and medical and surgical attendance.

In making any such order the Police Magistrate is required to have regard to the means of both the complainant and the defendant. The general rule of the court (it is not inflexible) when there are no children is to allow a wife who has no means of her own, one-third of the husband's net income, and when the wife has means of her own, to allow her such sum as will make up her income to one-third of the joint incomes.

If there are children, such additional sum is allowed as is reasonable under the circumstances.

(*b*) The orders are enforced in the same manner as orders made for the maintenance of illegitimate children. So far as an order relates to the maintenance of a child, it remains in force until the child attains 16 or (if a female) marries, whichever event first happens, unless the court orders otherwise.

(*c*) There is no law compelling the payment of such allowances by employers or by Municipality. In the case of State Public Service Officers who receive a salary of less than £300 a year a marriage allowance is paid, up to £24 per annum.

(*d*) If a man dies intestate, the propery (real and personal) is distributed as follows :—

(i.) If he leaves a widow and the net value of his property does not exceed £1,000, the widow takes the whole absolutely and exclusively.

(ii.) If he leaves a widow, and the net value of his property exceeds £1,000, the widow is entitled to £1,000 absolutely and exclusively, and has a charge upon the whole property for that amount, with interest at £4 per cent. per annum until payment.

(iii.) If he leaves a widow and no children, the widow takes the whole (whatever the amount) absolutely.

(iv.) If he leaves a widow and children, and the net value of his property exceeds £1,000, the widow takes £1,000 as mentioned in (ii.) and one-third of the excess. The children take two-thirds of the excess.

If a married man dies partially intestate (i.e., leaving will which disposes of part only of his property), the property as to which he dies intestate is distributable as follows :—

(i.) If he leaves a widow and no children, the widow takes the whole of such property.

(ii.) If he leaves a widow and children, the widow takes one-third and the children two-thirds of such property.

A married man is not bound by law to leave any part of his property to his widow and children. He can make a will which leaves them destitute, and if the will is otherwise valid it cannot be impugned on the ground that the widow and children are left unprovided for. But if a married man does make such a will, the widow and children can apply to the court under the Testator's Family Maintenance Act, 1912, for an order that provision be made for them out of his estate, notwithstanding the will. To obtain an order under the Act the widow and/or children must show that they are left without sufficient means of support.

BURMA.

(*a*) Yes. Under Section 488, Criminal Procedure Code. Amount varies from 3 to 25 rupees.

(*b*) By an application to the court.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Rights of inheritance are governed by Buddhist Law if a man dies intestate. He is not compelled to leave any part of his property to his wife and children.

BOLIVIA.

(*a*) Yes ; there is. He is obliged to maintain wife and children ; but I do not know the law.

(*b*) The wife can have recourse to the courts of justice.

(*d*) Yes ; the whole amount. They are "general heirs" at law. If the property has been acquired during marriage, the survivor takes 50 per cent. and the children the other 50 per cent.

As regards "paraphernalia," the wife has the same claim as a child.

See Bolivian Civil Code.

BULGARIA.

II.—*Le droit des enfants légitimes de recevoir pension alimentaire.*

Oui.

a) D'après la loi bulgare, le mari est obligé de prendre soin de la provision (du maintien) de sa femme. Les dimensions des moyens pour cette provision sont fixées en dépendance de la position matérielle du mari (Art. 189 et 190 des statuts exarchiques).

Le mari est obligé de maintenir aussi ses enfants. Si la femme est riche, elle doit aussi maintenir les enfants (Art. 191 *ibid*).

b) Si le mari ne maintient pas sa femme et ses enfants, le tribunal ecclésiastique peut, après sollicitation déposée de la part de la femme, émettre l'arrêt que le mari doit procurer les moyens pour le maintien de sa femme et ses enfants. La dimension de ces moyens est fixée par les tribunaux civils. La femme dépose une sollicitation devant la cour d'assises en y appliquant la décision du tribunal ecclésiastique. La cour d'assises se prononce seulement sur la dimension des moyens pour la provision (Art. 191 *ibid*).

c) Ni l'État ni les municipalités ne procurent pas les moyens pour la provision.

d) La loi ne fait point de différence entre l'homme et la femme comme époux-héritiers. Il y a une différence entre les enfants du sexe mâle et ceux du sexe féminin comme héritiers de leurs parents, savoir :

1) Quand l'époux mort a laissé des enfants légitimes, chez trois enfants du même sexe la part de l'époux survivant est égale à la part de chaque enfant ; chez deux ou moins de deux enfants, elle est égale à la moitié de la part de chaque enfant. Quand les enfants sont de sexes différents, cette partie est égale dans le premier cas à la partie de l'enfant du sexe mâle, dans le second à la partie de l'enfant du sexe féminin (Art. 38 de la loi de l'héritage).

2) Si l'époux mort n'a pas laissé d'enfants légitimes, l'époux survivant reçoit un tiers de l'héritage, si la mort est arrivée avant l'accomplissement de 10 ans de vie conjugale, la moitié si elle est arrivée après 10 ans de vie conjugale. Il reçoit l'héritage entier, si le défunt n'a pas de parents jusqu'au sixième degré (Art. 39 et 40 de la loi de l'héritage).

3) Les immeubles et les biens qui ne font partie du ménage agrairien sont hérités par les enfants légitimes sans différence de sexe. Chez des champs, prairies, forêts, vignes, etc. ne faisant

partie du ménage champêtre, la part des garçons est deux fois plus grande que celle des filles (Art. 21 de la même loi).

4) Chez le partage, les cadets du sexe mâle peuvent retenir pour eux la partie des fonds (champs, vignes, etc.) des filles déjà mariées en payant leur valeur (Art. 240 de la même loi).

5) La partie disponible est la moitié de l'héritage quand il y a un enfant seulement ; quand il y en a deux ou davantage, un tiers (Art. 90 de la même loi).

6) La partie légitime de l'époux survivant, quand il y a trois enfants ou plus que trois du même sexe, est égale à la partie légitime de chaque enfant ; quand les enfants sont deux ou moins que deux, elle est égale à la moitié de la partie légitime de chaque enfant. Quand les enfants sont de sexe différent, cette partie est égale dans le premier cas à la partie de l'enfant du sexe mâle ; dans le second, à la partie de l'enfant du sexe féminin (Art. 97 de la même loi).

e) Dimitri Tontcheff : "Loi de l'héritage" ; commentaire de cette loi par Dr. Tontcheff. "Status éxarchiques."

CANADA.—ALBERTA.

(*a*) Recourse to the courts and the judge decides. Each Province has its own provision.

(*b*) So far as the writer knows, nothing beyond the order of the court.

(*c*) None.

(*d*) Varies in different Provinces.

(*e*) "Legal Status of Women," by Mrs. O. C. Edwards.

QUEBEC.

(*a*) At civil law the husband must supply his wife "with all the necessaries of life according to his means and condition." Children and parents are reciprocally bound to maintain each other in proportion to the wants of the party claiming maintenance and the fortune of the person by which it is due. By the Criminal Code anyone who is legally bound to provide the necessaries is liable to prosecution if the person to whom they are due suffers in health through his neglect (Article 241). Articles 242-242A specifically apply this rule to the case of children under 16 and the wife. In these cases, if the wife or children are destitute or in a necessitous state, a fine of $500 or one year's imprisonment may be imposed.

(*b*) The civil law remedy is a direct action by an interested party. A woman may sue for her minor children without special authorization. Except in the case of the special provisions in the Revised Statutes of Quebec, any person may lay the information before the criminal courts.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) When persons domiciled in the Province of Quebec marry, if there is no marriage contract, or if the marriage contract does not specifically state otherwise, they are presumed to have accepted what is called "the regime of community of property" (C.C. 1260). This means that all their moveable property, that is, everything except land or rights in land, whether acquired before marriage or during marriage, and all immoveable property (land or rights in land) acquired during marriage otherwise than by succession, gift or legacy, or for a cause existing anterior to the marriage, forms a common fund owned by the two spouses in equal shares, but during marriage under the absolute control of the husband (C.C. 1272-1279). If the marriage ends by death or divorce, or if a separation of bed and board has been ordered, or if the husband has mismanaged the estate and the wife takes an action in separation of property, this common fund is divided—one-half to each consort. The husband by his will cannot dispose of more than one-half (C.C. 1293). On the other hand, the wife only succeeds to the husband's property when there is no will, if she renounces her right to her share of the community. If this is done, she takes one-third of all the property belonging to the husband, or the community, as against the children, and one-half is against other heirs. Children succeed to their father in the first rank if he dies intestate or partly intestate, but he is not compelled to make any provision for them in his will. There is no distinction between sons and daughters, first-born or after-born (C.C. 624A-638 as amended by 5 Geo. V. cap. 74, 5.12).

One-half the private immoveable property of the husband owned by him at the time of his death is subject to the enjoyment of the wife (*usufruct*), and belongs to the children if he predeceases his wife.

This right is called "customary dower," and exists unless stipulated against in the marriage contract. Practically speaking, most married people in Quebec have a marriage contract in which they bar community of property and customary dower, and make in return certain settlements to take effect during the marriage or at the death of one of the consorts. When by the contract the spouses are separate as to property, each spouse retains the control of his or her private property as if the marriage had never taken place (C.C. 1422).

The wife has the choice, if her husband dies intestate, of either taking her right under the marriage contract or taking her place as his heir in the manner indicated above.

(*e*) Civil Code of Lower Canada ; Criminal Code of Canada ; Quebec Statutes (1912) ; 3 Geo. V., cap. 39.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

(*a*), (*b*) are not dealt with in the reply.

(*c*) Family allowances or endowment of motherhood when the father is still alive.

There is a system of family allowances for families of certain kinds of employees. It is an outcome of the war and post-war conditions, and is a temporary arrangement. As to the amounts and methods of distribution, there is a great deal of variety. At present these allowances do not form part of the regular income of the employee, but of the extra pay added to the salary. But attempts are being made to make these allowances part of the basic income and to keep it so on a higher level for the future.

The allowances are paid for wife and legitimate children ; for illegitimate consorts and her children as well ; but not for children over 18 years, or for those provided for in another way.

The monthly allowance is payable to the father, to the mother only if he neglects his family.

Special Cases.—Widows who have at least one child under 14 count as married men. Bachelors who support one at least of their relatives and can prove that this person is a dependent, also counts as a married man.

The wife gets one-third and each child one-sixth of this extra monthly allowance.

DENMARK.

(*a*) A wife who is left by her husband, separated or divorced, and settled in Denmark, can get her husband bound to a contribution. If she is in want (has a yearly income under 2,200 kroner, plus 400 kroner for each child), the amount is paid in advance for half a year at a time by the Municipality.

If the father does not refund the money, he will be confined for expiation, and the support is reckoned as parish relief to *him*.

The normal contribution for children born in wedlock is 360 kroner the first four years of the child, 288 kroner from 4 to 14 years, 192 kroner from 17 to 18 years.

ECUADOR.

The replies to the questions under this heading may be found set forth with all the necessary fullness in Book I. of the Civil Code of Ecuador, which deals with persons, especially under the headings 3 to 32 inclusive. To reply exactly to the questions of this section it would be necessary to write a judicial monograph, a volume : a work which is not the duty of this Legation. Your reply must necessarily be limited to indicating the Civil Code of Ecuador as a source of lucid and sufficient information ; it may be obtained in any of the public libraries of the United States of America.

FRANCE.

(*a*) (2) The husband is held liable to contribute to the expenses of the household.

(*b*) The law of July 13, 1917, called "Au Libre salaire de la femme mariée," permits the wife, if authorized by the judge, to herself draw a portion of her husband's salary for household expenses.

(*c*) No legal provision. But the following is information supplied by the Family Endowment Council :—

Family allowances ("allocations familiales"), supplementary to wages, are paid for the children of all Government and municipal employees, and also by employers in a large and increasing number of industries. The system was first introduced for railway employees in 1917, and for employees in private enterprise in 1918, when the metallurgic employees of Grenoble formed an association for the payment of family allowances ("Caisse de Compensation pour Allocations Familiales"). Since then about 120 similar associations of employers have been formed ; sometimes according to districts and sometimes according to industry. The object of the association is to prevent the risk that the payment of allowances to children will discourage the employment of men with children. The association forms a common fund out of which the allowances are paid, each employer contributing to the fund in proportion to the total number of his employees ; or sometimes in accordance with the total amount of his wages bill. It was calculated in November, 1922, that the number of workmen employed by enterprises paying family allowances (including the State and municipalities) was about 2,500,000 ; or nearly half the men wage-earners of France (excluding the agriculturists), and that the amount paid in children's allowances was about 300,000,000 francs per annum.

Rates of allowances vary in different associations, e.g., in Roubaix-Turcoign, in July, 1922, the rates per day worked by the employee were fixed at : 1 child, 2 francs ; 2 children, 5 francs ; 3 children, 8 francs ; 4 children, 12 francs ; and 3 francs for each subsequent child. The allowances are paid in most associations to the employed person ; not to the mother of the children unless she is herself the employee. One association, that of Roubaix-Turcoign, pays allowances on behalf of all children under 13 residing in the household of the employee even if the employee is not the head of the house. The system is said to have had a marked effect in lowering the rate of infantile mortality.

(*d*) If a man dies intestate, his fortune is divided between his children ; his wife only gets a life interest, which may, according to circumstances, be a quarter or a half of his property. The wife is not an heir as by right, and her husband may so dispose of his affairs as to leave her nothing. As regards his children, a father is obliged to leave them his fortune with the exception

of a portion called "the disposable portion," which is equal to the share of one child. This he can dispose of at his discretion.

GERMANY.

(*a*) The code compels the husband to maintain wife and children according to his income and standard of life; it also compels him to provide for education, tuition and training of the children.

(*b*) If the father or husband neglects duties, wife or children can sue before courts of law. He will then, by legal procedure, be sentenced to fulfil duty; but in practice nothing is more difficult than to make a man unwilling to be a good husband and father act accordingly. In desperate cases the children can be taken away and the wife ask divorce.

(*c*) Officials of State and Municipality get an allowance, if married, for wife and each child. Since organized labour has succeeded in prescribing conditions for pay, most industries and private employers have also to give allowances. Here also, however, the system is good, but the sums too small to have an effect. The actual situation: Unmarried man or couple without children can live fairly; with one child, just pull through; every child more means increasing poverty; large families of small or school children, black misery. Large families of growing children, many wage-earners, in one household, highest possible standard now for working class. Whole standard extremely low; *chronic starvation* this year in all towns, even small ones.

(*d*) According to code, wife and children are considered heirs of first grade. If man dies without testament, children get three-quarters, wife one-quarter of the inheritance; the same if there are no children. At all events, wife and children are entitled to half of the inheritance as a legal claim that cannot be refused to them. Our new taxations are very high now for bigger fortunes, and will probably be so increased that only a small part of big fortunes will go to the heirs.

N.B.—Legislation is in rapid development just now; therefore books and pamphlets no more up to date within short periods. Little use getting them, as we are in a state of transition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(*a*) The husband is by Common Law required to maintain his wife and children. The extent of the obligation is not defined, and, provided he supplies them with bare necessaries, nothing more can be exacted from him.

(*b*) If the husband neglects to maintain his wife and children, the wife has two possible remedies: (1) She may obtain the necessaries of life for herself, and her children on credit, and debts so incurred are legally recoverable from the husband by the tradespeople who have supplied her. A husband is by law responsible for his wife's debts to the extent of his capacity to pay, unless he has published through the press a statement that he will no longer be so responsible, and such a statement is not a defence if the goods supplied are judged by the court to have been necessaries according to the station in life of the husband. But this remedy is of little use to wives of the wage-earning class, as tradespeople usually refuse to supply goods on credit to such people if they know that the husband is likely to be unable or unwilling to meet the debt. (2) The wife can leave her husband, and can then apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for a Separation Order, which is usually accompanied by an order giving her the custody of the children and requiring the husband to pay her a weekly sum for their maintenance. This sum is fixed by the court, but may not exceed 40s. for the wife and 10s. for each dependent child. If the husband fails to pay this sum, the wife can apply again to the court, which can order his goods to be sold for payment, or can send him to prison. Imprisonment wipes out the debt that has accrued. The court may appoint a Collecting Officer, to whom the payment shall be made, if the wife so desires; but not all courts have appointed such officers.

The law relating to these Separation and Maintenance Orders is defective in many respects, and the British Auxiliary of the Alliance is promoting a Bill to improve it.

(*c*) No such allowances for children are paid in Great Britain at present. The beginnings of such a provision are found in: (1) Income-tax payers can obtain a remission of a percentage of their income-tax on account of wives and children; (2) benefit under the Unemployed Insurance Act includes very small allowances for dependent children; (3) necessitous school-children suffering from under-nourishment can receive free dinners through the education authority.

(*d*) Wives and children have no absolute rights of inheritance. The husband may disinherit them completely, subject to the provision that if the husband dies intestate his property is divided as follows:—

Wives and children have no absolute rights of inheritance. The husband may, if he chooses, leave all his property to other persons, unless it is settled under a trust.

By the new Law of Property Act, which comes into force shortly, real estate will in future be treated as personal estate where the owner dies intestate. This means that it or its value all goes to the wife and children, or wife where there are no children, and the eldest son has now no special claim to land.

GREECE.

(*a*) and (*b*) In principle a man is responsible for the support of his wife and children according to his means. If he does not provide for his family, the law can intervene in favour of minors, but if the intervention is ineffectual, there are no means of forcing him so to provide.

(*c*) There are no special allowances for large families.

(*d*) Inheritance rights are equal. A father is obliged to leave to his children in his will at least one-third of what they would have inherited had he died intestate if the children are not more than four in number; if there are more than four, the proportion is one-half. Without this provision the will is not valid. If a man dies intestate, his widow has a right to one-quarter of his fortune and to the house furniture. If there is no direct heir, the widow has a right to half her husband's fortune.

(*e*) Act 2,210, June, 1920.

GUATEMALA.

(*a*) Yes; the husband is bound to maintain his wife, and to maintain and educate his children, in accordance with the stipulations of the Civil Code. If he fails in this obligation, the wife and children can apply to the Authority, who with brief procedure has to oblige the father to comply, being able to exact "hypothecary guarantees" to ensure the pension.

The wife has always the right to the fourth part of the goods of the husband, besides the goods acquired during marriage, if she is not designated heir. The children not designated heirs have the right to a pension, which is registered according to their necessities, social position, age, etc., and according to the financial position of the person obliged to give them.

In the case of a man dying intestate, his legal heirs are his children in the first place. The widow inherits half the property if the goods are acquired during marriage; otherwise, only a quarter. The man can make a will at liberty in favour of whomsoever he likes, but always his wife and children have the right to a portion of his property. In the case of property acquired during marriage, the wife obtains a quarter, or a compassionate pension, as has already been said.

HOLLAND.

Marriage law obliges the husband to support his wife and children in agreement to his state of life and his income.

(*b*) The court can force the husband to give a part of his income. In reality this often fails; for instance, when the man has no regular work nor fixed income there is no personal punishment for him by law.

(*c*) In the years of the war, the State and some towns instituted these allowances for the children of lower functionaries. A growing minority in Parliament wish to repeal those allowances. Employers are not forced by law to give them.

(*d*) The children have full rights of inheritance: the wife has none, but in community of wealth she gets half of it as her part. With a testament the husband can give one child's portion extra to his wife; no more. With three children, the wife gets the half of the property, and with a testament in favour of her, the second half is parted in four and she gets one-fourth of the half extra. The man is compelled to leave as above mentioned. Sons and daughters have the same rights.

HUNGARY.

In case of divorce, the court obliges the husband to pay an allowance to his wife if she is not sentenced "guilty." At all events, he has to contribute to the cost of the children's education.

The amount of payment is fixed by the court. If necessary, it can be sequestrated from his salary as first of all his obligations.

Wives have not the same legal rights over their children as their husbands.

PARAGUAY.

(*a*) By Article 51 of the Law on Civil Marriage, the husband is obliged to provide for the wife all the means which may be necessary, and should he fail to do so she has the right to summon him.

The regulations attached to a lawsuit provide for very cursory proceedings by provisionally fixing the maintenance allowance, and thus it is sufficient for the wife to prove her identity and the capital or approximate income of her husband, for him (without being sought at law in the first instance) to be sentenced to pay the allowance for the following months, without cancelling his obligation to provide the maintenance which is due for the intervening time. Otherwise the wife may be endowed with a marriage settlement (which can never be arranged subsequent to the marriage) by her husband or by a third party. A dowry may be secured by hypothecation which ensures payment in case of petition. Legitimate offspring have a right to maintenance up to the age of 22 (majority), and after when it is indispensable to their existence.

(*c*) Neither employers, municipalities nor the State allow pensions to children as such.

(*d*) The right of inheritance of wife and children is fixed by the Civil Code, and ours is the same as the Argentine. When marriage is terminated by the death of one party there may be two classes of property. The personal property of each, or "patrimonial" property, and that which is common to both—property acquired during marriage. Half of the property acquired during marriage belongs to the survivor, and the other half to the parents' forefathers and offspring. As regards personal property, the children succeed in the following order:—

(i.) Legitimate children sole heirs in equal portions when there is no claim by the wife or illegitimate children.

(ii.) If the wife competes with legitimate children, the estate is divided in equal parts to each.

(iii.) If illegitimate and legitimate children compete, each illegitimate child takes one share of the estate and each legitimate child four shares. If the wife also competes, she takes the share of a legitimate child.

(iv.) If illegitimate children and the wife compete, she takes half the estate and the children the other half, whatever their number.

(v.) If illegitimate children compete with legitimate forefather and the wife, the estate is divided into four equal shares—one for the wife, the other for the illegitimate children, and the two others for the forefathers. whatever the number of the latter or of the illegitimate children. If the wife competes with forefathers or offspring she does not take a share of the other half of the property acquired during marriage.

If the wife competes with forefathers, the estate is divided equally, the wife taking one share and each forefather another.

If no forefathers nor offspring, the husband and wife inherit reciprocally, excluding collateral relations, and also as regards property acquired during marriage.

Legitimate children take a legitimate share of what remains from the inheritance of their parents, equivalent to four-fifths of all the property. Therefore these cannot dispose of more than one-fifth, which may be reduced if excessive. In case of a claim from illegitimate children only the legitimate share is the half of all the property.

In case of claim from widower or widow not having parents or offspring, the legitimate share is also half of all property, including property acquired during marriage.

In rights of inheritance, the sex of heirs is of no importance.

ITALY.

(*a*) In proportion to his means. (Code Civil, 132, 138, 186 *et passim*.)

(*b*) By recourse to a court of law.

(*d*) If a man or woman is childless, he is free to dispose of two-thirds of his property. The husband or wife has the right to the income, a third or a fourth, according to whether there are or are not grandparents. If there are children, the husband or wife has the right of disposition of one-half his property; the other half goes to his legitimate children in equal parts. The wife takes the same share as a legitimate child, and the illegitimate child (if recognized) half the share of the legitimate child.

NORWAY.

Wives have the same legal rights over their children as their husbands. Father and mother are equal joint guardians of their legitimate children.

ROUMANIA.

(*a*) Yes; in accordance with his remuneration or his income.

(*b*) Yes; if there is a divorce or judicial separation.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Only if the wife is without means or necessitous has she the right, if the husband dies intestate, to ask the courts to assign to her a portion of his estate.

(*e*) The Civil Roman Code as embodied in the Code Napoleon.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A husband is bound to maintain his wife in a manner suitable to her rank and position. If she has had to leave him on account of his misconduct and is living apart from him, he will be liable for necessaries. Both parents are bound to maintain their children.

(*b*) Natal Act No. 10, 1896, makes provision for the relief of wives and families left destitute; under this Act the magistrate may make order to pay allowance. Husband is deemed to be an idle and disorderly person, and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £5 and imprisonment not exceeding three months.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) If married in community of property, wife takes her half of joint estate and the children the other half; if married out of community of property, and husband dies first, wife is entitled to half his estate if there are no children, and one-third if there are children. A man is not compelled to leave any part of his property to his wife and children.

(*e*) Natal Act No. 10, 1896. Children's Protection Act No. 25, 1913. Natal Act No. 22, 1863 (*re* intestate succession of wife, etc.).

ORANGE FREE STATE.

(*a*) Same as Natal.

(*b*) Ordinance No. 51 of 1903 provides a penalty for neglecting to provide for a man's family. It also provides that a magistrate may issue summons calling upon the husband to show cause why he should not support his family, and may make an order for maintenance.

(*c*) If married in community, the wife takes half of the joint estate, and the children the other half.

If married out of community, the estate goes to the heirs *ab intestato*.

There is no legislative provision dealing with this matter in the Orange Free State.

SWEDEN.

(*a*) The Marriage Law of 1920 provides: "The spouses are under obligation, each according to his capacity, whether by supplying money, by household work, or by other means, to contribute to the maintenance of the family on a scale of living in reasonable accordance with their position. The term maintenance of the family shall be understood to include what is necessary for the household, for the education of the children and for meeting the special requirements of each of the spouses."

In most cases the maintenance of the family is practically divided between the spouses in such a way that the wife does her contribution by working in the household, and the husband alone supplies the money.

(*b*) If one of the spouses manifestly neglects his duty of maintenance, it gives the other party the right to summon him before a court, which can sentence him to pay periodically a fixed sum for the maintenance of the family. If the neglectful husband is an employee in receipt of salary or wages, the wife would probably be given the right to draw part of his salary or wages.

(*c*) No such allowances for children are paid.

(*d*) If one of the spouses dies and there are children, half of the property goes to the widow or widower by "marriage rights," the other half is divided in equal parts between the children. Sons and daughters have the same right of inheritance.

If there are no children, half of the property goes, as above mentioned, to the widow or widower by "marriage rights," the other part of the property is inherited by the survivor (widow or widower); *halfly*, if the deceased has left *direct* heirs (father, mother, brothers or sisters, or children of brothers or sisters), but otherwise *entirely*.

If a person has one or more children, or children's descendants, he cannot give away by will more than half of the property.

SWITZERLAND.

(*a*) Le mari doit pourvoir convenablement à l'entretien de sa femme et des enfants. La femme est obligée, si cela est nécessaire, d'affecter le produit de son travail au paiement des frais du ménage. Si les époux sont mariés en séparation de biens, le mari peut demander à la femme de contribuer aux frais du ménage. Le juge décidera du montant de cette somme, si les époux ne peuvent tomber d'accord.

(*b*) Si l'époux ne remplit pas ses devoirs envers sa famille, la femme peut faire prononcer la séparation des biens et le juge peut, quel que soit le régime matrimonial, prescrire aux débiteurs des époux de remettre leurs paiements entiers ou en partie entre les mains de la femme.

(*c*) Non.

(*d*) Si le mari meurt sans laisser de testament, sa veuve hérite un quart de sa fortune et les enfants trois quarts. La veuve a le choix à côté des enfants de renoncer à la propriété d'un quart, mais de prendre l'usufruit de la moitié de la fortune de son mari jusqu'à sa mort. S'il n'y a pas d'enfants, elle hérite des parties plus fortes vis-à-vis de parents plus éloignés de son mari.

Le mari est tenu de laisser une certaine réserve à sa femme et ses enfants et ne peut disposer que du reste par testament. Cette réserve est pour les enfants les trois-quarts de leur droit légal (donc trois quarts des trois-quarts de la fortune du mari = neuf seizièmes). Le mari ne peut rien retirer à la femme de son droit légal, s'il y a d'autres héritiers. Pour le cas où elle est seule héritière légale, il a droit de disposer de la moitié de sa fortune par testament.

The following notes on married women's rights to guardianship and to their own property are summarized from le Nouveau Code Civil Suisse.

The law lays it down as a general principle that during the duration of the marriage parental authority is exercised jointly; but in case of a difference of opinion the husband prevails. In the case of a separation, where custody has been given to the mother, and in the case of the father's death, the mother has sole custody, the law which obliged a second guardian to be appointed having been repealed. Where, however, either the father or the mother re-marries, the court may at its discretion appoint a second guardian.

According to the new civil code, the contract of marriage may prescribe (*a*) union of goods, (*b*) community of goods, (*c*) separation of goods.

Failing a definite contract, the system of union of goods prevails. The couple may change from one contract to another subsequent to marriage by agreement, or by the request of either party under certain circumstances, e.g., if husband or wife prove abuse of the rights given to the other party under previous arrangement. The general effect of "union of goods" is to maintain separate and intact the property of either party, but to give the husband sole power of disposing of the joint income, subject to the wife's right of incurring expenditure for the ordinary needs of the joint household. The general effect of "community of goods" is to merge the property of both parties into a common fund, of which neither can dispose without the consent of the other. But the husband administers the joint income, and debts contracted by the wife without the husband's consent, except for household necessaries, must be paid by her out of her separate property or earnings.

VENEZUELA.

(*a*) The husband is legally obliged to maintain his wife and children, according to Articles 175 and 308 of the Civil Code.

Such obligation ceases with regard to the wife when she is

living separately away from the home, without just cause, and refuses to return to him (Article 177), or when the wife is of known bad conduct (Article 316). The said obligation ceases as regards wife and children in the cases contained in Article 317 of the Civil Code. The said obligation is effective in proportion to the circumstances, wealth and fortune of the person providing maintenance, and the age, capacity and circumstances of the recipient.

The obligation of maintenance is sanctioned by the Civil Code and the civil legal procedure of Venezuela, which lay down regulations for the effective execution of the obligation.

Under the heading of maintenance is comprised not only food, but clothing, housing and expenses which are customary and justifiable for the recipient.

(*b*) Proceedings for maintenance sanctioned by our civil legislation.

(*c*) In Venezuela the only obligatory maintenance is that established by our Civil Code, for parents, grandparents, descendants, husbands, wives, brothers or sisters. There is no maintenance provided by employers, municipalities or the State. The two latter provide protection and maintenance of children whose fathers are deceased in the exercise of the protection inherent in such bodies.

(*d*) The wife and children are general heirs at law in Venezuelan legislation and inherit from the husband or father the whole of his property in the case of intestate succession, without distinction between sons and daughters, as the latter inherit a share equal to the males.

There exists in Venezuelan Civil Law the "legitime" or a fixed share of the inheritance which is due from the entire estate to wife and children and which is not subject to duty (tax) or condition.

The legitime, in accordance with the direction in Article 869 of the Civil Code, is half of the property of the testator, if at death he does not leave more than two legitimate children, and two-thirds if he leaves three or more. In the determination of the legitime the surviving spouse is included in the number of children. (Publications on the subject: Civil Code and Code of Legal Procedure in Civil Courts.)

2.—The Right of Illegitimate Children to Maintenance.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

What is the position of the illegitimate child, i.e., the child of the unmarried mother, in your country?

(*a*) *Is "la recherche de la paternité" allowed, and, if so, does the duty of proving paternity rest on the mother?*

(*b*) *Does the marriage of the parents after the birth of the child make the child legitimate?*

(*c*) *Is the father obliged to help with the maintenance of the child? If so, to what extent, and what steps can the mother take to enforce this duty on the father?*

(*d*) *In the case of no provision being made for the illegitimate child after the death of its parents, has the child any right of inheritance:* (i.) *From his mother?* (ii.) *From his father?*

If so, over what kind of property and to what extent?

(*e*) *Can you recommend any books, pamphlets, Acts of Parliament, or State publications, dealing with the position of illegitimate children?*

REPLIES.

AUSTRALIA.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(*a*) Yes, the Statute in South Australia provides that after the mother of the child has given evidence there is no need to call any corroborative testimony unless and until the defendant has on his oath denied paternity. The effect of this is therefore to compel the man to give evidence and subject himself to cross examination before the corroboration is given. This section has proved of great value. Unless the defendant does so deny the paternity, no corroboration is necessary.

(*b*) No, not automatically, but they may legitimize the child after marriage, by making a statutory declaration.

(*c*) Yes. The maximum is 10s. per week.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The position regarding the illegitimate child is the same as in any other country, except the mother of an illegitimate child in this State may receive help for the child, the same as if she were married.

(*a*) Under the Infant Protection Act the affiliation clauses provide for search being made for the putative father of a child, and he is called to account, and if he admits his liability he is required to pay accouchement expenses and also a certain amount weekly for the support of the child. If he denies paternity, and proof lies with the mother, the State Children Relief Department will assist the mother by prosecution, through the Children's Court, to bring the responsibility home to the man concerned.

(*b*) Not necessarily, but if the parents so desire, they can avail themselves of the provisions of the Legitimation Act, and apply to have their child made legitimate, and it becomes so in due course.

(*c*) As already stated under (*a*) the putative father is obliged to help in the maintenance of the child. The extent to which he is called upon to do so, as before stated, is that he must provide a sum not exceeding £20 for accouchement expenses, and then pay an amount—upon an average 15s. per week—for the support of the child. The mother—or the Department on behalf of the mother—takes proceedings against the father, and if he fails to comply with any order made against him, he may be committed to jail until the order is met.

(*d*) (i) No. (ii) No.

(*e*) The Legitimation Act. Also the Infant Protection Act Children's Protection Act, and State Children Relief Act, in various parts touch on the illegitimate child, but except the Infant Protection Act, not very extensively. A copy of the Child Welfare Bill is appended. This Bill is a consolidation of the last three Acts, and provides for certain desirable amendments in the existing law. It is expected that it will be made law this year.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(*a*) Yes, if application is made to the State Children's Department, it helps the mother to find the father.

Yes, the onus of proof lies with the mother.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes. If paternity is proved, the father pays 12s. 6d. per week up to 16 years, together with confinement expenses. By complaint in Children's Courts, State Children's Department helps in this direction.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) State Children Act and Report attached.

N.B.—As there are six States in Australia, we would draw your attention to the fact that these answers and Acts of Parliament are confined to the State of Western Australia.

The Commonwealth Government grants Old Age Pensions after twenty-five years' residence; Invalid Pensions; maternity allowance to legitimate and illegitimate alike.

Enclosed: State Children Act; Guardianship of Infants Act; Curator of Intestate Estates Act; Married Women Act; Married Women's Protection Bill, at present before Parliament, but not yet law.

See State Children Act. All orders are made payable through State Children's Department, and as all illegitimate children under seven years old are under supervision, the Department is in much better position to see that the child is not only properly treated, but receives the benefit of the money paid as maintenance, than would be the case if no supervision existed.

The Department takes such steps as are necessary from time to time to see that the order is duly carried out.

Legislation has enabled the State Children's Council to accept payment of a lump sum and free the father from all other claims. £300 is regarded as a good settlement. The hearing of all these cases is in closed Court.

TASMANIA.

(*a*) (i.) *Name.*—He has no surname by inheritance but he may acquire one by reputation. This is the position at Common Law and, except as altered by the Legitimation Act, 1905, and the Adoption of Children Act, 1920, is still the case.

(ii.) *Custody of.*—The mother is entitled to the custody of the child.

(iii.) *Maternity expenses in respect of and maintenance of.*—If a single woman is with child and the father has made no provision for the payment of the maintenance of the expectant mother during a period of two months immediately preceding the birth of the child and reasonable medical and nursing expenses attendant upon her confinement and the maintenance of the mother and child for a period of two months immediately succeeding the birth, or the future maintenance of the child, the expectant mother or, with her consent, the Commissioner of Police or any reputable person on her behalf may institute proceedings by complaint before the Court (a Police Magistrate) for the purpose of compelling the father to make provision for such maintenance and expenses, and on proof of paternity the Court may order the father to deposit with the Clerk of the Court the sum of £20 for the said expenses and the maintenance of the expectant mother, and the Court may also order the father to be discharged upon his entering into a recognizance to appear within three months after the birth of the expected child and on such day as the Court determines.

(*a*) *To obtain such an order.*—It must be proved by some legally qualified medical practitioner that the child has quickened.

The evidence of the expectant mother must be supported by other evidence which tends to establish the truth of her evidence.

But no such order can be obtained if the Court is satisfied that at the time the infant was begotten the mother was a common prostitute.

After the birth of the child the Court can order the father to pay a weekly or other periodical sum for the maintenance, nursing and education of the child.

If no order has been obtained prior to the birth of the child, and after its birth it is left either by its father or its mother without means of support, the mother or the Commissioner of Police, or any responsible person upon behalf of such child, may make a complaint upon oath to a Justice of the Peace and, therefore, such Justice of the Peace may issue a summons to either the father or the mother or (it seems) both to appear before a Police Magistrate to answer the complaint.

Upon the hearing of the complaint the Court may make an order against the party or parties summoned for the payment of a weekly or other juridical sum for the maintenance of the child. The Court may order both to contribute in such proportions as it thinks fit.

If it appears to the Court that only the mother is able to contribute, then an order can be made against her alone.

All maintenance orders remain in force until the child attains 16 or, if female, marries, whichever event first happens, unless the Court otherwise orders.

An order may be varied or discharged at any time upon sufficient cause being shown, and the amount of maintenance may be increased or diminished.

The fact that an agreement has been entered into regarding the maintenance of the child is not a bar to this jurisdiction of the Court to make an order if the agreement has not been observed, or if in the opinion of the Court the payments thereby agreed to be made are inadequate.

Non-compliance with an order of Court can be enforced by committal of the offender to jail for any period not exceeding six months or by the infliction of a fine not exceeding £50, and also by the seizure and sale of the offender's goods and the sequestration of his rents and other income and money.

For further information on the subject see the Maintenance Act, 1921 (12 Geo. V., No. 40).

(*b*) As to legitimation *per subsequeno matrimonium*. The Common Law does not recognize by legitimation *per subsequeno matrimonium*. But it has been introduced into Tasmania by statute (the Legitimation Act, 1905, 5 Edw. VII., No. 3). By that Act any child born before the marriage of his or her parents, whose parents intermarry, is deemed to have been legitimated. By the mere fact of such marriage from birth, and except as mentioned hereafter, a child is entitled to all the rights of a child born in wedlock, including the right to such real and personal property as might have been claimed by such child if born in wedlock, and also to any real and personal property on the succession of any other person which might have been claimed through the parent by a child born in wedlock.

The Act legitimates a child who is born before and who dies before the marriage of its parents, if the parents subsequently intermarry, and in such cases the issue of such child take by operation of law the same real and personal property which would have accrued to such issue if the child had been born in wedlock.

The exception referred to is that nothing in the Act is to affect any estate, right, title, or interest in any property to which any person has become entitled or may become entitled by virtue of any disposition made before the passing of the Act or the marriage of the parents, whichever shall be latest, or by virtue of any devolution by law or the death of any person dying before the passing of the Act or the marriage of the parents, whichever shall be latest.

The Act requires the Registrar of Births to register any legitimated child as the lawful issue of the father and mother. By the Adoption of Children Act, 1920, an adopted child (legitimate or illegitimate) acquires the surname of the adopted parent in addition to the proper name of the child, and is deemed in law to be the child born in lawful wedlock of the adopting parent.

(*c*) See under (*a*).

(*d*) By the Common Law which (except as altered by loca legislation) is in force in Tasmania, an illegitimate child is for al purposes of inheritance *nullius filino*. As a rule he can take no property by inheritance either as heir at law or as next of kin.

It is sufficiently accurate to state that this is still the law in Tasmania as to illegitimate children who have not been legitimated. But the illegitimate child has been given by statute some rights in the nature of rights of inheritance. If the father or mother of an illegitimate child is killed as the result of some wrongful act or neglect of another person and damages are recovered under the statute of 16 Vict., No. 11, from the person causing the death, the illegitimate child is placed on the same footing as the legitimate children.

If a man against whom a maintenance order has been made or a woman who is proved to be the mother of an illegitimate child dies unmarried and without having been married, and having disposed of his or her property either wholly or partly by will in such a manner that upon his or her death his or her illegitimate child *inter alia* is left without sufficient means of support, the Supreme Court can order that such provision as it deems proper, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, shall be made out of the estate (real and personal) of the deceased person in or towards the maintenance and support of such child. (See the Testators' Family Maintenance Act, 1912, 3 Geo. V., No. 7, and the Testators' Family Maintenance Amendment Act, 1915, 6 Geo. V., No. 35.)

BOLIVIA.

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes; they become legitimate.

(*c*) When the child is recognized.

(*d*) When recognized, the child has a right to a fifth part of the share which a legitimate child would receive from the father. From the mother the whole amount.

In all classes of property a fifth of the share which a legitimate child would receive if he is recognized.

BULGARIA.

(*a*) D'après la législature bulgare il est défendu de chercher le père.

La recherche de la mère n'est pas défendue.

L'enfant qui cherche sa mère est obligé de preuves.

Témoins peuvent être admis s'il y a des preuves écrites.

(*b*) L'enfant ne devient pas légitime après le mariage des parents, sauf quand il a été reconnu avant le mariage par acte notarial ou après le mariage des parents quand la cour d'assises émet un arrêt pour la reconnaissance (Art. 3 de la loi de la reconnaissance des enfants illégitimes et Art. 18 de la même loi).

(*c*) Quand l'enfant illégitime est devenu légitime, sa provision se fait d'après les règles exposées en réponse II.

(*d*) L'enfant illégitime reconnu pour légitime a droit d'hériter. La part de l'héritage est égale à la moitié de celle qui lui reviendrait s'il était légitime.

(*e*) "Loi de l'héritage." "Loi de la reconnaissance des enfants illégitimes." "Obsenderin": Dimitrana Ywanowa, Redaktorin des *Jenski Glas*, organ des Bulgarischen Frauenbundet.

CANADA.—ALBERTA.

The position of the illegitimate child in this country is unsatisfactory.

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) (i.) From his mother? Yes.
(ii.) From his father? No.

(*e*) Ontario has a fairly recent enactment which is considered to be the best in Canada.

QUEBEC.

(*a*) Article 241 of the Quebec Civil Code definitely allows La Recherche de la Paternité; a natural child has a right to sue his father or mother, or both, to compel them to acknowledge him as their offspring. Very wide liberty is given in the matter of proof. No duty rests on the mother to sue for the recognition of her child; in fact, she could only obtain his rights by being tutrix to the child and entering suit in his name.

(*b*) Yes. See Article 239 of the Quebec Civil Code. This does not apply to the children of an adulterous or incestuous connection, but we do not require, as in the Roman law, that the parents should be fully capable of contracting marriage at the time of the conception of the child in order that a subsequent union shall legitimate him. Thus, while a man could not legitimate children born of an adulterous union by subsequently marrying their mother, his legal marriage being dissolved by death, nevertheless, if the bar to marriage at the time of the illegal union was one other than marriage or relationship the subsequent marriage of the natural parents would legitimate the natural offspring, e.g., if one or both of the parents had been under age (21 years) and their parents had refused consent to their marriage. Nor is it necessary that the parents pass a formal document acknowledging the child as their own; any illegitimate child who, whether before, after, or at the time of the marriage of his parents, has been acknowledged as the offspring of their previous union, no matter in what form the acknowledgment is made, whether by a writing, verbally or by conduct, it is thereafter considered for all purposes as the offspring of the marriage. Note, however, that his legitimization does not date back to the time of his conception, as in the Roman law.

(*c*) The father and mother of a child, legitimate or illegitimate, are bound by the mere fact of their paternity to provide for necessities. (Articles 165-172, 240, Quebec Civil Code.) They can, in the case of the illegitimate child, assume this duty voluntarily by acknowledging the child as their own, in any form, as above stated; thereafter the child has a right to sue them or either of them for maintenance, assisted by his tutor. A concubine has no legal right for support from her partner in guilt; she cannot be benefited by gift *inter vivos* beyond the amount of her maintenance. She may, however, secure her child his rights by being named his tutor and then taking suit against his father for maintenance alone if the child be already acknowledged, or for acknowledgment and maintenance if the father refuse to admit his paternity. The necessity of providing maintenance applies even to incestuous or adulterine cases, though in these cases not only could they never be made legitimate, but they could not be benefited by their father by gift *inter vivos*, beyond the amount required for their necessities. See Article 76, Quebec Civil Code.

(*d*) An illegitimate child has no rights of succession in the case of an intestacy; a legitimated child ranks equally with the children of the subsequent marriage which has made him legitimate.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The illegitimate child, according to the Austrian law from 1811, is related only to the mother and her family. The position of the illegitimate father is comparable to that of creditor and debtor. It is the duty of the father to pay the expenses caused

by the confinement; according to a clause added to the above-mentioned law in 1914, he can be compelled to deposit (before the child is born) a sum which can support it for three months after birth. He is obliged to provide for the child according to his means, up to the time when the child can earn his livelihood. If necessary, the court decides how far this duty goes, either without lawsuit if the illegitimate father acknowledges fatherhood, or a lawsuit is carried on on which the illegitimate child is represented by the guardian and the illegitimate mother is the witness. The heirs of the illegitimate father are also bound to take care of the child.

The illegitimate child has its mother's name. If a married woman has an illegitimate child, it has not her husband's name, but the name she had before she got married.

If the parents of an illegitimate child contract a marriage, the child is legitimized and has all the rights of legitimate children. But there is a legal arrangement (since 1914) according to which the father can give the child his name, if the mother and the child (or its legal representative) consent. The father has to announce his decision to the political office.

When (in Austria) the illegitimate child could not be legitimized by subsequent marriage of the parents, it could get all the rights of legitimate children by a special act of grace of the Emperor. This corresponds to the old Roman *legitimatio per rescriptum principis*. In Czecho-Slovakia it is the President's right to grant this favour.

COSTA RICA.

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) If the father recognizes him, yes. Maintenance may be exacted by judicial compulsion and by the police.

(*d*) (i.) Yes.

(ii.) In the absence of legitimate offspring and if they have been recognized.

In all classes of property.

(*e*) There are none.

DENMARK.

(*a*) According to Law No. 130 of May 27, 1908, and Law No. 113 of April 29, 1913, the father of an illegitimate child is compelled to contribute to the support of his child.

The mother may get this obligation confirmed through an order of the Chief Magistrate, whereby the father is compelled to pay a certain contribution, which is generally fixed to a sum supposed to cover three-fifths of the expenses of the child's support, the so-called normal contribution. This sum varies in the different parts of the country, and is, *pro tem.*, in Copenhagen: 200 Kr. yearly until the child has attained 4 years, 360 Kr. yearly until the child has fulfilled its 4th year, 288 Kr. yearly until the child has fulfilled its 14th year, 192 Kr. yearly until the child has fulfilled its 18th year.

The mother can enforce the payment of the father's contribution through the following means: Inhibition against the payment of his wages, execution on his property, or prison.

If the income of the mother is under a certain sum, the normal contribution can be advanced through the Municipal Council, which may then use the above compulsory means to enforce on payment of the father's contribution.

(*b*) The child of an unmarried mother can only bear the name of the father if he gives his consent.

Subsequent marriage of the parents legitimates the child.

Illegitimate children have the same legal position in reference to their mother as legitimate children in reference to their father.

The mother has the parental right over them, they inherit only after her and her family, and beyond the above-mentioned contribution from the father she is alone responsible for the support of the child.

ECUADOR.

The replies to the question under this heading and that of the position of the legitimate child may be found set forth with all the necessary fullness in Book I of the Civil Code of Ecuador, which deals with persons especially under the headings 3 to 32 inclusive.

FRANCE.

(*a*) Search for the father is authorized in certain cases by the law of November 16, 1912. In those cases establishing a presumption of paternity (abduction, co-respondent, violence), the onus of disproof rests on the man; the woman has only to supply the presumptive evidence.

(*b*) Yes, on condition that both parents have acknowledged the child previous to marriage.

(*c*) If the paternity of the child has been recognized voluntarily or by judicial decision, the father is held liable to contribute to the cost of its maintenance, the amount being fixed by the Court.

(*d*) A natural child, if acknowledged, has rights of inheritance. His portion varies according to the co-heirs. If sole heir, he may inherit the whole. If there are legitimate children, his share is half theirs. He inherits from both parents, if recognized by both.

(*e*) Plainol, Vol. II, De Suppressions.

GERMANY.

German Constitution of Weimar says: "Illegitimate child shall have the same conditions for physical, moral and intellectual development as child born in wedlock." Constitution says: "Motherhood shall be protected by the State." Old Code not yet fully adapted to Constitution; changes coming.

New law for the welfare of the young (Reichsjugendwohlfahrtsgestz), passed Parliament on June 14, 1922, will be put into practice 1924, also declares that illegitimate child is entitled to full physical, moral and social development under the care of public child welfare.

(*a*) The old Code compelled the father to provide for his illegitimate child. The mother can sue before Courts of law. Has to bring proofs, if he denies. Unfortunately a law exempts from payment if more than one man has had intercourse with mother. None of them is liable, and in practice this law leads to many false oaths of men helping each other to avoid costs.

If fatherhood is proved, the man must pay, but unfortunately not according to his position, but according to the social standard of the mother. So rich men pay very little. If father does not pay, his property can be seized; yet fathers unwilling to pay very often escape.

(*b*) Marriage between parents gives child the rights of a legitimate child, but as to name, special declaration has to be made.

(*c*) Answered in (*a*). Moreover, father has to provide until 16th year of child. He also has to pay for cost of confinement and six weeks' maintenance.

Every child must have a guardian, who has to secure legal rights against the father. In bigger towns professional guardians are appointed, who take care of a great number of illegitimate children, doing this as trained social workers. The mother can be nominated guardian.

(*d*) Child inherits from mother and mother's family, *not from father*. Only if father, who has to pay, dies before 16th year of child, heirs have to give child half of the inheritance a legal child would have got as its part if father died intestate.

(*e*) The Code Reich.

N.B.—The whole matter is under discussion. Decisive steps will come before Parliament probably this winter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(*a*) Yes, it is allowed. But the onus of proving paternity rests on the mother, except in cases where the child has become chargeable to the Guardians of the Poor (i.e., to the Public Authority responsible for the relief of destitute persons), when the Guardians can take steps to prove paternity and to obtain an affiliation order [see (*c*)].

(*b*) No, but a Bill to secure the legitimation of the child by the subsequent marriage of its parents is now before Parliament, and is likely to become law shortly.

(*c*) Yes, to a limited extent. In order to prove paternity and to obtain financial assistance from the father towards the maintanance of the child, the mother (or the Guardians of the Poor, if the child has become chargeable to them) must apply to a Court of Summary Juristiction (i.e., one of the minor courts). If the application is made by the mother, it must be done either before or within twelve months of the birth, or at any time after that if she can give proof in writing on oath that the father has paid money for the child's maintenance within the first twelve months, or if he has been in foreign countries and she takes proceedings immediately after his return. Proof of paternity having been established, the Court can grant an affiliation order requiring the father to pay a weekly sum not exceeding 10s. for the child's maintenance up to the age of 16, and in addition a sum to cover the expenses of her confinement.

In order to secure the payment of this sum, the Courts which deal with these applications are required to appoint a Collecting Officer, to whom the father shall pay the money on behalf of the mother, unless she has requested that it should be paid direct to herself or to some other person. If the father fails to pay, the mother can appeal again to the Court, which can recover the money by the sale of the father's goods, or, if this is impracticable, can send him to prison for a short period as a punishment for non-payment. As, however, imprisonment wipes out the amount of the father's debt, this is an unsatisfactory remedy. In practice it is found that it is often easy for the father to evade payment, especially if he is a man without position or property, by changing his residence so that he cannot be traced.

(*d*) An illegitimate child has no rights whatever of inheritance, either from or through its father or mother, nor does it legally inherit the surname of either, though in usage it bears the mother's name.

GREECE.

An illegitimate child has no claim on its father, and cannot enforce any rights against him.

(*a*) Proof of paternity is forbidden.

(*b*) If the parents marry after the birth of the child it is automatically legitimized.

GUATEMALA.

The position of the illegitimate child is equal in Guatemala to that of the legitimate child with regard to the rights to maintenance and of inheritance, with the sole reserve of being obliged

by himself (or through mother or guardian, if he is incapable or a minor) that he proves in Court of law that he is the son of the father concerned (the defendant).

Yes. Registration of paternity is permitted and the mother who reclaims it has the obligation to prove it at law. The child born before the parents contracted matrimony is held by (subsequent) marriage to be legitimate and enjoys the same rights, without any limitation, as the children born in wedlock.

HOLLAND.

It is the child of the mother. In social life it has no happy life, although shame and horror are losing their intensity.

(*a*) "La recherche de la paternité" allowed. If sexual intercourse has taken place in space of 300 days, without financial consequence when the man can prove that the woman has had intercourse with other men. The same when the judge is convinced of that fact.

(*b*) Yes, but not automatically. Only when the parents have legitimated the child before or on the wedding day itself.

(*c*) Yes, every special case is judged for itself, in consideration of the income of the father, his state of life and other pecuniary obligations. The mother has to go to a special judge who can appoint a special tutor.

In the practice of life, the law proves to be insufficient. The father can undo the consequences of the judgment by having no fixed income or going out of the country.

He cannot be forced by sanctions, neither by imprisonment.

(i.) Only from the mother. Same rights as a legitimate child when she has legitimated it (which in practice always happens).

(ii.) Only when he has legitimated it.

HUNGARY.

(*a*) The father is compelled to support his illegitimate child in proportion to his financial and the mother's social position. He may be sued for this obligation.

(*b*) The child of an unmarried mother bears her name. Subsequent marriage does not formally legitimate the child; it is necessary that the parents give a separate declaration about it. This is not sufficient, if one of the parents or both lived in marriage in the critical time; in this case the child can be legitimated only by adoption.

Before courts and authorities, individuals of illegitimate birth are treated in the same way as others. Regarding their social position, they are only creditors of the father and do not belong to his relationship. It is an interesting fact that social workers very seldom meet grown-up people of illegitimate birth; that seems to show that many of them perish in childhood, and those who grow up look for some way of reparation.

ITALY.

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes, if neither were married at the time of the child's birth. In some cases *le rois* may permit legitimation.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The natural child, if recognized by the father or mother, receives half the share to which a legitimate child is entitled, or two-thirds if there are no legitimate children, but only a wife or grandparents, or the whole if there are none of these. The share that devolves to the wife and illegitimate children comes out of the portion over which the husband would otherwise have had disposition, not out of that belonging to the legitimate children.

NORWAY.

By the Law of April 10, 1915, of the children of unmarried parents, the principle is established that these children have *the same legal position to the father as to the mother.*

(From this principle certain other laws make some exceptions. For instance, a child of unmarried parents has not the same right concerning the father as concerning the mother as for allodial law, right of residence (to right, belonging generally to the oldest child, of remaining in possession of the estate or landed property at a low price), law of nationality, law of naturalization and other person law institutions).

The father is compelled to support the illegitimate child. The rule is that both parents shall contribute according to their economical circumstances, in the manner that the contribution to its maintenance falls *equally* on both *in proportion to their economical circumstances.*

If the father's contributions are not paid spontaneously or when required, they may (without the request of the mother) be recovered by execution, or retained in the debtor's wages. Penalty with hard labour may be applied for contumacious omission of paying. When the father cannot pay, because he is too poor (which is very often the case), or is not to be found (they very often escape to America or other foreign countries), the mother gets contributions from public expense.

The illegitimate child has by law the right to bear its father's name. Before this law was carried, these children for the most part bore the name of their father. In Norway, especially in the rural districts, these children have been very well treated, and have as a rule been in the same social position as their father. In the towns, especially the greater, there may in many cases be bad conditions.

PARAGUAY.

In Paraguay there are three categories of illegitimate children,

(1) Those whose parents were free to marry at the time of conception.

(2) Those whose parents could not marry by reason of relationship.

(3) Those whose parents could not marry because both or either were married at the time of conception.

The children of priests and monks are not "sacrilegious" as such, but are classified according to the obstacle to the marriage of their parents.

Investigation as to paternity is not allowed in Classes 2 and 3, and in the eyes of the law the child possesses neither father nor mother; nor any actual right, nor right of inheritance as regards them or their property. Nevertheless, if recognized voluntarily by his parents he has the right to maintenance up to 18 years and nothing more.

Class 1 have the right of recognition by their parents, but after their death they must prove possession of estate. Parents can be summoned at law to recognize Class 1. Should they repudiate parentage, the notification of Class 1 in the register can be made by father and mother or by either, but father or mother cannot in the act of registration declare the name of the other if the child has not been already recognized by him or her.

Children of Class 1 when recognized, or when possessing property, are legitimatized, by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

Those who are not recognized, or who do not possess property, are legitimized by the subsequent marriage of their parents or recognized on that occasion or within two months of the marriage. The rights of legitimate children and illegitimate children are then the same. Children of Class 1 have the right to maintenance only till the age of 18. They are "general heirs," and inherit in the proportion set forth in the other reply.

PHILIPPINES.

The position of the illegitimate child is the same as in Spain.

ROUMANIA.

(*a*) Inquiry into paternity is prohibited.

(*b*) No; inquiry into paternity being prohibited.

(*d*) Only from the mother, to whom the illegitimate child stands in the same legal position as the legitimate.

(*e*) Article 30 and 308 of the Roman Civil Code.

SOUTH AFRICA.—CAPE PROVINCE.

(*a*) Yes; but the duty of proving paternity devolves on the mother.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes. Father is obliged to support child. The amount differs according to the capability of the father to pay and the social status of those concerned. Usually from £1 to £5 per month.

If father neglects to support child, correct procedure is for mother to go before Magistrate and make an affidavit setting forth the facts that the Defendant is the father of her child, and that he has refused or neglected to support it. Magistrate forwards affidavit to Police, who institute inquiries. Defendant is interviewed, and if he denies paternity or refuses to support child, a summons is issued and the merits of the case are gone into, and if in favour of Plaintiff, an order is made against the Defendant, and, if he fails to comply with such order, a warrant is issued for his arrest and he is further dealt with.

(*d*) (i.) Yes; by will and *ab intestato*.

(ii.) Only by will, and then only if not detrimental to the lawful children. Any kind of property and to any amount.

(*e*) Children's Protection Act 25 of 1913. Act 25 of 1895 (Cape Supreme Court) decided cases.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

(*a*) Proof of paternity rests on the mother.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Both are liable for maintenance, and the mother may sue for maintenance.

(*d*) (i.) Yes. His *ab intestato* share as heir in all property.

(ii.) Not *ab intestato*, but may inherit from both by will.

NATAL.

(*a*) The proof of paternity rests with the mother.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The father as well as the mother is liable for maintenance.

(*d*) (i.) Both by will and *ab intestato*.

(ii.) Only by will and not *ab intestato*. Any property.

TRANSVAAL.

In Roman Law the principle is "een moeder maakt geen bastard" (i.e., "a mother makes no bastard"); therefore the child inherits from her as if legitimate. (See Greenshields and Richards—app. Cl.)

(*a*) The father is responsible for the maintenance of the illegitimate child. The onus of proving the paternity rests on the woman.

(*b*) Yes; *legitimans per subsequens matrimonium* is the principle.

(*c*) The father is responsible for the maintenance of his children, and can be forced by a court of law to do so.

(*d*) Answered above.

(*e*) See Maasdorp's institutes of Cape Law and Greenshields and Richards. App. Cl. 1912.

SWEDEN.

(*a*) La Recherche de la Paternité is allowed. For each illegitimate child there is by the local authorities appointed a special "helper" (barnavardsman), who has to take care of the interest of the mother and her child. This helper or the mother, or both together, can be spokesmen of the child in court.

(*b*) The marriage of the parents after the birth of the child makes the child legitimate. If it is legally proved that the parents at the time of the conception were engaged to be married, the child is considered legitimate.

(*c*) The father is obliged to help with the maintenance of the child to an extent that corresponds to the economical position of both parents. The sum that the father shall have to pay must be approved as sufficient by the "helper" mentioned above. This "helper" has also the duty to oversee that the contribution of the father is duly paid.

(*d*) An illegitimate child has the right to inherit from his mother and his mother's relations to the same extent as a legitimate child.

(*e*) For better knowledge of the Swedish law concerning children born out of wedlock, we recommend a translation of this law into French made by the Bureau général de l'Association Internationale de la protection de l'enfant, Avenue Galilée 2, Bruxelles. This translation is inserted in their publication No. 25, Section on legislation.

SWITZERLAND.

(*a*) La mère ou le curateur officiel de l'enfant illégitime doivent rechercher en justice le père de l'enfant naturel. La mère doit fournir la preuve que le père a cohabité avec elle entre le 300e et le 180e jour avant la naissance. L'action en paternité est rejetée si des faits établis permettent d'élever des doutes sérieux sur la paternité du défendeur, si par exemple la mère a vécu avec un autre homme pendant la même période. L'action est aussi rejetée si la mère vivait dans l'inconduite à l'époque de la conception.

(*b*) L'enfant né hors mariage est légitimé par le mariage de ses père et mère.

(*c*) Le juge alloue à l'enfant une pension alimentaire, qu'i règle en considération de la position sociale de la mère et du père. Cette pension doit en tout cas representer une contribution équitable aux frais d'entretien et d'éducation de l'enfant jusqu'à 18 ans révolus. L'action subsiste pour l'enfant, même si la mère voulait y renoncer.

La mère ou le curateur de l'enfant porteront plainte, si le père ne remplit pas ses devoirs. Si le père meurt, la charge retombe sur ses héritiers.

Un père peut reconnaître lui-même la paternité d'un enfant illégitime ou le juge la prononcer, si le père avait promis le mariage à la mère. Dans ces cas, l'enfant suit la condition du père: il portera son nom de famille et aura son droit de cité. Les obligations de son père envers lui seront les mêmes que si l'enfant était légitime.

(*d*) Les enfants naturels ont, du côté maternel, les mêmes droits de succession que les légitimes.

Ils n'ont ces droits du côté paternel, que si l'enfant suit la condition du père (voir (*c*), dernier alinéa). Lorsque dans la famille du père un enfant naturel est en concours avec des enfants légitimes, son droit est réduit à la moitié de la part d'un enfant légitime.

UNITED STATES.

The subject is not dealt with in a questionnaire, but the Report of the Committee on Status and Protection of Illegitimate Children to the Thirty-First Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; submitted on August 24 to 30, 1921, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

This includes a first tentative draft of a Uniform Illegitimacy Act. (The points of the questionnaire are dealt with therein.)

(*a*) (Section 7 of above.) *Judicial establishment of paternity.*—The mother and the child, or either of them, have the right to have the paternity of the child judicially declared, whether or not further relief is or could be claimed. The suit for a declaration shall be a proceeding in equity, and the practice in such cases shall be the same as in cases in Chancery.

(*b*) Section 4.—*Legitimation.*—After the death of the mother, or in case of a legal impediment to intermarriage with the mother, or with the consent in writing of the mother, a father may legitimate his child born out of wedlock by executing and acknowledging a declaration to that effect and causing it to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in the county in which he resides. *A child born out of wedloch is legitimated by subsequent marriage of parents.*

(*c*) Article 11. *Obligation of Support.*—(Section 8.) The father is liable for the expenses of the mother's pregnancy and confinement.

Note.—The bastardy laws of a number of States now provide for the payment of these expenses. See Illegitimacy Laws, p. 41.

Father's Obligation.—The father owes the child maintenance and support, having regard to the condition in life of the mother, until the child attains the age of 16 years, or if the child is physically or mentally incapable of working, until the child arrives at full age. Thereafter the obligation of the father shall be that of a lawful parent under the Poor Laws.

Mother's Obligation.—The mother owes the child maintenance and support as if the same were legitimate.

Note.—The law at present recognizes no general principle of liability, but enforces only support as adjudicated in bastardy proceedings. However, desertion laws in a few States are made applicable to children born out of wedlock.

(*d*) Section 3. *Rights of Inheritance.*—For purposes of applying the laws of intestate succession, the child born out of wedlock is deemed the lawful child of the mother.

VENEZUELA.

The legal position of the natural child in Venezuela is as follows: As regards the mother, under the jurisdiction of whose nation the law places him, he holds the same position as legitimate children. As regards the father, who only exercises tutelage at law, he holds a position inferior to legitimate children, succeeding in the absence of such legitimate children.

(*a*) Venezuelan legislation definitely forbids investigation of paternity, except in cases of rape or violation, when the time of rape or violation corresponds with conception, in which case the plaintiff must prove the causes of her suit.

(*b*) Legitimization by subsequent marriage confers on the ill gitimate child the position of a legitimate child.

(*c*) The illegitimate child or his mother as his legal representative during his minority can in all cases take proceedings for maintenance against his father, such maintenance being in proportion to the wealth and means of the father.

(*d*) The illegitimate child always has the right to a share of the maternal inheritance equal to that of legitimate children; as regards the father, as we have stated, he becomes heir in the absence of legitimate children and in all cases has the right to maintenance. These rights of inheritance are effective on all classes of property.

(Publications on these points: Venezuelan Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure.)

3.—Pensions for Civilian Widows.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Is there any provision in your country for State Pensions for widows and dependent children (other than widows of soldiers and sailors)?

If so,

(*a*) *What is the amount?*

(*b*) *Who administers the pension?*

(*c*) *Is it given to all widows, or only to those without resources?*

(*d*) *Are there any conditions attached, e.g., is the widow on pension forbidden to work for wages?*

(*e*) *Can you recommend any books, pamphlets, Acts of Parliament or State publications dealing with this question?*

AUSTRALIA.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(*a*) No; not as pensions, but as a grant in special cases, each case dealt with on its merits.

Allowance 9s. per week for mothers and each dependent child. Full allowance not necessarily granted.

(*b*) Government, through the State Children's Department.

(*c*) To all widows in indigent circumstances and of good character.

(*d*) No; but allowed to supplement the grant by work.

(*e*) Yes. Copy State Children's Act and Report attached.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

There is no provision in New South Wales for State pensions for widows; but under Section 16 of the State Children Relief Act it is enacted that widows and deserted wives should receive assistance towards the support of their families. That assistance takes the form of boarding out children to their own mothers and paying an allowance to the mother for them. This assistance has been extended beyond widows and deserted wives to include women whose husbands are in jail, in asylums, or incapacitated through ill-health from helping to support their families.

(*a*) The amount granted to mothers in this regard is generally 10s. per week per child; that is the maximum. Sometimes a lesser sum is granted where the need is not so great.

(*b*) The State Children Relief Board is responsible for these payments.

(*c*) It is not given to all widows; only to those whose penury warrants it.

(*d*) The widow or the mother concerned is not forbidden to work for wages. In fact, she is supposed to work if she can, and her income is taken into consideration when calculating the amount of support necessary for the family.

(*e*) A copy of the Child Welfare Bill, which was before the New South Wales Parliament recently and which is to be re-submitted to the House on its re-opening, deals comprehensively with all the features that govern grants of this character. It provides for what already exists, while making a few extensions where called for.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

There is as yet no legislation on this question; but it is a plank of the Federal platform of the Liberal Party of South Australia.

At present necessitous cases are dealt with by the Destitute Board under the Destitute Persons Act. A money grant for clothing is available, besides rations, where dependent children are included.

Rations for one week for one adult (half for children under 14): 8 lbs. bread, 3 lbs. meat, 1 lb. jam, 14 ozs. sugar, 14 ozs. rice, 14 ozs. oatmeal, 7 ozs. soap, 3½ ozs. tea, 2 ozs. salt. A milk ration for child under 3 years: 3 tins condensed milk and 1 lb. sugar.

Medical comforts for two weeks in lieu of above (substitute for ordinary ration when sick): ½ lb. arrowroot, 2 lbs. sago, 2 lbs. sugar, 2 lbs. oatmeal, 2 tins cow's milk. Also certain infant foods and fresh milk under recommendation by doctors and Schools for Mothers.

TASMANIA.

There are no State pensions for widows in Tasmania.

BOLIVIA.

There are only pensions for widows and children of soldiers; but in some cases Congress has granted pensions to the widows of eminent men.

(1) *Pension pour les veuves des civils.*

Oui. La loi pour les pensions des employés dans les institutions électorales et celles de l'État.

(*a*) La veuve reçoit d'après cette loi cinquante pour cent de la pension du mari, qu'il recevrait pour le temps passé en service, si elle n'a pas d'enfants mineurs. Si elle en a, elle reçoit quarante et vingt pour cent pour chaque enfant jusqu'à la somme totale de la pension.

Si la veuve entre en second mariage, elle perd le droit d'obtenir sa part de la pension, mais elle en reçoit pour les enfants s'ils demeurent auprès d'elle, vingt pour cent pour chaque enfant jusqu'à soixante pour cent de la pension totale (Art. 28 de la loi citée.)

Selon la même loi les garçons reçoivent une pension jusqu'à leur 21e année, et les filles jusqu'à leur mariage ou l'accomplissement de leur 25e année. Les enfants adoptés n'ont pas le droit de pension s'ils sont adoptés après que l'adopteur s'est fait pensionner. Enfants paralisés, aveugles, sourds-muets ou souffrant d'une maladie mentale sont placés dans des asiles d'État où ils reçoivent la pension qui leur revient (Art. 26).

(*b*) Les pensions sont distribuées par le fonds des pensions des employés dans les institutions électorales et celles de l'Etat. Il est fondé par l'État auprès du Ministère des Finances, section des pensions, et se forme par: (*a*) les redevances et les intérêts de ce fonds; (*b*) huit pour cent retenus sur les gages payés à tous les participants dans ce fonds; (*c*) retenues faites pour un temps écoulé quand il a été retenu en moins pour ce fonds; (*d*) amendes imposées; (*e*) donations, etc.

(*c*) Toutes les veuves peuvent obtenir une pension et non seulement celles qui sont sans ressources.

Une personne ne peut recevoir plus d'une pension pour le temps passé en service ou invalide. Quand la même personne a le droit aux deux pensions citées, elle peut recevoir celle qu'elle choisit.

La veuve qui possède une pension personnelle hérite la pension de son époux. Les enfants de parents avec des pensions personnelles héritent la pension du père, ainsi que celle de la mère.

Quand une personne qui jouit d'une pension pour temps passé en service, obtient le droit d'une pension d'invalide ou dans le cas contraire, la pension reçue s'augmente avec deux tiers de l'autre pension.

(*d*) La veuve et les enfants perdent la pension et le droit d'en obtenir (1) quand ils deviennent sujets étrangers; (2) après avoir été condamnés pour des crimes qui mènent avec eux emprisonnement et suspension des droits civils et politiques; (3) quand il peut être prouvé devant le tribunal que la personne se donne à des occupations qui sont contre la morale publique; (4) quand la personne demeure plus de cinq ans à l'étranger sans la connaissance et la permission du Conseil auprès de la section des pensions; (5) quand la personne vit en concubinage et quand c'est prouvé par les autorités communales (Art. 34); (6) quand la personne recommence de recevoir des gages mensuels qui donnent droit à une pension. Elle perd la pension pour tout le temps passé en service (Art. 35). Quand elle exerce une profession libre, elle continue de recevoir la pension.

(*e*) Loi des pensions et réglementaire pour l'application de cette loi, Sofia 1922. La loi des assurances publiques. Bulgares contemporains (en français et en anglais). Enquête parlementaire. Brochures par J. Khlebaroff, Janailoff, konjaroff et Bagrianoff.

BURMA.

No legislation.

CANADA.

Nine Provinces, each Province has its own laws.

ALBERTA.

Widows with dependent children are provided for under the Canadian Mothers' Aid Laws (Alberta), 1919, ch. 6. An act granting assistance to the widowed mothers supporting children.

Section 4.—Aid to widowed mothers—application. Any woman who is a widow (or the wife of a person committed to a hospital for the insane under the Insanity Act, and actually an inmate thereof) and who, having in her custody a child or children under the age of 15 years in the case of boys, and 16 years in the case of girls, is unable to take proper care of such a child or children, may by herself or through any other person on her behalf, apply to the inspector of the city or town of which she is a resident for assistance under this Act.

Each case is dealt with on its merits; there are no conditions attached.

The pension is administered under the Attorney-General's Department by the Superintendent of the Provincial Department of Neglected and Dependent Children.

Books recommended.—The Legal Status of Women in Alberta, by Mrs. H. M. Edwards; and the Widowed Mothers' Allowance Act for the Province.

(A copy of the former, and typed sections of the latter, have been sent with the questionnaire.

MANITOBA.

No direct reply from this Province, but a copy of the laws relating to provision for civilian widows is given with the particulars sent from Alberta.

(Laws 1916, chap. 69, as amended by Laws, 1917, chap. 56; Laws, 1918, chap. 41.)

Section 2.—Allowances to poor mothers.—Conditions.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may set aside during each fiscal year, out of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province, a sum or sums, in the whole not to exceed in any year the amount voted for said purpose in the Supply Bill of that year to provide support or partial support for mothers of dependent or neglected children within the Province, and an allowance may be made therein to any mother of a neglected or dependent child or children whenever such mother is a widow or her husband is an inmate of a penal institution or insane asylum, or, because of physical disability, is unable to support his family.

QUEBEC.

There is no provision for State pensions for widows in the Province of Quebec.

SASKATCHEWAN.

A copy of the Law sent without any separate replies to the questionnaire.

(Laws, 1917, 2nd Sess., chap. 68.) An act to provide for the payment of Pensions to indigent mothers.

Section 2.—Aid to widowed mother.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may set aside during each fiscal year, out of the consolidated fund of the Province, such sum or sums, not to exceed in the whole the amount voted for that purpose by the Legislature, to provide support for any mother who is a widow and who on account of poverty is unable to take proper care of her child or children, and who is otherwise a proper person to have the custody of such child or children.

N.B.—It is pointed out in the reply from Alberta that in Ontario the Law relating to widows' pensions is the same as theirs.

COSTA RICA.

No provision for civilian widows.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

There is no system of pensions for civilian widows generally, but pensions are paid to the following:—

(1) *Employees of the Land* (Bohemia).—The widow is entitled to a pension of 50 per cent. of the salary her husband was receiving on his death (not exceeding 6,000 crowns) and an extra allowance for rent amounting to half of what her husband used to get for the same purpose.

The children receive an education grant of one-fourth the mother's pension for each child. The total amount paid for all the children must not exceed the mother's income, and this must not be higher than that of the late husband. In times of scarcity an allowance of 40 crowns monthly is paid for the children of officials and 27 crowns for the children of working men and servants.

There is also an extra allowance for buying provisions, of 75 crowns a month for all categories.

(2) *State Employees* (Teachers and Officials).—The pension is assessed according to man's length of service and the amount of pension to which he would have been entitled; 40 per cent. of the pension fund if he was not yet entitled to receive a pension (i.e., less than 10 years' service). Two-thirds of the pension he had or was entitled to have; 40 per cent. at lowest and 50 per cent. at highest of the pension basis. The maximum being 4,000 crowns.

For the children, an education allowance amounting to one-fifth of the mother's pension for each child, not exceeding 1,200 crowns; the total sum for all children not to exceed the mother's income.

These allowances are paid to daughters up to the age of 24 years (unless they marry) and to sons up to 21. If the latter are students, it is paid until 24.

The pension is increased by an annual allowance which varies according to the class of pension and the number of children.

The distribution is supervised by the Board of Education.

(3) *Employees of the Municipality of Prague.*—The widow's pension is based on the length of the man's service; never less than 40 per cent. of the salary received and never more than 50 per cent, plus an allowance for lodgings. The pension has not to exceed 1,500 crowns for the widows of officials, or 1,100 crowns for widows of working men.

The children get one-fifth of the mother's pension. This is paid to sons of officials (if they have no post) and to daughters up to 24 if they are not married. The distribution of the pensions is supervised by the Municipal Council.

CONDITIONS.—*Land.*—The widow is entitled to pension if (*a*) the deceased husband was at the time of his death entitled to have or was pensioned already; (*b*) if the marriage was contracted before the husband entered the service or while he was serving, and if at the time of the marriage he was not over 60 years of age; (*c*) if she has been divorced without being the guilty party, she has to apply for the pension to the Executive Committee of the Diet, and must produce marriage certificate, her husband's certificate of death, the testimony of neighbours that they had lived in the same household, and, in the case of divorce granted, the decree has to be enclosed.

Teachers and Officials.—Every widow as a rule is entitled to a pension. Widows who had married an official or teacher who was over 60 or who was pensioned cannot claim it. In very exceptional cases the Board of Education sometimes grants it.

The *de facto* wife gets the pension under the same conditions if she can prove that she shared the deceased man's household for five years at least, two of which during his actual service, and that they had a child during that time.

In the case of re-marriage, the widow forfeits the pension, as also does the consort if provided for in another way.

Municipality of Prague—The widow has to prove that she shared her husband's household until his death and that at the time of marriage he was not over 60 years of age.

The same conditions obtain for *de facto* wives as for teachers and officials in the State service.

DENMARK.

Besides the ordinary pensions for widows of all State and Municipal functionaries there is a special allowance for children of widows and widowers (civilian).

The widow receives 200 kroner a year for each child under 4 years of age; 160 kroner from 7 to 12 years; 120 from 12 to 14, or 18 years if the child serves a professional apprenticeship and has a monthly pay under 80 kroner.

The pension is granted to respectable widows with a yearly income under 800 kroner, plus 100 kroner for each child.

The Municipality administers the pensions, but one-half is paid by the State. In Copenhagen the pensions are distributed by the special department of support of the Municipality, ranging under the aldermen for charities.

Books recommended.—A Handbook in all Matters of Provision; Poor Law; Alimony, etc. (printed in Danish). Steincke Offentlig Hjolp. Price 9 kroner.

ECUADOR.

There is no provision for civilian widows. Congress is accustomed to make grants to widows or daughters of important public servants. In this case the pension is fixed by law and administered by the guardian, tutor or trustee of the minor children.

FRANCE.

Only the widows of Government employees receive a pension.

GERMANY.

In Germany pensions are paid to the survivors of State officials and Municipal officials; also to all persons subject to the compulsory State insurance, i.e., the vast majority of all weekly and monthly wage-earners, and also to widows of men belonging to the special insurance for employees (Angestelltenversicherung).

Widows of State and Municipal officials receive 40 per cent. of the pension the deceased would have had, with 20 per cent. for each child.

Widows of the men belonging to the State insurance receive a pension calculated according to the amount (rent) the deceased would have received as an invalid, with an allowance for the children up to the age of 15 years. The whole amount of the pension paid must not exceed one-half the amount (rent) the deceased would have had as an invalid.

The pension for widows and orphans of the men belonging to the special insurance is determined by the amount of the contributions which the deceased has paid. The children's pensions are paid until the age of 18 years.

Conditions.—The pensions for State and Municipal officials are given to all widows, but cease on re-marriage.

The pensions to widows of men belonging to the compulsory State insurance are only granted if the woman is an invalid and not able to support herself by working.

The widows of the men belonging to the special insurance for employees receive pension without any restriction.

In the first and latter cases the widow is free to have any income or follow any employment.

The great bulk of the wage-earners come under the second group, and the pensions in their case when granted are so small that they are "practically starvation, not living, pensions."

Details of laws to be found in Reichsversicherungsordung.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is no legal system of pensions for civilian widows or fatherless children. Pensions are occasionally granted to the widows of eminent civilians out of a special fund controlled by the Government. Neither is there any general provision of pensions for the widows and children of persons in the employ of local government authorities.

The only actual provision made out of public money for widows and children is through the Guardians of the Poor (i.e., the authority responsible for the relief of destitute persons). These Boards of Guardians, which exist in every locality, may and usually do grant out-relief (i.e., a weekly sum for maintenance, given sometimes partly in grants of bread and groceries) to widows who have one or more children dependent on them for support and who have no other income (or an insufficient income) for the maintenance of their families. The practice of different Boards of Guardians varies. Some are more generous than others, and it is open to them, if they think fit, to refuse outdoor relief and to provide for the children by taking some or all of them into residential institutions under their control. As the acceptance of Poor Law relief in any form is traditionally considered in Great Britain to be a humiliation, very many widows refuse to apply for this kind of assistance, and prefer to manage as best they can to support their children out of their earnings, even when these are insufficient for adequate maintenance.

Widows and fatherless children of soldiers, sailors and airmen who were killed in, or have died from injuries received during the Great War, receive pensions on a fairly liberal scale out of State funds, administered by the Ministry of Pensions.

Schemes for securing pensions for civilian widows with dependent children, on lines similar to those granted to war widows, have been much under discussion in Great Britain, and the N.U.S.E.C. (the British Auxiliary of the Alliance) has drafted a Bill for this purpose and is working actively to promote it.

GREECE.

In Greece only the widows of soldiers or sailors have a right to Government pensions.

GUATEMALA.

In some cases pensions are paid to families of State employees. These cease on re-marriage or attainment of majority. The amount varies according to the category of service and is paid by fiscal officers to the widow or the guardian of minors.

HOLLAND.

There are no pensions for widows in general. All widows of officials of State and Municipalities receive a pension, also their children. They are paid unconditionally.

HUNGARY.

There is no provision for widows' pensions generally. Widows of employees in the Civil Service, of many banks, share companies and other private firms, receive a pension and a small contribution to the cost of their children's education.

The widow receives the pension as long as she does not marry again, and the children until they have finished their education —14 to 24 years of age.

The amount of pension paid is equal to two-thirds of the pension the husband would have been entitled to.

ITALY.

Pensions are paid only to the widows of State and Municipal employees.

The amount fixed is in proportion to the pension to which the deceased would have been entitled (not exceeding 8,000 lira).

PARAGUAY.

In Paraguay widowhood in itself does not establish a right to a pension of any sort. But if the widow succeeds her husband in the right to a pension or a superannuation to which he had a right, she keeps it for the period during which she remains a widow, leads an upright life and remains in the country. A widow shares this right with her husband's children until the males attain their majority and the females marry or misconduct themselves.

(*a*) On the death of the pensioner, the pension is changed to a 20 per cent. and is received direct by the widow for herself and the children whom she represents. If more than one independent party is interested, each receives a share. The transference of the pension or superannuation is fixed by the regulations of the Civil Code as to heirs at law.

(*b*) Once a claim has been established and transferred by succession, the Exchequer does not take the income or profession of the pensioner into account.

NORWAY.

Provisions out of public funds for allowances for mothers and widows' pensions in Norway are as follows:—

Widows and children of State and Municipal employees are entitled to a yearly pension, the sum of which is fixed by law. The employees are compelled to contribute to the State Pension Fund 10 per cent. of their salary during service, and the amount of pension granted to the widow is based on the man's salary.

The Invalid Insurance Laws give a pension to widows, but the amount is very little.

A Bill of Pensions for the whole nation, old age pension law, has been pending for a very long time. A Commission began to work it out in 1890, but for reasons of economy it has been postponed year by year.

PHILIPPINES.

No law of pensions for civilian widows.

SWEDEN.

In Sweden there is no provision for State pensions for widows with dependent children. Necessitous mothers and children are generally supported by the Poor Relief.

There are fifteen pension funds supported by the State for widows and children of men in public service. Subscription to these funds is obligatory to all in the service.

SWITZERLAND.

No legislation.

ROUMANIA.

No legislation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

No legislation.

UNITED STATES.

Forty out of forty-eight States have now "Mothers' Pensions Laws," and in other States these are under discussion. The nature and conditions of the provision vary greatly in different States. Besides widowed mothers, twenty-one States include mothers whose husbands are in prison, and fourteen those whose husbands are in institutions for the insane and feeble-minded. Deserted mothers are included in fifteen States; divorced mothers in six States. Four or five States include mothers whose husbands, though living with them, are unable because of poverty to make provision for the children.

Although the provision is commonly called "Mothers' Pensions," this phrase is rarely used in the actual laws. The aid is almost always granted in terms of children, i.e., so much for each child. It is paid to the mother as guardian of the child, but in a few States would be paid to other relatives who have the custody, e.g., grandparents, the female guardian being usually indicated. Colorado includes "a parent or parents who because of poverty are unable to provide properly for a dependent child." Most, but not all, require the mother to have been a resident in the State for a defined period.

The scale of allowances is usually left for the administering authority to determine, subject to a fixed maximum per child. Thirteen States also specify the maximum amount to be granted to any one family. This ranges from $25 to $60 a family. The maximum legal allowance on the basis of three children ranges from $19 to $68 a month, but the amounts actually given vary greatly, according to the inclination of the administrative agency, and also according to the total amount allowed for by the State for the purpose of allowances, the inadequacy of which frequently makes retrenchment necessary. The amount spent in different States per head of the population varies from thirty cents in New York State to half a cent in certain other States.

It has been calculated that in a total area including six States and seven large cities in other States for which the figures are available, the number of children receiving aid under Mothers' Pensions schemes is equivalent to sixty-six children in every 10,000 under 15 years resident in the State.

The administrative authority is in nineteen States the Juvenile Court, or some other legal court; in eleven States it is the same body that administers Poor Relief; in three States it is a specially created Board *ad hoc*; in four States it is an already existing State Board created for other purposes; in two States it is the Education Authority.

Supervision over the recipients of pensions is exercised in some form or other in seventeen States.

The great rapidity with which the system of Mothers' Pensions has spread in the United States from one State to another testifies to the general approval given to the scheme.

For further details see "The Present Status of Mothers' Pensions Administration," by Emma O. Lundberg, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labour.

VENEZUELA.

There exist in Venezuela civil pensions for widows and children of those who have rendered eminent services to the country.

(*a*) The aforesaid pension amounts to 200 bolivars (silver coin, probably equal to a peseta?) or less for number of years of service, not exceeding twenty; from 200 to 300 bolivars for twenty-five years of service; and 400 bolivars for a pension of more than twenty-five years of service.

(*b*) The State administers the pension.

(*c*) Pension is given to all widows who, in applying for it, conform to the conditions required by the Law of Pensions, in which lack of means does not enter.

(*d*) Widows receiving pension are allowed to work for remuneration. The law requires known good conduct on the part of the widow. (Publications on this subject: The Law of Pensions.)

BOOKS FOR EVERY WOMAN WHO IS OR HOPES TO BE ENFRANCHISED.

NEW ALLIANCE PUBLICATION.

"LE SUFFRAGE DES FEMMES EN PRATIQUE." *By Emilie Gourd, Dr. Ancona, Mrs. Arenholt and Chrystal Macmillan. Price 2.50 francs Swiss. Published by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance,* 1923.

THIS is the second edition of "Woman Suffrage in Practice," of which the first was published in 1913. The matter has been completely rewritten, as was necessary in view of the enfranchisement of some twenty-five countries since 1913. The book gives particulars of the qualifications for voters, political and municipal, and figures showing how women use the votes they have. Under each country is included a short history of the movement and opinions of prominent people on its effects. The most interesting sections are those describing the work of women Members of Parliament, and giving particulars of the legislation that has been adopted since the vote was gained. A short account is also given of the progress of the movement in the unenfranchised countries.

The volume is a mine of valuable information, and Miss Gourd, the Editor and Chairman of the Publishing Committee, is to be congratulated on the clear arrangement of her matter, making reference easy. No one interested in the woman's movement, whether enfranchised or unenfranchised, can afford to be without it. It will be on sale at the Rome Congress, and orders, which should be accompanied by a remittance, received at the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Headquarters, 11, Adam Street, London, W.C. 2, will be dealt with in rotation.

A MONUMENTAL WORK.

By a happy coincidence "Le Suffrage des Femmes en Pratique" appears almost at the same time as Ida Husted Harper's last two volumes of the "HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE," published by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The six volumes cover the period from the beginning of the 19th century, when Miss Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton worked on them with loving care, to the year 1920, when the women of U.S.A. won their full enfranchisement. The volumes, in the words of the preface, "while primarily a history of the great movement in the United States, cover to some degree that of the whole world." A full review will appear in a later issue of JUS, for no women leaders of thought in any land can afford to neglect the material these volumes provide.

MRS. CHAPMAN CATT'S STORY OF THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT.

Even those who must depend upon libraries for their knowledge of the great standard history will want to possess Carrie Chapman Catt's own story of the Woman Suffrage Movement in the States, which she has led so brilliantly. It is written in co-operation with Mrs. Frank G. Shuler, and edited by Rose Young. The Woman Citizen Corporation, of 171, Madison Avenue, New York, are offering a special edition to their readers.

NEW ZEALAND ENTERS THE ALLIANCE.

Rome Welcomes Two Delegates from the Newly Formed Auxiliary.

OWING mainly to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Carmalt Jones, head of the Dunedin Branch of the National Council of Women, an Auxiliary to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance has been formed, with Mrs. Carmalt Jones as President and Mrs. Leech, Dunedin, as Secretary. In the South Island particularly, there has been an awakening of representative women to the need for international communion and co-operation; and it is a source of great satisfaction that the Auxiliary has been able to accredit two capable delegates, Mrs. Henderson Begg and Mrs. C. Raymond, to represent New Zealand women at the Rome Congress. Mrs. Henderson Begg has but just left for Europe, and has been busied up to the last in feminist activities here.

The year's work is just beginning, and fruitful developments are hoped for later.

JESSIE MACKAY.

Christchurch, *March* 19, 1923.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS IN CHILE.

A DELIGHTFUL article by Mrs. Chapman Catt on Chile, for which we regret there is no space in this issue, includes a statement of existing anomalies in that State in regard to the position of women which is probably unrivalled. She writes: "The woman question in Chile has some curious phases. In the chief hotel the entire staff of the administration is composed of women, who are exceedingly efficient; while all the 'chambermaids' are men, and exceedingly inefficient. The trams have men motor drivers and women collectors. The University has been co-educational for many years. . . . Many women physicians are well established. . . . At present the woman upon marriage loses property, the right to wages, the right to her children, and cannot testify in court or sign a legal paper."

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

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

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

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FÉDÉRATION DES FOYERS BELGES.

FONDÉE en décembre 1919 par la générosité de la grande Association américaine, les Foyers devinrent en 1921 des organismes belges subsidiés par des fonds belges. En décembre 1921, le Fédération des Foyers Belges fut créée, obtenant en avril 1922 la personnification civile comme association sans but lucratif. La Fédération comprend le groupement des Foyers des Alliées, organismes neutres dont l'activité est purement sociale, sans préoccupation politique ou religieuse, l'Union Chrétienne Féminine, association protestante existant de longue date en Belgique et, en plus, le Service pour Emigrantes, à Anvers.

L'Y.W.C.A. est avant tout une œuvre d'éducation. Travaillant par et pour les femmes, sans distinction de classe ou d'opinion, son but est d'aider la femme à se développer au triple point de vue physique, intellectuel et moral, comme le symbolisent les trois côtés du triangle bleu. L'Association est essentiellement démocratique, tendant à unir les femmes dans un effort commun de progrès vers une vie plus saine et plus intelligente.

FOYERS DES ALLIÉES

Bruxelles, 16, rue du Dam	..	1.101 membres.
Anvers, 39, rue du Palais	..	402 membres.
		70 pensionnaires.
Mons, 1, rue de la Poterie	..	326 membres.
Verviers, 66, rue Xhavée	..	266 membres.
Court-Saint-Étienne	..	39 membres.

UNION CHRÉTIENNE FÉMININE

Bruxelles, 45, rue de Pépin	..	675 membres.
		120 pensionnaires.

Maison de Repos: Court-Saint-Étienne.
Foyer de Vacances: Rochefort.
Service pour les Emigrantes:
Anvers, 22, rue des Fortifications .. .. .. 433 émigrantes.

Nombre total de femmes auxquelles l'Y.W.C.A. a pu rendre service en 1922: 3.447.

LOGEMENTS

La jeune fille éloignée des siens ou isolée dans la vie, trouve dans les homes une maison accueillante et confortable, une atmosphère familiale où elle peut vivre honnêtement en payant des prix en rapport avec son salaire. La pension est de 4 fr. 50 à 5 fr. 50 à Bruxelles; de 4 fr. 25 à 4 fr. 75 à Anvers, sans le repas de midi.

Chaque jour de nombreuses demandes de logement sont refusées dans nos "Homes." A Bruxelles, l'Y.W.C.A. a entrepris une enquête systématique sur les homes, chambres, ou pensions de famille dans certains environs, s'informant des prix, du nombre de chambres vacantes, des convenances ou des inconvénients de la maison. Ainsi, la jeune fille à qui on refuse du logement faute de place, peut savoir où s'adresser en toute sécurité.

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Ce bureau vise non seulement à "placer" les jeunes filles mais il assume toute la responsabilité et des places offertes et des jeunes filles recommandées aux patrons. 206 jeunes filles ont été placées en 1922.

RESTAURANTS

Dans les Foyers des Alliées, à Bruxelles, à Mons, à Verviers, les restaurants sont l'unique source de revenus. Pourtant le prix doit forcément rester modique pour ne pas grever les bourses modestes. Ouvrières, écolières, employées, toutes celles qui habitent trop loin pour pouvoir rentrer dîner chez elles à midi, trouvent au Foyer un repas variant du bol de soupe à 25 centimes au dîner complet à 1 fr. 75 ou 2 fr. 25. Au Foyer de Mons, les "clientes" viennent de 52 villages environnants.

Nombre de dîners servis en 1912:

Bruxelles, 45, rue du Pépin	49.984
Bruxelles, 16, rue du Dam (place Anneessens)	46.274
Anvers, 39, rue du Palais	24.377
Mons, 1, rue de la Poterie	12.520
Verviers, 66, rue Xhavée	9.140
Total ..	142.255

RÉCRÉATION

Après le repas pris au restaurant, les membres du Foyer peuvent jouir des salles de repos avant de retourner

à leur travail. Dans un local fleuri, aux tentures claires, à l'aspect riant, elles chantent, groupées autour du piano, ou bien dessinent ou causent, font leur correspondance ou simplement se reposent. Certains jours il y a récréation, jeux pour toutes, parfois concert ou causerie. C'est l'heure paisible et réconfortante où dans l'atmosphère amicale du Foyer se dégage cet esprit d'union et de joie qui forme l'idéal même du triangle bleu.

Gymnastique, rondes et danses populaires sont fort en honneur dans nos foyers. Voici les " Pieds Légers," Cercle de développpement physique ; pour en faire partie, il faut être membre du cours de gymnastique, souscrire à l'engagement d'observer certaines règles d'hygiène. Dès le printemps, le cercle organise des excursions et des promenades en plein air.

Des séances instructives et récréatives ont lieu dans les Foyers, soit le dimanche, soit un soir de la semaine. Ce sont, d'une part, des causeries, des séances de projections, des concerts organisés par les amis du Foyer, ou bien ce sont des fêtes dont le programme est exécuté par les membres elles-mêmes. Représentations organisées par le Cercle Dramatique, le Club Anglais, la Chorale ; le Cours de Gymnastique, pièces ou tableaux vivants dont les costumes et les décors ont été exécutés par le Cercle d'Art. Représentations allégoriques, excursions à la campagne, visites à Malines pour écouter le Carillon, fêtes organisées pour les " Mères " ou les " Juniors " du Foyer, bals costumés, fêtes de Noël, fêtes anniversaires, fêtes patriotiques, etc.

MAISONS DE VACANCES

388 membres des Foyers ont été au Foyer de Vacances ouvert à Rochefort, du 1er juillet au 1er octobre, pour un séjour de une à deux semaines. Grâce à une belle propriété louée sur les bords de la Lomme, les jeunes filles purent jouir de la plus complète liberté. Malgré le mauvais temps de l'été dernier, les matinées étaient consacrées aux exercices physiques en plein air : gymnastique, natation, etc., organisées par une monitrice de sports. L'après-midi, après la sieste, c'étaient chaque jour des promenades dans la contrée. Quelle provision d'air et de santé pour le restant de l'année ! Le soir on se réunissait au jardin ou autour du feu flambant dans l'âtre et c'était l'heure exquise des chants et des histoires.

Depuis le 25 mai 1922, la Maison de Repos à Court-Saint-Etienne, en Brabant, offre toute l'année aux femmes et jeunes filles convalescentes ou fatiguées un séjour à la campagne non loin de Bruxelles.

A côté de l'église du village, à mi-côte de la colline, la Maison blanche, aux volets verts, contient 9 lits, de coquettes chambrettes, une atmosphère de simplicité rustique et familiale. Derrière s'étend un vieux jardin ombragé de grands arbres. Les pensionnaires peuvent s'y étendre sur des chaises longues en été ; l'hiver, un bon feu les réunit autour de la cheminée. Le pays, coin riant du Brabant Wallon, offre de nombreuses promenades.

L'EDUCATION

La bibliothèque joue un grand rôle dans la vie des Foyers. Les membres peuvent emporter les livres à la maison et les garder de 10 à 15 jours. En général c'est un comité formé des membres mêmes qui organise le service, qui catalogue et couvre les livres, tient les fiches et prend les inscriptions. Ouverte le midi et le soir aux heures où le local est plein de jeunes filles, la bibliothèque est un coin charmant où l'on vient demander conseil pour le choix d'un volume, où l'on " discute " les auteurs, où le goût se forme petit à petit à la compréhension du beau.

Cours donnés pendant l'année 1922 :

a) Pour aider la jeune fille dans sa profession : Anglais, français, flamand, espagnol, sténographie, coupe, couture, filet, broderie, tapisserie, modes, art décoratif.

b) Pour son développement personnel : Histoire et géographie, chant, diction, danses grecques et danses populaires, gymnastique, natation.

Ces cours ont surtout un but social. L'aspect du local, l'atmosphère créée, tout contribue à délasser autant qu'à instruire des jeunes filles déjà fatiguées par une journée de travail.

Un cours de gymnastique récréative a été organisé à Bruxelles et Anvers pour former des " leaders." Il y a eu 48 élèves, dont 14 professeurs des écoles communales.

LES ADOLESCENTES

Sauver les enfants des dangers de la rue entre dans les activités de l'Association. De 6 à 14 ans, les fillettes sont réunies le jeudi après-midi et suivent tout un programme élaboré spécialement pour elles. Gymnastique, rondes et danses, piécettes, travaux manuels, leçons d'hygiène, histoires écoutées avec recueillement. Le foyer de Mons possède un Guignol à leur usage ; celui de Bruxelles, une bibliothèque leur appartenant. Ici, il est intéressant de noter que c'est un groupe d'écolières qui consacrent leur après-midi de liberté à ce travail pour leurs jeunes sœurs, presque toutes enfants du quartier. Nombreuses sont les " grandes " qui sont passées du rang des Juniors à celui de " membre " du Foyer, âgé de 14 ans.

CELLES QUI PASSENT

Le Service de l'Y.W.C.A. pour les Emigrantes, 22, rue des Fortifications, à Anvers, a été créé en août 1921. Il forme un chaînon dans le mouvement international qui vient en aide aux femmes voyageant à travers l'Europe vers des pays d'immigration. Des bureaux existent en Belgique, en Tchéco-Slovaquie, au Danemark, en France, en Turquie, au Japon, en Pologne, en Amérique du Sud, au Canada et aux États-Unis.

Des milliers d'émigrantes passent par notre pays. Elles sont ignorantes de la langue, facilement exploitées, sans appui en cas de maladie. Nombreuses sont les femmes, les jeunes filles qui se voient séparées de leurs familles et refuser le permis de départ au port d'embarcation. Parfois elles sont renvoyées du port même d'arrivée. C'est qu'elles n'ont pu satisfaire aux loi nouvelles qui contrôlent l'émigration : question de santé, de papiers non en règle, parce qu'elles sont illettrées ou autrement indésirables. Elles se trouvent seules, sans ressources, devant séjourner des mois parfois en pays étranger. C'est ici que la Secrétaire de l'Association lui vient en aide. Elle tâche de leur faire vaincre la difficulté qui empêche leur départ. Elle leur apprend à lire, et les met en rapport avec les hôpitaux, elle leur procure du travail en attendant. Elle doit parler toutes les langues, comprendre toutes les complications des lois internationales. Elle est au port étranger l'amie qui sauve de la misère, du découragement, des dangers innombrables qui guettent la femme seule.

433 émigrantes (cas spéciaux) ont passé par le bureau de l'Y.W.C.A., à Anvers, en 1922, dont 177 Polonaises, 99 Russes et 92 Roumaines.

SENSE NOT SENTIMENT IN "BACK TO THE LAND."

THE farm is coming into its own. Early in June a unique Back-to-the-Farm experiment is to be undertaken by the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. jointly in Kansas. Its object is to interest students in rural conditions and country life. As farm hands and cooks for harvest hands, college men and women from several colleges and universities of Kansas and Colorado will go out to study at first hand actual conditions that confront the farmer and his wife.

In speaking of the experiment, Miss Winifred Wygal, the Y.W.C.A. organizer, likened it to a similar use of their vacations by another college group who went out as workers in factories, shops and restaurants to investigate industrial conditions two years ago.

" The men will go as harvest hands with the regular hours and work of the typical hired man," said Miss Wygal. " The girls will go directly into the farm-house kitchens, cooking for the harvest hands or doing whatever the farmer's wife wants done. Men and girls alike will work for wages, but they will all be there because they believe agricultural industry is at the root of all our economic problems. They are convinced that college-trained men and women have a responsibility toward finding a way out."

The project will run from June 9 to July 31. Week-end conferences to share experiences will be a feature. Production and its cost, labour-saving devices, community leadership and rural recreation will be under discussion.

" There will be no effort to exploit the farmer," continued Miss Wygal. " MacPherson County was selected because it is a well-developed wheat section of Central Kansas. Some of the volunteer members may be sent to work on their fathers' farms or the girls to their mothers' kitchens. They will be expected to take notes on their day's work and life, and how it reveals the typical life and responsibility of the women on the farm. All members will know farm life at first hand, so that there will be no frilly ideas of the city-bred man or girl to discard."

The rural work of the Y.W.C.A. is carried on in sixty-nine counties.

Women living on farms and in rural communities are ambitious. They want to be something more than housekeepers in the eyes of their children. All they lack is opportunities for their unused capabilities and self-expression in other lines. So says Miss Elizabeth Herring. Miss Herring is National Rural Communities Secretary for the Y.W.C.A. in the Eastern Region. In this capacity she spends her time visiting widely scattered villages and rural communities to develop Association activities.

" Women on the farms and their neighbours in near-by small towns crave an opportunity to reach out beyond their own immediate neighbourhood and home duties," says Miss Herring. " Yet they have little or no chance for self-expression beyond their everyday routine."

" Particularly in the eyes of her children, the farm woman wants to be something more than a housekeeper. When this impulse finds no outlet, often in an older woman it is replaced by a feeling of inferiority and timidity. Young women may be eager to leave the farm, yet older women are sometimes more reluctant to desert the farm and retire to the town than their husbands."

Miss Herring tells of one country woman who is very frail physically. Aside from six children she has an invalid mother-in-law to care for. Despite these difficulties she volunteered for an important executive position in the Association nearest her home, and gives much time to her duties.

" I can't just go through a daily round of housekeeping and keep alive," she said, when Miss Herring suggested that she was undertaking too much. " I suppose I am overdoing it, but I made up my mind that my children like to have a mother that other people think can do things."

The Association in rural communities, aside from congenial companionship and sociability, provides this opportunity for self-expression and leadership. Many women who volunteer for running the Association declare that they find such responsibilities exhilarating.

" Without taking the girl or woman away from the farm, the Association gives an opportunity for satisfying this desire to reach out beyond her small neighbourhood," concluded Miss Herring. " In these days of mail-order houses, home industries have disappeared and there are fewer chances all the time for her to excel in any one direction. Usually there is a desire for artistic expression. Yet it is considered almost a heresy in many isolated districts to spend money or time on anything whose only claim for attention is that it is beautiful. Once prejudices are overcome, folk-dancing, pageantry and singing and other group work is enthusiastically received."

An important part of the rural work of the American Y.W.C.A. is that for the children. Girl Reserve and other clubs open the eyes of the children to rural possibilities, not rural limitations.

A PICTURE FROM MODERN CHINA.

AT Christmas a party was given at the Y.W.C.A. Normal School for Physical Training in Shanghai for the child-workers from a great filature. The photograph shows the arrival of some of the guests. The children were at first perplexed by the music, stories and games, but later entered into the spirit of the fun. They went away each hugging a present.

A CAMP NEWSPAPER FROM CENTRAL EUROPE: "THE BLUE GAZETTE."*

WINTER and summer being always with us (according to the part of the world you think of) there is no close season for camps. And camps being much the same, no matter what country they are held in, camp journals can be relied on to supply an even balance of day dreams and that sheer nonsense which comes from youth and high spirits. The following extracts, most kindly translated into English on the spot, come from a camp paper edited by girls who had never before been to camp.

THE FOUR ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS OF THE " BLUE " :—

(1) Adding desire to merry play—heaven forbid to laziness.

(2) Subtracting comfortable W—— bedding, instead of which we get small pillows full of charming dreams.

(3) Multiplication of good fellowship, never quarrels.

(4) Division of merry girls into groups—such as U——, S—— and Z——. J. B——.

THE MURMUR OF THE FOREST.

I am lying on the ground in the forest with my face up-turned towards the blue sky. The forest murmurs soft, soothing melodies, which penetrate into the depth of the soul, join with the immense song of beauty, form together a big, loud hymn and flow into the distance across the green and blooming fields.

* Price per issue, half a glass of freshly picked berries.

Industrial girls of Roumania at a Y.W.C.A. Camp on the shores of the Black Sea.

The forest murmurs its ancient tale . . .

Though awake, I dream a golden dream about some ancient warriors in silver armour, about rows which glitter in the sun and who go with a song on their lips and glide into the unknown to seek life.

And around, the forest murmurs its song, old and known.

To the people who listen entranced to the stillness of the evening it speaks about the life which flies like a dream, it tells about the happiness which glitters and allures from afar like an enchanted flower, about happiness which attracts by its beauty and pulls thousands who run after it.

You run and a shadow remains in your hand.

To the people who listen entranced to the stillness of the evening the forest murmurs its song.

And it soothes the troubles of man, it pours into his soul silence and stillness. It makes him forget the other men, life and happiness, it fills his breast with a thrill of longing, with a desire of a life big, without limits. . . .

The forest murmurs and prays in the soul of man. . . .

F. N——.

THE DREAM WHICH CAME TRUE (A Phantasy).

Oh, how the air stifling in W——! I so complain lying in bed tired from the whole day's work, and I almost fall asleep, while my thoughts run far away to the country. And I fancy that I am among meadows full of flowers, among pine woods—I fancy I smell the blossoming corn . . . or hay. . . . And suddenly I feel myself in the air like in an aeroplane, but I do not see it. I look down and there lie fields of rye, of buckwheat; they are like carpets with strange designs. I look to the left and I cannot believe my own eyes . . . the flax is blooming so blue, so pretty, and it forms a design that I seem to know, but whereof? I try to remember what it can be. . . . Oh, yes, it is the *Triangle*, and there are letters on it, big and white. I look more intently—the letters are of jasmine, and what a perfume. . . . I fly higher and I am already near the stars, and when I look on any of them immediately I see a lovely little face and such a homely, such a confident one. And they all laugh loud and heartily . . . of nothing. Suddenly near every head little wings grow like we see on the little angels of the Christmas tree; hands have appeared, I do not know how and when. Suddenly they all looked to the left, then to the right, they bent, and all so gracefully, so unanimously—and then they began to look up in the air with their hands lifted as if they wanted to catch something. I curiously looked to see what it could be. And again I see stars, but big, immense ones, and the faces in them are bigger and the wings. And all these stars or suns keep horns of abundance, and with graceful hands they throw something in the air—something like balls or pieces of bread in the shape of a triangle. I fall asleep on my cloud and I feel so extremely happy, so well. . . .

But after a moment the cloud begins to escape me, to fly away. I try to catch it with my hand, but it is only straw, simply oats straw.

Do tell me, please, was it not a lovely dream? And it has all come true, I have it all in reality—pleasant faces and generous hands, lovely landscapes and beautiful fresh air. . . . Yes . . . but where is my cloud . . . even though a straw one? K—— J——.

ACCIDENTS AND ROBBERIES.

Yesterday at 5 o'clock p.m., during the absence of the lady from room without a number, a certain gentleman of suspicious appearance sneaked in, and, not having introduced himself to anybody, he snatched something that was lying on a chair. Then in the darkness he fled. It appears that the thing he has stolen was one pound of sausage (bitten twice) and bought at S—— for the last cent. The injured owner entreats to capture the rascal and return to her the priceless object in any possible shape. The inquest is in full swing.

OFFERED POSITIONS.

Needed.—A doctor specialist, who could cure girls in high spirits. A young lady has arrived from the Province to S—— and has fallen ill, she has a widening of the wind-pipe. Her voice is as sonorous as the bugle of a forester calling wild beasts to the attack. The kind specialist of such diseases is requested to apply personally to the editor, room —, right side into the passage, from the passage to the veranda, from the veranda outside, from outside to the place he came from.

HOW ROME WELCOMED THE CONGRESS.

JVS SVFFRAGII.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE NEWS

THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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CONTENTS.

A MESSAGE FROM OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

THE necessity for a presidential election at Rome must have caused most of us a real pang, as we realized the Alliance was entering on a new epoch of work.

With the usual brilliance of women we have turned the crisis to account and have now two presidents, one, our founder and honorary president, who will continue to embody for us all the glamour and romance of our early work as pioneers. It was a period of desperately hard struggles and of tiny bands of remarkable women in all countries, and in many an astounding development of women's organization which has proved in itself a remarkable education, and of thrilling successes which have enfranchised the women of twenty-five countries. Success has been as wayward, according to our critics, as *la donna e mobile*. For success came sometimes in the night, with war and revolution, sometimes, long wooed, it only followed painstaking and self-sacrificing organization which penetrated, if not every home, at least every street and every hamlet. All this we cherish and remember in Mrs. Chapman Catt.

Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY.

What of your new work-a-day President? She must stand, I think, for the sober middle-age of the Alliance. We are out of the romantic pioneer stage and must set to work to occupy and settle and develop the new lands we have won. Not that our middle age will be dull, far from it. We welcome to-day the gain of the municipal suffrage and eligibility of the Italian women as the foretaste of our elation when we shall hear that the first Latin country has completely enfranchised its women. In Brazil, France and Italy Woman's Suffrage Bills have passed the First Chamber, and we watch with interest the friendly rivalry of the Latin New and Old Worlds.

With a new President the responsibility on each member of the Board, on each National President, and on each individual is greater. True, in one sense, our task is easier because we have now in the world a permanent international authority, the League of Nations, whom we can help and who in turn can assist us. First, we are to stand for peace, and peace must rest on understanding, and common work for a single aim gives us this understanding.