

With Supplement from the World's Young Women's Christian Association.

JVS SVFFRAGII.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE NEWS



THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Volume 15. No. 5.

PRICE 6d.

FEBRUARY, 1921.

Annual Subscription, 6/-

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Miss Mary Macarthur	66	India—Woman's Conference Suffrage Resolution ..	75
League of Nations and Traffic in Women	66	Japan—National Woman Suffrage Association Formed ..	75
A Suffrage Calendar	67	Norway—Voting Age Reduced	75
Equal Pay and Right to Work Section	68, 69	Ecclesiastical Vote Extended	75
Western Australia—Women Eligible for both Houses ..	70	National Federation of Academicians	75
Women Councillors and Candidates	70	Spain—Republican Party and Women's Rights	76
Canada—W. S. Deputation to Quebec Government ..	70	South Africa—W.E.A.U. Report	76
Czecho-Slovakia—Regulation of Prostitution	70	Sweden—Woman Suffrage in Constitution	65
Denmark—Bill for Equal Admission of Women to Civil ..	70	Equal Pay in Civil Service	76
Service	70	Women's Chamber of Commerce	76
Debate on Women as Priests	70	Switzerland—Report	74
Finland—Bill re Illegitimate Children	71	U.S.A.—Report: Women Preachers' Convention ..	76, 77, 78
France—Suffrage Deputation	71	"Man the Ship"	78
Germany—Women M.P.'s Work in Assembly and Com- ..	71	I.W.S.A. Cash Statement	78
mittees	71	Reviews of Books, Books Received	79
Women Debarred from Law Examinations	72	Late News—Hungary and Portugal	79, 80
Nouvelles Féministes	72, 73, 74	WORLD'S Y.W.C.A. SUPPLEMENT	CENTRE PAGES.
Great Britain—N.U.S.E.C. Report	74		
Recent Legislation	75		

We have just received a telegram from our Swedish Auxiliary, telling us that on January 26 Woman Suffrage was definitely adopted.

The *Times* Tokyo correspondent, on January 19, writing of the political situation in Japan and the demand for manhood suffrage, says that "probably the most formidable factor is to be found in the woman's movement. Last year it was the Suffrage. This year Prohibition may form the subject of telegrams from Japan. Under the leadership of the 'New True Women's Association,' a campaign will be started with the opening of the Session, when 10,000 women will parade before the Diet, with a platform which will include the limitation of hours for the sale of liquor, the limitation of the quantity to be sold, the enforcement of total abstinence within Parliament, and the prohibition of sale to minors."

We congratulate the women of Japan in their activity and courage. But *The Times* correspondent is very much behind the times with his information about Woman Suffrage. We like the delightful masculine *naïveté* of his remark: "Last year it was the Suffrage." Fortunately, it is very much "Suffrage this year"; for, as a result of the presence of Japanese suffragists at the Geneva Congress, a National Suffrage Association has been formed in Japan, with Mrs. Kubushiro as President. And it will be Suffrage next year, and all the time, until the women of Japan are enfranchised.

THE latest returns from the United States show that thirty-three women have been returned to State Legislatures. To the women legislators, of whom we gave a list last month, are to be added Miss Lilian Clement, North Carolina; and Dr. Minnie Love, Miss Josie Jackson and Miss Mabel Ruth Baker, Colorado.

ONE of the first events after full Suffrage was achieved in the United States was the empanelling of women as jurors. In Michigan the right of women to act in this capacity was challenged; but on December 22 the Supreme Court of Michigan gave judgment that women are entitled to act as jurors throughout the State. The Supreme Court held that they were only disqualified previous to the passage of the Suffrage Amendment because they were not qualified electors. Since they have become full electors they are now equally eligible for jury service.

IN Great Britain, women are being empanelled as jurywomen. The Statute makes it possible for any woman to claim exemption from service by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or the issues to be tried, and the Judge has the right of decision as to whether exemption shall be granted. Judges have also discretionary power to order, if they see fit, that a jury "shall be composed of men or of women only, as the case may require." Feminists would have preferred that no such

discretionary power had been given to the Judges, as there is always a possibility of the exclusion of women from a jury which is trying a case of child assault, rape, etc., on the ground of the objectionable nature of the evidence. It is exactly in such cases that women are most necessary. The first mixed jury for a divorce case has just been empanelled in London. The case has been termed an "objectionable" one, and the Press has been full of comments on the "ordeal" the women jurors are being subjected to. Both Judge and counsel made reference to the mixed jury in connection with the case. Both references we think unfortunate, inasmuch as they adumbrated a feeling of active dislike of women acting as jurors in cases which men may think unsuitable. We wonder at once if it can be possible that no man finds the details of the sordid an ordeal, and at the continuance, in these days of progress, of the male attitude that it is "really better that women should not know these things." A good deal of the wrongness of the world has come about through the withholding of knowledge—and the consequent withholding of the right or capability of judgment—from women.

Jury service is a citizen's duty, and in the case of women it may serve another purpose: that of enlightening women on subjects which may be painful, but which it is none the less necessary for them to be cognisant of, if they are to work understandingly for a better social order. Recently a woman magistrate made a strong criticism in court in the course of a solicitation case against a young woman. "I again raise my protest," she said, "against the woman being brought here and not the man. I hope we shall soon get some law for the men to be brought here." The appointment of women as magistrates, and their empanelment on juries, will all work in the same direction; that of weighing the scales of Justice more evenly between men and women.

SCANDINAVIAN countries will, without doubt, make a ready response to Mrs. Clemmens Gould's scheme for a Women's International Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Gould has already formed branches in countries as wide apart as China, India, Turkey and Mexico. This lead of the Eastern countries in a scheme for the training of young women in industrial occupation, and the marketing of women's manufactures by women, should be a spur to the West. An international trade movement among women is very much needed. Two of our contemporaries point out that such a movement might go far to reviving old handicrafts and essentially feminine industries, such as lace-making and peasant embroideries, and might succeed in bringing more beauty into daily life. That would be all to the good, but we should like to see a wider development of the scheme and this International Commercial Union acting as a real help and incentive to women to get into trade in the big way.

Miss MARY MACARTHUR.

(MRS. W. C. ANDERSON.)

THE death of Miss MacArthur, even apart from the great loss it inflicts on the Party of which she was a distinguished member, is particularly tragic in other aspects. It is less than two years since the death of her husband. If his life had been spared he was bound to have become, not only a leader of the Labour Party, but a great

Parliamentarian. It was a heart-breaking loss for his wife, but her chief consolations were the continuance of their common work and the care of their little daughter, then aged about three. Now this poor child is left both fatherless and motherless. No doubt she will be surrounded by every kind of loving care; but notwithstanding all that friends will do, such a loss is truly irreparable. To have had such parents and to have lost them both while the tender years of the orphan render it impossible for her to appreciate what they were is a tragedy, the poignancy of which can hardly be calculated.

Suffragists will not easily forget that while the decision of the Labour Party hung in the balance between the support of manhood suffrage and a suffrage which included women, it was an impassioned appeal from Mrs. Anderson that turned the scale in the right direction. She was ably supported by her husband and also by Mr. Snowden and Mr. Henderson, but those present agreed that it was Mrs. Anderson's speech more than anything else which turned the scale and produced the card vote of 919,000 for including women, to 686,000 against it.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

January 15, 1921.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

Mlle. Henni Forchammer the First Woman to address the Assembly.

AT its Assembly in December the League of Nations took further steps to strengthen international measures for combating commercialised prostitution and the traffic in women. A questionnaire will be submitted to each Government by the Secretariat, asking what measures have been taken in that country to deal with this problem. Another decision was to set up a commission of inquiry into the deportations of the women of Turkey and Armenia.

It was during the discussion on these matters—of vital interest to the women of every country—that Mlle. Henni Forchammer addressed the Assembly of the League, and she was instrumental in deciding the Assembly to undertake this investigation into the deportations of Turkish and Armenian women.

Mlle. Henni Forchammer is the second Vice-President of the International Council of Women and President of the National Council of Danish Women. She is well known in many countries as a feminist and as a supporter of the Peace Movement.

The result of the discussion by the Assembly was that an international conference is to be held in order to draft a world-wide standard for the prevention of the traffic in women. All nations, whether members of the League or not, will be invited to attend this conference, which will probably be held about September.

It should be an essential that to this conference each country shall send at least one woman delegate, and we hope that all international and national societies which are working for the equal moral standard and the suppression of the traffic in women and children will make themselves heard on this matter.

We offer an apology to *The Woman's Leader* for reprinting "The First Assembly of the League of Nations" without due acknowledgments.

A SUFFRAGE CALENDAR.

Countries in which Women have Equal Suffrage and Eligibility.

1893 NEW ZEALAND. (It is uncertain whether the Bill granting eligibility has yet been adopted.)	1918 GERMANY.	1919 PALESTINE (JEWISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY).
1906 FINLAND.	1918 CANADA. (Except provincial and municipal suffrage in Quebec.)	1919 POLAND.
1907 NORWAY.	1918 LETTONIA.	1919 RHODESIA.
1893-1908 AUSTRALIA. (Women are not in all States eligible for election.)	1919 AUSTRIA.	1919 SWEDEN.
1915 DENMARK.	1919 BRITISH EAST AFRICA.	1920 CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
1917 NETHERLANDS.	1919 ESTHONIA.	1915-1920 ICELAND.
	1919 LUXEMBOURG.	1920 LITHUANIA.
		1869 U.S.A. (First State).
		1920 U.S.A. Completed.

Countries in which Women have Suffrage on Different Terms from Men.

1918 UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Women over 30.

1918 HUNGARY: Women over 24 who can read and write.

AUSTRALIA.

The women of Australia received Commonwealth Suffrage and eligibility, on equal terms with men in 1902, but this did not give them suffrage or eligibility for the different State Parliaments and Municipal Councils. The position in the various States is as follows:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Municipal suffrage without eligibility, 1867; franchise, Legislative Assembly, 1902; eligibility Parliament and Municipal Councils, 1919.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Municipal suffrage, 1880; franchise for Legislative Assembly and Council, 1894; eligibility for the Legislative Assembly, 1894; eligibility for Municipal Councils, 1915.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Municipal franchise without eligibility, 1871; franchise for the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, 1890; eligibility for Municipal Councils, Legislative Council and Assembly, 1920.

QUEENSLAND.

Municipal franchise without eligibility, 1886; franchise for Legislative Assembly, 1905.

VICTORIA.

Franchise for Municipal Councils without eligibility, 1869; franchise for Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, 1908; eligibility for Parliament and Municipal Councils, 1919.

TASMANIA.

Franchise for Municipal Councils, 1884, without eligibility; franchise for Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council without eligibility, 1903.

No women have so far been returned as members either to the Federal Parliament or to the State Legislative Assemblies and Councils for which they are eligible.

AUSTRIA.

Women have votes on the same terms as men. Two million women voted in January, 1919. There are eight women M.P.s, twenty-two city councillors, one deputy mayor, and one hundred and twenty-six municipal councillors.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Women got votes and eligibility in 1919, on equal terms for white men and white women. They were enfranchised together.

CANADA.

Women have votes on equal terms, but the Federal Amendment is not yet ratified. They have not yet voted in Federal Elections, but only in State Elections, where three women members of State Parliaments have been elected.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Women have votes on same terms as men. Thirteen women members are in the Lower House, and three in the Second Chamber.

DENMARK.

Municipal vote in 1908 and Parliamentary vote on equal terms in 1915. Women voted in 1918 and 1920, and they have now eleven women Members. They have passed a law for equal pay, equal admission to all posts, and equal status in marriage.

ESTHONIA.

Women have votes on same terms as men, and there are five women Members of Parliament.

FINLAND.

Communal franchise (rural, without eligibility), 1863; Communal franchise (urban, without eligibility), 1872; Political franchise and eligibility, 1907. At the 1907 Elections 19 women Members were returned to Parliament. There are at present 18 women Members.

GERMANY.

Women got votes on equal terms in 1918, eight weeks before the elections. Twenty million women are enfranchised, and 70 to 90 per cent. voted. They had thirty-nine M.P.s in last National Assembly, 155 in State Parliaments, and 4,000 city and municipal councillors. In the new elections thirty women have been elected to the Reichstag.

January, 1921.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Women got votes on different terms and at a different age in 1918. They voted in 1918, and have one woman M.P., and many city and municipal councillors.

HUNGARY.

Women got votes in November, 1918. All men have it at twenty-one; women, if they can read and write, have it at twenty-four. Having no Constitution they fear they may lose it again. One woman was elected at a by-election.

ICELAND.

Women have votes on equal terms, and it is part of the new Constitution. They have had city councillors for a long time, but have no woman member.

LETTONIA.

Men and women both got votes on equal terms in 1918. Five women have been elected to Parliament, and many to city councils.

LITHUANIA.

Men and women both got votes on equal terms in 1920. Five women have been elected to Parliament.

LUXEMBOURG.

Women got votes on equal terms with men (at the age of twenty). They have voted twice, first in the Referendum, and then in the Elections. One woman is a Member of Parliament.

NETHERLANDS.

Bill giving women votes on same terms (at twenty-five) passed in May, 1919, and received Royal Assent in September, 1919. One and a-half million women are enfranchised. They have not voted yet, but will in 1922. They have, however, been eligible for some years, and both in 1916 and 1918 two women M.P.s were elected, one in each Chamber. They have eighty-eight women on city councils and some aldermen (elected by men only).

NEW ZEALAND.

Municipal suffrage, 1886; eligibility for municipal councils, 1889; franchise for Legislative Assembly, 1893; eligibility for Legislative Assembly, 1919. There are no women members of the Legislative Assembly. Three women stood as candidates immediately after the passing of the Bill in 1919, but none were elected.

NORWAY.

Communal vote and eligibility (restricted), 1901; Parliamentary vote and eligibility (restricted), 1907; equal municipal franchise and eligibility, 1910; equal parliamentary franchise and eligibility, 1913. In Norway the voting age for men and women is 25. The age of eligibility for men and women is 30. No women Members of Parliament have been returned to the Norwegian Storting, but some alternates have been elected.

PALESTINE. JEWISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Jewish women in Palestine were granted equal suffrage and eligibility for the Jewish National Assembly in 1919. Several women have been elected to the National Assembly in Jaffa. A woman has been appointed Member of the Board of Education in Jerusalem.

POLAND.

Women have votes on equal terms with men, and eligibility. There are eight women M.P.s.

RHODESIA.

Women got votes on equal terms in 1919, and one woman M.P. has been elected.

RUSSIA.

Women got votes on equal terms during the first revolution, and several women served in Parliament and in the Cabinet.

SWEDEN.

Women got votes on same terms in 1918, but it will not be ratified till after the Autumn elections. It will be through by February, 1921, and they will vote in the following Autumn. There will be about 1,600,000 women voters. At present there are about 400 city and municipal councillors.

UNITED STATES.

The Federal Amendment giving the franchise on equal terms in all States was ratified August 26, 1920. One woman member was returned to Congress and thirty-three to the State Legislatures in the elections of November, 1920.

EQUAL PAY AND RIGHT TO WORK SECTION.

SOME NOTES ON EQUAL PAY AND THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

THE Geneva Congress passed four resolutions on the economic rights of women: (1) Claiming that women should receive the same pay as men for the same work; (2) dealing with the right of women to equal technical education; (3) equal opportunity for training for and for entering industries; and (4) demanding "recognition of the right to work of both married and unmarried women, and that no special regulations for women's work, different from regulations for men, should be imposed contrary to the wishes of women themselves, and that laws relative to women as mothers should be so framed as not to handicap them in their economic position."

The Alliance has now appointed an International Committee on the right of women to work and to receive equal pay for equal work, with the object of collecting evidence and submitting recommendations for possible international action to the next Congress.

The political enfranchisement of women is not an end, but a beginning; and in the view of the writer a struggle, as difficult and as provocative of antagonisms as was the struggle for the vote, will have to be waged before the right of women to unrestricted labour, and equal pay for equal work is recognised not only in theory but in practice. A decided division of opinion showed itself at Geneva, where members of various delegations, including unfranchised France and enfranchised America, were in favour of prohibiting night-work for women and of accepting the recommendations of the Washington Labour Conference. Representations were received at that time from the National Trade Union League of America and its branches, expressing the hope that the I.W.S.A. would record its acceptance of the Washington restriction recommendations. But messages were also received from the Equal Opportunity League of New York, protesting against any restrictions being placed on women's work, and stating that such restrictions always ended in turning women out of well-paid employment. The Congress, including those who favour restrictive industrial legislation for women, went on record as unanimously in favour of "equal opportunities for women in industry." The writer of these notes looks on these two things as mutually destructive. A woman does not come near to having an equal opportunity in industry if half a dozen regulations automatically shut her out of far more than half a dozen industries which demand overtime, two shifts, night-work, etc., all of which she may be forbidden by law to undertake. Nor does the matter end there. Employers, under these circumstances, tend to class women apart, as troublesome people needing special regulations; women are driven more and more into employment where wages are low and conditions hard—and harder than in better jobs which demand overtime or night-work. Organisation among the underpaid is a well-nigh impossible task; and so we get back to the old vicious circle—unequal pay, bad conditions, restrictive legislation meant to benefit and in the end acting as a drag. The writer believes that the gospel to which in time, and after many

experiments and experiences, the women of all nations will subscribe is: Equal pay for equal work, free entry into any industry unhampered by any "protective" legislation, and equally good, human conditions in industry for men and women.

Meantime, whatever our personal views on protective legislation for women and the meaning of the words "equal pay," we are all agreed that the economic position of women is vastly in need of improvement—all want information as to the position and progress of women in every country in this respect. It is proposed to devote a special section of the paper to this subject, to publish the information gathered by the new International Committee, and notes and news which deal with any aspect of the problem.

EQUAL PAY IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Our British contemporary, *The Woman's Leader*, writes on January 21:—

"The results of the recent examination for appointments in the International Labour Office at Geneva are of especial interest in view of the fact that this is the first competitive examination for what may be called an 'International Civil Service.' Out of 1,250 applicants, 100 were selected to sit for examination, and women were equally eligible with men. The following candidates, named in alphabetical order, have satisfied the standard laid down by the International Labour Office: Group A (Members of Sections; post of an administrative character): Mr. E. P. Behrens, Mr. J. R. Bellerby, Mr. W. Caldwell, Mr. R. P. Dult, Mr. C. Latham, Mr. A. J. Newling, Mr. T. T. Scott, Miss F. H. Stead. Group B. (Editors and Translators; posts involving translation and preparation of documents for publication): Mr. D. H. Billeloch, Miss M. M. Curtis, Miss E. Dult, Miss M. Long, Miss L. E. Matthei, Miss M. W. Rankin, Mr. D. C. Tait. . . . The International Labour Office has certainly created a splendid precedent in granting equal opportunities and equal pay to women, and the results of the examinations show how well justified this step has been."

LEHLBACH EQUAL PAY BILL, U.S.A.

Last month we referred to the Lehlbach Reclassification Bill, which, if passed by Congress, will mean equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex, in the United States Civil Service. The Lehlbach Bill amends Section 165 of the present Civil Service law, which states: "Women may, at the discretion of the head of any department, be appointed upon the same requisites and conditions, and with the same compensation as prescribed for men." Under this permissive language of the old Civil Service law, appointing officers have excluded women from appointment purely on grounds of sex, have paid them less than men for exactly similar work after they have passed exactly the same examination, and have discriminated against them in promotion until the injustice has been for several years the subject of vigorous protest from the National Women's Trade Union League and the organised Suffragists.

The Lehlbach Reclassification Bill provides that "in determining rates of compensation an employee shall receive, the principle of equal compensation for equal work, irrespective of sex, shall be followed." Taken in connection with the other provisions of the Bill governing appointment and promotion according to efficiency, this clause in the new Bill furnishes the legal protection of women's equal rights in the Civil Service which have been deemed so vital.

The National Women's Trade Union League also supplies some interesting figures as to changes in salary that will be brought about by the Lehlbach Bill.

It provides for women librarians a salary range of \$1,800 to \$5,040 a year, with library assistants rated at \$1,080 to \$1,800. In this service at present, the government pays as little as \$840 a year. Nurses are rated in the new Bill at \$1,320 to \$2,040 a year. Translators from \$1,800 to \$2,880 a year. Social economists, including many women employed in the Departments of Labour and Agriculture, for example, are also rated at \$1,800 to \$5,040 a year.

In the clerical service, the government at present pays women as little as \$70 a month, and fills the positions from \$1,800 and up chiefly with men, so that the women clerks are concentrated in the lower-paid groups. The Lehlbach reclassification proposes to change the present low rates to the following, with a provision opening up to women the opportunity for advancement on equal terms with men: Junior clerk, \$1,080, \$1,140, \$1,200; assistant clerk, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560; clerk, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920; senior clerk, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, \$2,220, \$2,280, \$2,340, \$2,400. For stenographers, \$1,320 to \$1,920. For typists, from \$1,260 to \$1,860. Private secretary group \$2,520 to \$4,020. Receiving and disbursing clerk, \$1,680 to \$4,020. Chief clerks, \$2,520 to \$3,060. Head clerical administrator, \$4,320 and up.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN IN THE DANISH CIVIL SERVICE AND IN INDUSTRY.

In September, 1919, the Danish Rigsdag passed a Wages Bill by which equal pay for men and women in the Civil Service came into operation. In the course of the debate, the arguments which are still being used in other countries against equal pay were dealt with in detail, namely, that there is no proof that women can furnish equal work for equal pay; that the principle of equal pay is one of false equality, and that an unmarried woman should not receive as much as a married man; that women are not as a rule providers for others; that the status of the married women will be reduced by equal pay; that there should only be equal pay if it is accompanied by an additional grant for family maintenance. In spite of considerable opposition, the principle of equal pay was incorporated in the Bill—and the victory was doubtless due in no little measure to the feminist women M.P.s, led by Fru Elna Munch. We think it is useful to draw special attention to the accomplished fact of equal pay in the Danish Civil Service, for in countries where it is far from being an accomplished fact—let us take Great Britain as an example—arguments are brought forward claiming that equal pay in the exact sense of the words is not a practical possibility unless it be accompanied by a grant for family maintenance and that in industry particularly it is impossible, the alternatives being "The Differential Rate" and "The Occupational Rate."* Yet, in Denmark, to a very considerable extent in industry no less than in the Civil Service, "equal pay for equal work is given to skilled and generally also to semi-skilled workers of both sexes, for instance, in the textile industry. . . ." (Louise Neergard: "Position of Danish Women in Industry." *JUS SUFFRAGII*, November, 1920.) No restrictions for women regarding night-work or short hours exist in Denmark, although they were only avoided by the energetic protest of the women.

To suggest alternatives to equal pay, instead of demanding that and nothing less, appears to the writer a direct invitation to exploit women's work.

* "THE DIFFERENTIAL RATE.—Women doing the same work as men should receive equal pay in the sense that pay should be in proportion to efficient output. But where the employer maintains, and is able to prove, that a woman's work costs more or produces less than a man's, a corresponding amount may be deducted from the woman's rate for the particular job throughout the whole of the industry concerned."

"THE OCCUPATIONAL RATE.—In every occupation, public or private, manual or brain working, there should be a clearly defined occupational or standard rate (whether determined by time or output), to be settled by collective agreement between representatives of employers and employed, irrespective of the sex, race, creed, etc., of the worker." (*N.U.S.E.C.*, 1920, Series No. 2: "Equal Pay or Equal Work.")

The comments of a Danish paper on the Rigsdag Wages Bill sums up the situation with regard to equal pay in the Civil Service and its connection with equal pay in industry. "An enormous moral and economic burden is taken off women's shoulders. The State as an employer has ranged itself by the side of the women in the struggle which is and will be waged as to the exploitation of women's work, and with that strongly ally the struggle can be carried on with redoubled vigour. . . . We do not wish to be 'shielded' by a lower scale of wages. Where we cannot work on equal terms we can go under. Our demand was not dictated solely by the interests of women, but by those of society as a whole. It is our conviction that society establishes itself best by choosing its workers on their qualifications, and not from considerations of sex or cheapness. . . ."

We say a cordial "Amen" to that sentiment. In a world gasping for production, one of the most tragic examples of sheer waste is the disuse or misuse of the work of women.

UNEQUAL PAY IN BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE.

A very good example of a combination of disuse and misuse, injustice and waste, is supplied by facts and figures given in the *London Times*, January 24, in connection with the dismissal of women clerks from the War Office:—

"Sir William Robertson's figure of 2,158 women clerks in the War Office is challenged by Miss Dorothy Evans, the general secretary of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, the War Office branch of which held a farewell social on Saturday. Miss Evans said the number was about 300.

"The farewell party was held to cheer up women who, at the end of this month, will find themselves with 12s. a week on which to keep themselves and their dependents. All these women are entirely dependent on their earnings. The women present on Saturday evening were mostly between 25 and 35, and were the better trained and more efficient women, who had been the last to receive notice. Many are women with university training.

"No woman objects to giving up her job to an ex-Service man who has served overseas, and, above all, to a wounded man, said a girl who has been at the head of a department, and is under notice. 'But what we do object to is the making of the exodus of women from Government offices practically a sex war. Any man who has been eight days in khaki is stated to be an ex-soldier, and men who have in some cases been only a few weeks in khaki, or who have served in the Labour Corps in this country, are being substituted for women who have done far more and better war work than they have during the war. The fact that a man is an ex-Service man is supposed to fit him for a job in a Government office, for which, if it was going in a civilian office, the test of qualification would be much more severe.

"The men who are being substituted in the War Office are single men, and are being paid at much higher rates than the women. The Grade III men are beginning at £3. 15s., and are replacing women who were getting 30s. to £2. 17s. A man who is replacing a woman who was in charge of a stationery cupboard is getting £350 per annum; she used to get £2. 17s. a week. As head of my department, I have been earning £248 per annum, but the men working under me, some of them recently substituted, are getting, with bonus, almost £9 a week."

We refrain from comment, not from lack of spirit but from lack of space, and close this month's survey on a happier note.

EQUAL PAY IN THE SWEDISH CIVIL SERVICE.

We understand that the Swedish Parliament, at the same time as ratifying the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution, passed a Bill admitting women to the Civil Service on the same terms and with the same pay as men. We hope to give further details of the Swedish Bill next month.

January 29, 1921.

(To be continued.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE qualification of Women for Parliament Bill has passed both Houses, and women of Western Australia are now eligible for nomination for the Assembly and Legislative Council.

Quickly following the Lambeth Conference pronouncement of Women and Organised Religion, Mrs. R. T. Robinson has been appointed the first Vestry-woman in Western Australia for St. Luke's Church, Maylands.
The Dawn, November, 1920.

MRS. E. CLAPHAM has been elected a member of the Cottlesloe Council—the first Woman Councillor in Western Australia.

The first Woman Councillor in the Commonwealth to be elected to a Municipal Council is Mrs. Rogers, who was recently returned for the City of Melbourne.

Two women have announced their intention to stand as candidates for the State General Elections in March.
The Dawn, December 16, 1920.

CANADA.

Woman Suffrage Deputation to Quebec Government.

WOMEN'S franchise apparently has little chance in Quebec Province, which is determined to remain the Conservative pivot of the Dominion in regard to opposition to votes for women, prohibition, and other advanced legislative ideas. A large delegation of women is being planned to wait on the Provincial Government and ask for an extension of the franchise to women in Quebec provincial affairs. Apparently, only a few English-speaking members of the Legislature favour the proposition, and the great majority of the French members are opposed to it. It is not expected that any bill extending the vote to women in Quebec Province will be adopted in the present session.

Daily Telegraph, January 20, 1921.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

WE learn from the *Social Hygiene Bulletin* of January, 1921, that a Czecho-Slovakian Commission is now visiting the United States for the purpose of studying public health measures. A member of the Commission was asked concerning the Czecho-Slovakian measures for dealing with prostitution. He answered: "Public opinion at the present time is hopelessly divided. Regulation is now in force, but we are endeavouring by educational means to develop a strong sentiment against this policy. The movement is gaining new followers daily, and we hope to abolish regulation and segregation soon."

That is good news, and we hope that in a country where there are women voters and women Members of Parliament, it will not be long before regulation is permanently abolished. One thing to be regretted is that all five members of the present Commission of Inquiry are men.

January 25, 1921.

DENMARK.

THE very important Bill concerning "Equal admission for women and men to all State and Municipal offices and charges," which the Radical Government proposed in 1919, was referred to a joint committee, because the Conservative Party and some members of the Moderate Party opposed the admission of women to the service of the Church. The new Moderate Government, which, in connection with the Conservatives, has the majority in both Houses, has proposed a similar Bill, containing,

however, the following paragraph: "Concerning admission to military charges and offices claiming clerical ordination the matter must rest at the law in force."

The only woman who took part in the debate in the Folketing was Mrs. Elna Munch, maintaining, with her usual energy and clearness, the standpoint of the Radical and Social-Democratic Parties: That the Parliament has to give the fundamental decision—the legal admission for women as a part of the "Equality Bill,"—while the influence and decision of the different parishes rest with the vestries who have the nomination.

In one of her "short remarks," Mrs. Munch recapitulated her speech: "The highly honoured Prime Minister said that no vestry had wished to have a woman rector, and no qualified woman candidate had tried to get a clerical office. I don't understand how that might be possible. When women have no possibility for ordination, I don't conceive how any application might appear. The honoured spokesman of the Left Party also uttered that at present admission for women to clerical offices was not opportune. We ought to wait and see if there be any sympathy in the vestries to get women clergymen or among women to take orders. According to my view such a legislating for a special case is a most objectionable standpoint. A law is to have a general aim and is not to be given for special persons or special cases. I think, therefore, the Parliament ought to say, "From our side there is nothing to prevent women from Church service if any woman wishes to take orders, or any vestry wishes to present a woman as parson."

SARAH ORTH,

Secretary,

Dansk Landsforbund for Kvinders Valgret.

January 20, 1921.

Debate on Women and the Priesthood.

IT is satisfactory to know that when the Bill for equal rights of entry into the Civil Service was placed before the Rigsdag the various political parties were all in favour of it. Mrs. Charlotte Hansen gives, in *Kvinden og Samfundet*, a report on the debate which is particularly interesting on account of Prof. Oscar Andersen's violent opposition to women in the Priesthood. Johan Larsen, the Left president, said that already twice the Bill had been discussed, first on January 14, 1919, when it was carefully gone into, and on November 7 of the following Session. On the whole it was agreed to grant equal rights for men and women, except for the military and priestly offices; but, as often is the case, one little difference of opinion is enough to delay progress. He gave the Prime Minister's proposal his warm support and hoped the Bill would pass.

Kammergaard, Socialist, hoped the debate would result in giving the same rights to men and women also in the priestly offices.

Professor Oscar Andersen pointed out that from the very beginning the Conservative Party had been in favour of equal rights for both sexes in all public and municipal offices that by law were open to them, but had taken decided exception to such posts where, as in the case of priesthood, it would be an unwarrantable interference for the State to take action without first consulting the Church.

Prof. Andersen proceeded: "I have read in to-day's paper that a declaration has been brought forward to the Prime Minister from the Danish Association of Women; I expect it is issued by the president, Mrs. Julu Arenholt, who in different ways is agitating for the admission of women to the Church. I take this opportunity of complaining of the expressions used, as I think this method of pleading the women's cause is most

unfortunate, and am perfectly convinced that the majority of Danish women are but little advantaged by a representative such as the Danish Association of Women! As an example: "The Church has in its blind eagerness to protect the matters concerning the Church, let the mundane authorities prevent any renewal and development." I would like to ask, as I have done several times before: "When has the Church done this? When has the Church on the whole had an opportunity to express itself on the subject? Have not the parties, and especially the Radical for which Mrs. Arenholt is spokesman, tried to put a stop to the voice of the Church?" These are mere phrases which show that those who use them have not the slightest information about that kind of thing. As far as the Church is concerned, such statements seriously prevent any improvement of women's position."

Elna Munch, Radical, said Prof. Andersen had to go 2,000 years back to get a peg on which he could hang his hat!—and even then only succeeded by misusing and misinterpreting St. Paul's words. Besides, it was not a question of forcing a woman priest on a parish, but, as the Radical Party always had pointed out, to make no hindrance if a woman desired to become a priest, and the parish was in favour of it. Mrs. Munch, on behalf of her party, said, they could not accept the Bill in its mutilated form. A human being should be appointed to any office according to qualifications, without being told: "You are to be excluded because you are a woman." At the same time, she maintained that the women are not to be included merely because they are women. Owing to the many women who would regard it a humiliation if a Bill is passed that excludes them from the priestly offices, Mrs. Munch proposed that it be discussed forthwith in committee, although she had her doubts about a satisfactory result.

The Prime Minister, Neergaard, earnestly put it to the Høi Ting to come to a decision on this important matter. There has, the Prime Minister said, been no fundamental disagreement as to whether women should become priests or not; at any rate, his party was not fundamentally against it, nor did he think the Conservative Party either. The fact was that there had never been any necessity for such a decision (law). A strong opposition has arisen among the ecclesiastically interested people, and on the other hand there was not one case where a parish had expressed a wish to have a woman priest or a woman candidate had desired to become one. It seemed to him that it would be absurd to prevent this whole great reform merely because of a single question of principle. He begged the House to leave it for the time being and see whether there was a real desire for this reform, especially among the Church people. If, however, one of the Houses were determined to decide immediately whether women be made eligible in the priestly offices the reform would, as before, fail. Otherwise there was a possibility of the Bill passing, and he earnestly begged the Høi Ting and Rigsdag at last to settle the question.

Kvinden Og Samfundet, Dec., 1920.

FINLAND.

A BILL concerning the legal position of illegitimate children has recently been introduced into Parliament by Government. The Bill has been referred to the Common Law Standing Committee, on which two women M.P.s are alternates. In 1913 a Bill marking a great improvement in the position of illegitimate children was passed by Parliament, but it never became law owing to the then existing political situation in our country.

This new Bill is built on the recognition of the principle that the legal position of the illegitimate child in regard to its mother is the same as that of her legitimate children, also as far as inheritance from the mother and her relatives is concerned. The illegitimate child inherits from its father only in case paternity is proved and the father has recognised the child as his. Even in that case the care of the child is entrusted to the mother,

and she is the guardian of the child unless she is considered not fit, in which case the official guardian has to report to the Board of Guardians, who has to take action in the matter.

If paternity is proved satisfactorily, the father has to pay a contribution for the maintenance of the child up to the age of 16, according to his economic position, and the mother's situation in life. If the child is especially gifted or there are other reasons, the father can be made to contribute for the education after 16. If the father is unwilling to pay, the contribution can be taken out of his salary or other income, taking into consideration his other duties as supporter of a family. The mother will have a right to contribution two months before confinement and from four to nine months after childbirth; nine months if she keeps the child. In case the father does not fulfil this duty, the parish has to see that the mother gets support.

Official guardians are to be appointed in every country parish and in every town and city in order to protect the interests of the illegitimate children. One of the most important functions of such guardians will be to try and establish the paternity of the child, and secure from the father a yearly contribution for its maintenance.

If passed, of which there is little doubt, it will mark a great improvement in the legal position of the illegitimate child. According to the law now in force, a child born out of wedlock inherits only half in proportion to the legitimate children of its mother if she has married, not the mother's relatives. Also the fact that every illegitimate child will have *co ipso* an official guardian, quite irrespective if it possesses property or not, will be a safeguard for its interests. The most controversial point will be the question of inheritance from the father, now not recognised in our law.

The opinion of women is very much divided on this point in Parliament.

When the Bill has passed committee stage and is laid before the House, I will give a more detailed report.

Two new women M.P.s have recently entered Parliament, one because of the death of an M.P., a man, and the other, a woman, was alternate for a man who resigned. There are now altogether 18 women members out of 200.

ANNIE FURUHJELM.

Helsingfors, January 14, 1921.

FRANCE.

THE new Premier, Monsieur Briand, is a convinced Suffragist. It is to be hoped that he will convert the Senate to a more reasonable point of view. Since May 20, 1919, when the Chamber passed a Woman Suffrage Bill, the Senate has obstinately refused to discuss the subject.

On January 12, a deputation of well-known French feminists—including Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, Mme. Pichon-Landry, Mme. Grinberg, and Mme. François Raspail, and led by M. Justin Godart,—waited on the Woman Suffrage group of Deputies, in order to claim their support for several laws for the progress and benefit of women. The Deputies were unanimously in favour of the reforms demanded, and from now onwards will support not only Suffrage, but bills allowing women to retain their nationality on marriage, abolishing their civil inequalities (bill drafted by Mme. Grinberg), and opening to them fully the legal profession.

January 20, 1921.

GERMANY.

A SMALL pamphlet has just left the press which calls for attention, not only in Germany but also among our international friends and co-workers in the Alliance, and among the suffragists all over the world. Under a rather sensational title—"The Political Action of Women" (*Die politische Tat der Frau*)—the author, Frau Regine Deutsch, former president of the Prussian branch of the German Association for Woman Suffrage, gives a very clear, brief, matter-of-fact account of the work of the women members in the National Assembly, from February, 1919, until summer, 1920. As the readers of *JUS SUFFRAGII* will remember, 37 women

(out of 310 women candidates on the lists) were elected, and 4 others had later on to replace men who during the session had died or resigned; so that at last 41 women (nearly 10 per cent.) among 423 members were sitting in the first German Parliament with women suffrage and eligibility. They were officially all addressed as "Frau Abgeordnete" though many of them are unmarried, and this custom was also introduced by all the State Parliaments in Germany.

The booklet gives an absolutely authentic summary of the share these 41 women have taken in the discussions and proceedings of the main sessions of the Assembly, as well as in the Committees, where most of the parliamentary work is done. Women of all parties belonged to nearly all the committees, a woman was appointed Recording Secretary of the Assembly, and the convener of the committee on population questions (fight against venereal diseases and prostitution) was a woman. As members of their respective parties women were appointed as speakers, also to important matters of a general kind, as for instance: the Government's programme, the new constitution, the Versailles treaty, national questions, etc. In matters where women's interests especially were concerned, they often had a lion's share in the discussions, as for instance: insurance for mothers, industrial demobilisation and woman's labour, illegitimate children, women in public service and industrial life (equal pay, for equal work!). Many personal questions and suggestions and motions of women members were brought in, and accepted; sometimes the women of a special party joined for a motion (for instance, the women of the Democratic Party claimed that the clause "The marriage is based on the legal equality of husband and wife" be inserted in the Constitution, which was carried); and in other cases the women members of all parties, from conservatives to independent socialists, united (so for instance, in the first weeks in a strong protest against the hunger-blockade, which was carried unanimously by the Assembly). In most cases, of course, the women members voted in accordance with their parties; but sometimes, when a conflict between party discipline and woman's standpoint was inevitable, one or the other had the fine courage to stand to the latter, and to leave discipline alone—true to the higher principle which the first woman speaker in a German Parliament, Frau Tuchasz, February, 1919, had in mind when she said: "Having political equality, we shall never give up our right to be different from men, to be women. We shall never think of denying our womanhood, because we have entered the political arena to fight like you for the rights of the people!"

Though, of course, we knew all these facts and features, we nevertheless owe thanks to Frau Deutsch for her booklet, because it has brought them together in such a way as to give us an impressive and very satisfactory picture of the work of the first women parliamentarians, and of "Woman Suffrage in Practice" in Germany.

According to a decision of the National Assembly in October, 1919, that women should have the same right as men, also for the higher and most responsible Government offices, about 50 women have already been appointed for such posts in the ministries of the national, as well as of the different State or provincial governments. Many of them have leading positions as "ministry councillors" (Ministerialräte) or "Government councillors" (Regierungsräte) in their respective resorts. They belong to the home-ministries, the ministries for education, labour, nourishment, public health, or to administrative boards in connection with these ministries, and the work of the women on their special resort concerns mainly women's or children's questions.

Until now 8 women hold such offices in the National Government, 20 in Prussia, 9 in Bavaria, 6 in Württemberg, 3 in Saxony, 1 in Baden, etc. Many of them are well-known leaders in the woman's movement, which so proves to be a good school for public work also in this domain.

MARIE STRITT.

January, 17, 1921.

Women Debarred from Higher Ranks of the Law.

The Times reports from Berlin, January 25, that a further decree has been issued by the Prussian Minister of Justice with reference to the admission of women to the higher ranks of the law. The new Prussian Constitution provides that all offices of State shall be open to all subjects without regard to sex so long as they qualify for the office in question, but the Prussian Minister of Justice, in framing the rules for the law examination, has decreed that women cannot be admitted to the qualifying examination for the higher law offices. The Times correspondent goes on to say that the Minister of Justice will probably hear of this decree again, promulgated as it is immediately before the Prussian elections, in which the votes of women are likely to be jealously canvassed. We are sure he will hear of it again! and that the woman suffragists in Prussia will make themselves quite unpleasantly audible about it.

January 26, 1921.

NOUVELLES FÉMINISTES.

AFRIQUE DU SUD.

L'élection de Mrs. Fitzgerald comme "Maire député" de Johannesburg est très flatteuse pour les femmes de l'Union.

La ville d'Heidelberg a aussi élu une femme, Mrs. Broers, comme Conseiller communal.

La conférence des femmes de "l'Union Citoyenne des Femmes" doit se tenir à la ville du Cap.

D'après un télégramme reçu du secrétaire de la Société, Miss Newcomb, le mois de septembre 1921 sera probablement fixé pour ce congrès.

ALLEMAGNE.

Un petit livre par Frau Deutsch nous donne un compte rendu exact de l'avancement féministe en Allemagne où 41 femmes sont membres de la Chambre des représentants.

Des femmes appartenant à différents partis politiques sont membres de presque tous les comités. Une femme fut nommée Secrétaire de l'enregistrement et Contrôleur du comité s'occupant de la prostitution et des maladies vénériennes.

AUSTRALIE.

Les femmes de l'Australie (ouest) sont éligibles pour l'Assemblée ainsi que pour le Conseil législatif, l'amendement de la loi ayant été voté par les deux Chambres.

FINLANDE.

Une loi vient d'être présentée par le Gouvernement au Parlement pour améliorer la position de l'enfant illégitime.

Par cette nouvelle loi, la position de l'enfant illégitime serait la même que les enfants légitimes de la mère, et il hériterait en proportion égale et de la mère et de la famille de la mère.

L'enfant n'hérite du père que s'il est reconnu par celui-ci, mais reste dans ce cas sous la tutelle de la mère.

Si la paternité est prouvée, le père est tenu d'entretenir l'enfant d'après ses moyens.

Cette loi sera donc une grande amélioration pour la position de l'enfant illégitime.

Deux autres femmes ont été élues au Parlement, ce qui fait 18 sur les 200 membres.

JAPON.

Une Société japonaise pour le suffrage de la femme vient de se former au Japon.

Jusqu'à présent aucune Société féministe n'y existait, et nous avons lieu de nous réjouir de cette bonne nouvelle, dont nous fait part Mrs. Edward Gauntlett qui était

(La suite à la page 73.)

venue du Japon au Congrès de Genève. La société a nommé comme présidente de son alliance Mrs. Kubu-shiro, déjà connue dans le monde féministe.

La société féministe japonaise demande à s'affilier à la société internationale (I.W.S.A.).

FRANCE.

Le Groupe des Droits de la Femme, à la Chambre des Députés, accueille favorablement des propositions de lois sur : la nationalité, la capacité civile de la femme mariée, l'accès des femmes aux carrières judiciaires.

Une délégation féministe portait, le 12 janvier, devant ce groupe, présidé par M. Justin Godart, les éléments de plusieurs propositions de lois.

L'accueil fait par ces députés, juristes éminents, aux suggestions des femmes, prouve que les temps sont révolus. Une collaboration permanente s'impose et rend plus choquante l'obstination du Sénat à ajourner la ratification de cette loi de suffrage qui est avant tout une loi de justice.

C'est ce que Madame de Witt Schlumberger, présidente de l'Union Française pour la Suffrage des Femmes, a exposé avec énergie, illustrant sa thèse d'exemples concrets, brossant un tableau rapide du suffrage dans le monde entier; montrant la France distancée par tant et tant de peuples dans les applications du droit.

Il faut qu'une fois de plus, la Chambre invite le Gouvernement à obtenir du Sénat le vote de la loi du 20 mai 1919, accordant le suffrage aux femmes.

Mais cette femme libérée au point de vue politique, les féministes la veulent libre au point de vue civil. Au nom du Conseil National des Femmes Françaises, Madame Pichon-Landry demande le droit pour la femme mariée de garder sa nationalité, sauf si elle désire adopter celle de son mari. Une des situations les plus cruelles ou les plus anormales qu'a créées la guerre, est due à la loi qui décrète: "La femme suivra la nationalité de son mari." Elle émut les législateurs au point que dès 1910 ils tentèrent de légiférer pour donner à la femme le droit de choisir sa patrie. M. Louis Martin déposa une proposition de loi à ce sujet, puis vinrent les propositions de M. Jenouvrier (droit pour la femme qui épouse un soldat allié de garder sa nationalité, à moins de déclaration contraire), de MM. Honorat et Landry (droit pour la femme qui épouse un étranger de rester française, à moins que s'établissant à l'étranger elle n'y acquiert la nationalité de son mari) — aucune de ces propositions n'est ratifiée par les féministes qui demandent que la française qui épouse un étranger, garde sa nationalité, sauf si elle exprime un désir contraire le jour de son mariage.

Les arguments de Madame Pichon-Landry convainquirent si bien le groupe parlementaire, qu'il décida le dépôt d'une proposition de loi, sur les bases posées par la déléguée du Conseil National des Femmes Françaises.

Madame Suzanne Grinberg, avocate à la Cour, au nom de l'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, donna un autre coup de pioche au vieux code Napoléon, en réclamant l'abolition de l'incapacité civile de la femme mariée.

En mettant les représentants du peuple en face de la réforme réalisée en Italie, pays de droit romain, le 17 juillet 1919, réforme réhabilitant le mariage qui n'est plus une déchéance légale pour la femme, Madame Grinberg fut habile et avisée.

Elle rappela que quelques lois françaises ont déjà battu en brèche le principe périmé de l'autorité maritale: Loi de 1895 sur le droit pour la femme de prendre un livret de caisse d'épargne et d'en retirer le montant sans autorisation du mari; loi de 1907 sur la libre disposition du salaire de la femme mariée; loi de 1909 sur le bien de famille insaisissable, permettant à la femme de constituer ce bien sans autorisation du mari; loi de 1919, sur le droit de la femme mariée, âgée de plus de 45 ans et n'ayant pas d'enfants, de disposer de ses biens en

faveur d'œuvres d'assistance publique ou privée; loi du 12 mars 1920, permettant aux femmes mariées d'adhérer, sans autorisation du mari, aux syndicats professionnels et de participer à leur direction.

Madame Grinberg dépose un projet de proposition de loi; il est accepté par les députés présents qui se chargent de le faire aboutir.

Madame François Raspail, déléguée de l'Union Fraternelle des Femmes, propose comme complément à la proposition de loi de M. Proust, député, sur l'accès des femmes au notariat, l'ouverture de certaines carrières judiciaires, notamment celles de greffier, de commis-greffier, d'avoués; elle démontre la place qu'ont tenue les femmes pendant et depuis la guerre, dans ces différentes professions et dépose des amendements à la proposition visée.

Les députés du groupe parlementaire, plus généreux que ne le seront peut-être leurs collègues en séance, déclarent qu'à leur avis toutes les carrières doivent être ouvertes aux femmes, ce à quoi nulle ne contredit... au contraire, mais en attendant il est désirable que les réformes souhaitées ne soient pas enterrées. Le groupe y veillera.

Madame Brunschvicg demande au président d'adresser une question écrite au Ministre de l'Hygiène, afin qu'il veille à la stricte application de la loi concernant l'indemnité accordée aux femmes avant et après l'accouchement.

Cette indemnité est payée actuellement d'une façon très irrégulière, parfois plusieurs mois après l'accouchement. Ce sera fait.

Bonne séance à tous les points de vue: des féministes décidées à obtenir des réformes; des députés empressés à les réaliser. Ceux-ci sont des hommes de bonne volonté, mais combien de leurs collègues n'ont point trouvé encore leur chemin de Damas?

Certes, l'arrivée au pouvoir de M. Aristide Briand donne aux suffragistes un nouvel espoir. Il s'est montré partisan trop convaincu du suffrage féminin pour se dérober ce moment venu. Il faut souhaiter qu'il puisse convertir le Sénat, vaincre ses résistances, en lui prouvant que la confiance faite aux femmes n'est que le commencement de la sagesse.

JULIETTE FRANÇOIS RASPAIL,

Secrétaire générale de l'Union Fraternelle des Femmes;
Membre du Comité de l'U.F.S.F.

NOTE.

Dans le numéro de décembre, la Société française, Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, 35, rue Scheffer, Paris (16ème), avait demandé aux sociétés auxiliaires de l'Alliance de bien vouloir répondre à son questionnaire au sujet d'une enquête ouverte en France relative à la crise des domestiques.

Seule la Société anglaise a répondu. Est-ce un oubli des associations affiliées, ou les lettres ne nous sont-elles pas parvenues.

Prière de répondre.

NORVÈGE.

Une nouvelle loi qui vient de passer donne le vote à 23 ans au lieu de 25 ans comme par le passé.

Vote Ecclésiastique.

Une autre résolution du Parlement (Storting) donne à toutes personnes payant des impôts le droit de vote en matières ecclésiastiques. Les femmes pourront donc user de leur influence dans l'Église.

Fédération Nationale des Académiciens.

La Fédération nationale des Femmes universitaires fut fondée par vote le 8 novembre dernier, et on vota aussi l'alliance de la Fédération Nationale à la Fédération Internationale des Femmes Universitaires. Le docteur Christine Bonnevie fut nommée présidente.

SUÈDE.

Le suffrage des femmes a été voté définitivement par le Parlement suédois le 26 janvier.

Un membre de la Chambre de Commerce des États-Unis, Mrs. Katherine Clemmens Gould, qui eut l'idée originale de former une Chambre de Commerce entièrement féminine, est en ce moment en Suède pour pousser son plan. Son idée, qui est excellente, serait que chaque pays formerait sa Chambre de Commerce féminine et que les femmes recevraient ainsi une éducation et un savoir spécial dans les affaires commerciales. Cette organisation deviendrait plus tard internationale et son influence serait grande dans bien des matières et surtout pour empêcher de nouvelles guerres, le commerce étant une grande puissance.

SUISSE.

Le Chômage—Une femme au Congrès de Tours—Le suffrage féminin à Glaris.

Un problème, plus angoissant que la grève dans les imprimeries, mais qui touche de près lui aussi à la vie économique, se pose, du moins dans quelques régions de notre Suisse romande: le chômage. La terrible maladie qui use les énergies, qui sème le découragement et l'amertume, nous est revenue comme en 1914-15. Question de change, crise économique générale... il n'est pas plus difficile qu'alors d'en établir les causes profondes. Mais plus peut-être qu'alors, est-il difficile de lutter contre elle. Les bonnes volontés, trop sollicitées, se sont lassées, et il semblerait que la dose de sympathie altruiste départie à chaque individu ait été entièrement consommée depuis six ans. Peut-être aussi, hélas! les luttes de classe ont-elles revêtu plus d'intensité, et la défiance et l'égoïsme paralysent-ils les tentatives jadis ébauchées avec tant d'ardeur. On fait très peu — pour ne pas dire rien.

Dans le Jura neuchâtelois toutefois, d'après les renseignements qui nous arrivent, la situation n'est d'ailleurs pas aussi désespérée qu'au début de la guerre. On travaille encore partiellement. On paye des indemnités de chômage. Pas question, au Locle notamment, de créer à nouveau ces ateliers de crise qui ont rendu de si précieux services autrefois. Tant mieux. Nous voudrions qu'il en fût de même à Genève.

Là, alors, le chômage est considérable. Trois mille cinq cents ouvriers sans travail, dit une enquête. Là-dessus, selon les chiffres officiels, près de six cents femmes. Car les grands ateliers de bijouterie et d'horlogerie, les fabriques d'appareillage électrique chôment, et vont chômer de plus en plus. Dans l'une d'elles, la veille de Noël, 90 femmes ont reçu leur congé comme cadeau. Et ce n'est pas fini.

Et c'est pour les femmes surtout que se pose dans toute son intensité l'angoissant problème. Car les hommes, on leur trouve du travail — oh! pas toujours à leur gré! des terrassements, des drainages, des fouilles. Mais les femmes, à quoi les employer, qui ne viennent pas compliquer encore la situation économique en jetant sur le marché des marchandises dont le débouché n'est pas assuré?

C'est sans doute parce que le problème est trop difficile à résoudre pour elles que les autorités genevoises ne font rien pour les femmes. La moitié des chômeuses reçoivent, il est vrai, une indemnité fixée selon la loi au 60 % de leur paye (et certaines tantes d'organisation compliquent, paraît-il, beaucoup les formalités pour toucher cette indemnité), mais pour dix mois seulement. Ces soixante jours écoulés, que faire? Et que devient actuellement l'autre moitié des chômeuses inscrites auxquelles aucune allocation n'est versée? — On a cru se tirer d'affaire en adressant un appel à la charité publique. On a recommandé les collectes, sans paraître se douter que ce n'est pas avec l'aumône que l'on guérit un mal social et économique profond, et que nos travailleuses ont le droit de manger du pain *gagné* et non pas *donné*. Mais

quand l'Union des Femmes de Genève, désireuse d'accomplir dans la mesure de ses forces l'œuvre de solidarité qui s'impose à toute femme consciente, a fait une demande nette de subsides pour se charger d'une organisation de travail — le Conseil d'État lui a donné sa bénédiction et lui a refusé même un centime. Pourtant, l'État de Genève s'est considéré, il y a quelques mois à peine, assez riche pour pouvoir faire à la S. d. N. un cadeau de 750.000 fr. en l'exonérant des droits de mutation sur l'achat de l'Hôtel National.

Faut-il parler de Clara Zetkin au Congrès de Tours? Car, quoi qu'on puisse penser de la décision prise dans la jolie cité tourangelles, qui a coupé en deux le parti socialiste français comme l'avait été au Congrès de Berne, deux semaines plus tôt, le parti socialiste suisse, il est frappant de relever que c'est une femme qui a apporté le message du communisme et qui, somme toute et de l'avis même de professionnels de ces Congrès, a emporté de haute main la décision suprême. Une fois de plus, l'évolution des faits contredit l'argumentation anti-fémiste de l'incapacité politique de la femme... Il est vrai que Clara Zetkin n'est pas une femme ordinaire, et que sa vie de militante socialiste extrémiste n'est pas de celle à laquelle se vouent ou se complaisent l'immense majorité des femmes!

C'est sans doute ce qu'ont pensé les Glaronnais qui, sans se laisser épouvanter comme tant de leurs confédérés par la confusion du bolchévisme et du féminisme, ont déclaré de soumettre à la prochaine Landsgemeinde de leur canton une initiative concernant le suffrage des femmes. Bravo! Voilà la brèche commencée dans ces régions, impénétrables jusqu'à présent d'entre Grisons et Suisse centrale. L'idée marche...

E. G.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Headquarters Notes: N.U.S.E.C.

PARLIAMENT is not sitting now, but it is a time of busy preparation for the next Session. The N.U.S.E.C. is preparing Bills on the guardianship of children and their maintenance, maintenance and separation orders for married persons, and on the support of the illegitimate child by its father, for which members of Parliament will be asked to ballot. Legislation by a private Member's Bill is slow and uncertain, but gives an unrivalled opportunity for getting public opinion focussed on the question under discussion. When there is sufficient pressure behind the reform in question it is possible to get the Bill taken up by the Government and carried to a successful conclusion. Too often, however, a comparatively small amount of opposition from even the least influential quarters will put a measure into the category of the controversial and put an end to any hopes of Government support. Women are said to be more unwilling to compromise than men, and it is possible that many amateur law-makers have yet to grasp the importance of presenting a united front to Parliament. Very few advances will be made, even with the assistance of the vote, unless the full weight of the woman's movement can be exerted.

The great question for the N.U.S.E.C. is, of course, the full enfranchisement of women, and at the moment active steps are in progress to mobilise the opinion of the organised men and women of the country in support of a real effort in this direction. The path is by no means clear, and women are asked by the politicians to wait a little longer until the present women voters have become a little better drilled in party tactics. Only a real and devoted concentration on this vital question will be effective.

The question of women M.P.s also needs attention. It ranks with the completion of the franchise as a means of self-expression by women. The parties are, in theory at least, converted to the necessity for women candidates, but there is still an insignificant number of candidates actually in the field. The financial difficulty is overwhelming, and unless considerable sums of money can be raised there will be a poverty of women candidates at the next general election. If few women can give large amounts it ought to be possible for large numbers of women to make up a huge total in small contributions. The future of the feminist movement in Great Britain is dependent on women's parliamentary success to a greater degree than they have yet realised.

Recent Legislation.

The year 1920 was not remarkable for the amount of time devoted by Parliament to the claims of women. Nevertheless a few useful Acts have reached the Statute Book, and of such perhaps the most fruitful will prove to be that dealing with the reorganisation of the Juvenile Courts in London. The Courts will in future be held in a separate building from the ordinary Police Court so as to avoid the atmosphere and associations of those Courts contaminating young offenders. A special rota of Stipendiary Magistrates will sit in these Courts and the general object will be specialised treatment and specialised methods in conformity with the most modern experience of the work. The chief subject for satisfaction in feminist circles lies in the fact that women lay magistrates will be associated with the work on the Bench in equal partnership with their men colleagues, thus bringing London into line with the rest of the country. The most strenuous efforts were made, from the introduction of the Bill by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, to defeat this provision. At one point it seemed likely that the Bill would be withdrawn, and it was saved by a determined rally of the Societies working for Penal Reform and other allied questions, backed up by the women's organisations. At a later stage the provision for allowing women J.P.s to sit upon the Bench was actually taken out of the Bill, and it is a relief to know that this far-reaching reform has definitely been secured. It can be described as far-reaching because it is the first step in a much-needed overhauling of the Juvenile Court system in this country, and because it brings women into closer touch with the administration of the Law. Women have worked wonders in a quiet and unpretentious way with other departments of British Government and administration; their association with the Juvenile Courts will not fail to have constructive and fruitful results.

Other Bills passed include one granting an increased maximum payment of 10s. weekly per child in the case of Maintenance Orders, which is to be in addition to the maximum of 40s. weekly for the wife; and a measure for giving full rights of property to married women in Scotland. English women will rejoice at this success and will desire to acquire a fuller liberty for themselves in the same connection.

In another Bill the vexed question of the Factory Acts was raised and dealt with by means of a compromise enabling women under certain circumstances to work for a shift of eight hours any time between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. The right is so hedged round with restrictions that it is difficult at present to say how far it may come into effect. It is a matter on which there is a great, almost a bitter, difference of opinion, in which the N.U.S.E.C. stands for complete and undeviating equality of women with men wherever it is humanly possible.

Legislation on the moral question was attempted, but got no further than a Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament, whose report has met with considerable opposition since it was issued just before the end of the Session. Women are fighting women over the reform of the Criminal Law on sexual offences, and men are profiting by the controversy to postpone any improvement in the Law. As there are a number of agreed points it has been suggested that these at least should be passed, but if this is done it will certainly put off the passage of the more controversial points. It is a question of tactics. Some cry "all or nothing," and it is only too likely that "nothing" will be the result. A study of Parliamentary tactics is to be recommended to those who speak for the organised women to-day.

R. S.

London, January 17, 1921.

INDIA.

Woman's Conference Passes Suffrage Resolution.

A WOMAN'S Conference held in the Senate Hall, Madras, on December 29, under the presidency of Mrs. Sivavasa Iyenger, passed a number of resolutions affecting women's interests, such as compulsory education for girls at the same time and to the same degree as boys; the necessity of the establishment of more medical colleges for women and more hospitals for nurses in training; removal of disqualification of sex from public franchise and eligibility for nomination to public bodies; and development and organisation of infant and child welfare in all parts of India.

Tribune, Lahore, December 31, 1920.

JAPAN.

A Woman Suffrage Association Formed.

WE have celebrated so many suffrage victories that it is, perhaps, a little difficult for some of us to realise that there are still countries where women are not only unenfranchised, but where there is no Woman Suffrage Association. Japan was lately of that number, but happily she is no longer; and the rejoicings of Headquarters over the formation of a Japanese Woman Suffrage Association is great. We received the following letter from Mrs. Edward Gauntlett, on January 15—and already letters are on the way both to her and to Madame Kubushiro, offering every help that the Alliance can give in furthering the work of the new Society.

845, Totsuka-Machi,
Tokyo-fu, Japan,
December 8, 1920.

MY DEAR MRS. ABBOTT,

After a long and rather trying voyage I arrived safe home on the 18th of last month, and was glad to find my family safe and sound.

First of all, I must thank you most heartily for all you have done for me and for our dear Japan. No need to tell you, I am sure, how I enjoyed that wonderful Congress in Geneva, and that certainly has opened a new world for us women here.

After a careful conference with some of the leading women here, I am glad to tell you that Mrs. Kubushiro, the General Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan, has consented to take the lead in our suffrage work. We should like to have our Woman Suffrage Association of Japan affiliated into the International Alliance, and we shall be very happy to receive instructions in regard to affiliation fees, etc.

Mrs. Kubushiro's office address is: Japanese Woman Christian Temperance Union Headquarters, 46, Sanhome Shinmachi, Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan. After the completion of her education here she went to U.S.A. with her parents and received education in one of the prominent colleges there in literature and theology, and there met her late husband. After ten years' stay in the States, she returned home to Japan, where she worked for a few years in helping her husband in his church work; and for the last seven years she has been working as the General Secretary of the Japanese Women's Christian Temperance Union. She is much loved and admired by her friends, and is known among prominent writers of the day.

Wishing you every success in all your undertakings,

I am very sincerely yours,

January 20, 1921.

C. T. GAUNTLETT.

NORWAY.

Reducing the Voting Age from 25 to 23.

A PROPOSAL to reduce the voting age was placed before the Storting by the Constitutional Committee, and discussed on November 23 last. Of the members of the Committee, two sections voted for reduction, one going even so far as to twenty-one years. The proposal for twenty-three years was passed by 92 against 31. Both our women representatives were in favour of reduction.

Ecclesiastical Vote.

ANOTHER extension of the vote has occurred in this Storting session, as the Odelsting on November 3 last passed a resolution that all tax-payers should also have a vote in ecclesiastical matters. At last, the women, who are the most frequent church-goers, will have an opportunity to make their influence felt also within the church.

National Federation of Academicians.

At a crowded meeting on November 8 last, the National Federation of University Women was founded and the joining with the International Federation of University Women was carried unanimously. Dr. Kristine Bonnevie was elected president, and other members of the Committee are Dr. Marie Kjølseth, Lecturer

Lilli Skonhoft, Docent Dr. Ellen Gleditsch, Lawyer Elise Sem, Lecturer Elise Hambro, and Undergraduate Ligne Swenson.

Nylande, November 23, 1920.

SPAIN.

ACCORDING to *Redención*, the Republican Party, at the Democratic Convention held recently in Madrid, decided unanimously to place the rights of women on their programme. Señor Don Alvaro Calzado voiced the demands of feminists, and it was decided to work for the reform of the Civil Code, claiming equality for the sexes, mainly as regards the administration of property and the rights of illegitimate children. Other speakers asked that the suffrage and divorce might be included; fears were expressed by others that the concession of the vote might be prejudicial to democracy, by giving power to reactionaries. The majority, however, declared that a democracy basing its doctrines on principles of equality and liberty cannot take into account whether a just principle will be prejudicial to the ideas it upholds, and that justice must come first. It was decided to include divorce and suffrage when the majority of feminist organisations demanded it.

December, 1920.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE election of Mrs. Fitzgerald as Deputy Mayor of Johannesburg is very gratifying to the women of the Union.

Heidelberg also marches with the times, as is shown by the election of Mrs. Broers on the Town Council of this Transvaal town.

The proposal to hold the Conference of the Women Citizen's Union in Cape Town during the early part of the coming session of Parliament has not received the consent of the Union. A cable has been received from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Newcomb, that September, 1921, is the earliest possible date. This decision, which is, no doubt, forced upon the Women Citizen's Union by circumstances, is very disappointing to South African Suffragists, who hoped that the presence of fully enfranchised women assembled in Congress would influence the decision of the Parliament of the Union to withhold no longer full citizen rights to women at the forthcoming session.

Mrs. Ruxton attended the Unionist Congress in Bloemfontein in order to request that no amalgamation or coalition with the South African Party be entered into that might involve a sacrifice of the Unionist policy of Women's Enfranchisement formally accepted at the Congress of the Unionist Party in 1919. The South African Party viewed their own obligations, entered into on December 1 last, at Bloemfontein, so lightly when the Woman Suffrage Bill came before Parliament that Suffragists are not assured that the principle is likely to be binding on the Party concerned, when it is merely a matter relative to voteless women who last session learned with regret that politicians are ready, here as elsewhere, to sacrifice principle to expediency. No answer was received to either letter addressed to Sir Thomas Smart and to the Congress as a whole, and the subject will possibly be discussed at the meeting of the two Party Executives on November 25.

The Public Service Commission Report seems to accept the principle of equal pay for equal work; but not that of equal opportunity. It remains to be seen just how the principles of this report will work out in practice. The W.E.A.U. has done a good deal in the past to impress upon the Government the justice of equal pay for work of equal value, and welcomes sincerely the bigger and more generous spirit that seems to be at work within their Councils.

LAURA RUXTON,

Secretary W.E.A.U.

December, 1920.

SWEDEN.

Equal Pay in the Civil Service.

The *Times* of January 21 reports that a Swedish Parliamentary Committee has recommended that women be made eligible to hold the majority of Government posts, (the exceptions being military and diplomatic positions, and certain posts in the Prisons, Customs and Coastguard Services) on the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Our readers will remember that Mrs. Wicksell wrote about this matter in our December number, and expressed some misgiving as to whether the principle of equal pay would be accepted, the alternative being payment according to requirements; i.e., larger salaries for family supporters than for single persons, men or women. We congratulate Swedish women on the Committee's decision, and we hope to hear within the next two months that Parliament has passed those amendments to the Constitution which admit women to the higher branches of the Civil Service.

Women's Chamber of Commerce.

MRS. KATHRINE CLEMMENS GOULD, a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and originator of the idea that the women should have their own Chamber of Commerce, is now in Sweden agitating for her cause. Her idea is that each country should form its own Women's Chamber of Commerce, and the women educated and given an intimate knowledge in that special direction, and later on amalgamate into an international organisation, worked on the same lines as the ordinary Chamber of Commerce. She had received warm support in Norway and Holland, and hoped to win sympathy also in Sweden and Denmark. She was to leave Sweden for Germany. Mrs. Gould considered it every woman's duty to do her best in getting the idea realised, and pointed out the importance of it. Knowing the far-reaching power of commerce, that it decides on peace or war, they would be the real peace-makers in the world. No woman, who is naturally against war, would agree to such a suicide. Besides, the women are the world's consumers, and 98 per cent. are women buyers, and why should they not have the benefit?

Hertha, December 18, 1920.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE message of President-elect Harding sent through the *Woman Citizen* to the women of the United States, is indicative of the spirit with which many of the national and state legislators are accepting women in politics. Senator Harding's statement began, "Say through the *Woman Citizen* that I not only welcome the co-operation of women in my administration, I wish it."

Some few of the United States Senators, however, are already expressing weariness over the women's requests, as one man, for instance, who said, "If you women would ask for one bill in 10 years that would be reasonable. You would give a chance to show how the last bill worked as a law and that would doubtless win assistance for your next project."

The women have no idea of contenting themselves with any such modest legislative programme. During the last few weeks they have won a signal victory in the passage by the Senate of the Sheppard-Towner bill, providing hygiene instruction as a means of maternity protection. The House has not yet acted so that the bill is not a law, but influential members of the House have expressed their belief that the bill will pass, and in this session in which most of the members of Congress had signified that there would be no legislation passed save appropriations bills.

Commenting on the passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of Women Voter, said, "What practically all experienced politicians said was impossible has been accomplished in the passage by the Senate of the Sheppard-Towner bill. It is significant that only three or four of the

opponents of the bill were willing to fight openly. Nearly all hostile amendments were defeated, one by a record vote of 46 to 7. The League of Women Voters regrets the cutting down of the appropriation but is rejoiced over success. In some respects the bill is improved by the amendments adopted."

Of the other bills which the women are backing it is hoped that the Curtis-Gard bill, prohibiting child labour in the District of Columbia, may be passed this session, and to aid this and other bills, numbers of suffragists are coming to Washington from all over the country.

There is much discussion before Congress of legislation for the extension of credit abroad and the stimulation of foreign exports of foodstuffs particularly. The women are taking a greater interest in this than they have ever done before in similar instances. Mrs. Chapman Catt has issued an appeal to the women of the United States, under the title of "The Biggest Thing in 1921," in which she says: "European money at its present value cannot buy American wheat, so northern farmers are threatening to raise less. Cotton goods were never so high, but European money cannot pay for our cotton, so Southern farmers are planning to raise less. European money cannot pay for our manufactured goods and ships once carrying heavy loads leave American ports with little cargo save coal. A little longer continuance of this condition and our factories will cut down their production as farmers have already threatened to do, and the unemployment problem will be acute in the United States.

"In other words, there can be no slip in the cog of world economic machinery which will not disarrange the entire system if left unattended. There is but one way to prevent financial disaster and wide suffering in our own country, and that is a thing not easy or quick of accomplishment.

"Credit must be given to European countries, not excepting our recent enemy countries, in order that they may buy our food and our products. It must be done in a big and generous way. It is a problem for financiers and men of political power in high places.

"The world is calling as never before for big men; men of experience, of vision, of world comprehension. To stabilise the finance of the entire world is a problem bigger than any men have yet been called upon to solve. Financiers have stabilised finances of our own country and saved it from bankruptcy more than once. The farsightedness, the daring, the sleepless vigilance which enabled them to perform that feat must now be set upon a task so much greater that it seems wellnigh impossible. Yet it can be done. It must be done, and American men are the only men in the world who can do it. What is done will be something new, something untried, and who will lead is unknown. When a big thing is to be done, men come forth from the masses to lead and to struggle and to suffer that the needed thing may be achieved; and others come to throw stones at those who act, to checkmate and to thwart their efforts. That is the way humanity climbs onward.

"Have we men big enough for this great call of the world? We have! Will they rise and come forth? They must! What may we, the masses, do? Stand staunchly in support of those who try to meet the clear demands of our times, to save them from the worries and torments of those who will oppose.

"The biggest thing in 1921 is the financial readjustment of the world. Let us watch it, understand it, help it."

The recognition of women in various public ways grows each day. The first woman national bank examiner has just been appointed—Miss Adelia M. Steward—who is at present assistant chief of the examining division of the office of the comptroller of the currency. The way of the women is not always easy, as was witnessed in the State of Illinois where the National League of Women Voters has just waged a spirited and successful campaign, due to the refusal of the State Industrial Board to appoint Miss Harriet Reid, of Springfield, to

one of the existing vacancies as industrial arbitrator. Miss Reid had attained a higher grade in the civil service examination than any of the 27 candidates who passed the test, and whose names were placed on the eligible list. In the State of Michigan the League of Women Voters also conducted a winning fight, but of a different sort. In this case they desired to defeat the appointment of a woman whose only qualification for the position given her was said to be that she was the daughter of a prominent politician.

The number of women preachers in the United States is increasing so that an International Women Preachers' Association has been organised and has recently held a convention in Chicago. Statistics compiled by the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission show that in the United States in 43 sects, or considerably more than half the total number heard from, women are ordained to the ministry. Most of these are small; the largest are Unitarians, Universalists, Congregationalists, Friends, Christian Scientists, Christian Church, Shakers, Church of the Nazarene, United Evangelical Church, and, if this can strictly be classed among churches, the Ethical Culture Society. Besides these, women are ordained in one of the smaller branches of the Presbyterians; in two of the smaller Methodist sects; in five small Baptist sects, and more than a score of others not so well known. In a few of these women are not appointed to the highest ministry; in one, for example, they do not have the title or all the functions of an elder, in another they cannot perform the marriage ceremony and in the rest they can be missionary preachers but not regular ministers. This means that they are freely called upon for laborious work, carrying no honours. The Free Methodists have 1,200 male ministers, regular and circuit riders, and 200 women circuit riders. Primitive Methodists do not ordain women but are glad to welcome in their pulpits those ordained by other churches, and another sect has somewhat the same practice.

In almost all if not all these churches women have been eligible for ordination from the beginning, in some cases that beginning being as long ago as 150 or even 250 years.

This year a very large sect was added to this number when the Methodist Episcopal General Conference named a resolution to the effect that "The General Conference approve ecclesiastical equality for women; that it remove all restrictions and limitations upon women in the service of the Church, and that it instruct the proper committee to make any changes in the discipline necessary to accomplish this end."

The sects in which women may preach number many hundred thousands in their congregations and many thousands of preachers, but the actual number of women preachers is small. The Universalist Church, which estimates that they form perhaps three per cent. of its ministry, probably gives the reason when its representative says of this small figure, "We find it very difficult to place them as there seems to be a prejudice against women as preachers."

Over 30 sects, great and small, deny women the right to officiate and some of these deny them laity rights also. Among these are the Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, Congregational, and some small Baptist organisations, and all Presbyterian bodies except that known as the Cumberland.

During Mrs. Chapman Catt's recent visit to England for a meeting of the board of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, anti-suffragists launched a story of a deep dark "plot" by which Mrs. Catt was to get herself sent as ambassador from the United States to Great Britain and Lady Astor was to come back to this country representing Great Britain. The story did more than to fall flat, it called forth comment from former anti-suffrage newspapers, such as the *New York Times*, which said, "This is indeed a fearsome tale—the more fearsome, perhaps, because one need not be a 'feminist' to realise as conceivable, and even as a possibility of these times, the making of worse selections than these would be. Mrs. Catt, however it may be

as to Lady Nancy, has a well-earned reputation for tactfulness in meeting difficult situations. Her career has been a stately passage from triumph to triumph—as none knows better than do the 'antis.' And Don Marquis, a well-known humorous writer said in the *New York Sun*, "An anti-suffrage paper sees a 'plot' for Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to be an Ambassador. Why a 'plot'? And why wouldn't Mrs. Catt be a good Ambassador? Any country that she went to as Ambassador ought to consider itself darn lucky."

MARJORIE SHULER.

Washington, January 8, 1921.

"MAN THE SHIP."

A Message to every Reader.

YOUR Treasurer had before the recent Board Meetings succumbed to conditions of chill, and owing to a relapse was unable to participate actively in the work of the Board. She will not soon forget the arrival of the eagerly-awaited President when—the day after reaching London—Mrs. Catt came to the "home" where the trying-to-recover Treasury Department was huddled up over a coal fire, and presented her with the subscriptions and donations, together with the accompanying letters, of the American subscribers of the I.W.S.A. To the congealed Treasurer it was as good as a furnace fire to see that fine round sum (\$923.00)

and the splendid letters giving strength and encouragement. It meant a deal to know that among the bewildering number of demands made upon all of you there were so many, and even from far-away Idaho, whose vision and support were with us on the European "front."

Please do not forget that we need members. Get one, if you can, and become one if you have not already done so.

The following items are staring the Alliance Committee in the face. We have not the money for them and they are important:—

(1) An edition in French of "Woman Suffrage in Practice" for Paris Congress, May, 1922—\$500.

(2) Printing leaflets about countries where Woman Suffrage is in practice for distribution (translated) in the disenfranchised countries—\$750.

(3) Expenses of next Board Meeting, summer of 1921—\$1,250.

Let me then please thank you for your support and encouragement. I feel you will respond and "man the ship"—our ship to take us around the world. The London Conference has not only reassembled the war-broken fragments of the International Alliance, but it has begun the work of putting them together again into a larger, more powerful whole.

KATHERINE DEXTER MCCORMICK,
Treasurer, I.W.S.A.

New York, January 1, 1921.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Six Months ended Dec. 31, 1920.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Transfer from General Fund..	500	3 3	Printing	386	17 8
Subscriptions	114	13 8	Miscellaneous Expenses	232	3 11
Cash Sales	4	4 8			
Total	619	1 7	Total	619	1 7

GENERAL.					
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance, July 1, 1920—			Transfer to "Jus"	500	3 3
Barclays Bank Ltd.	487	4 3	Report Expenses	6	2 6
Cash in hand	8	7 4½	Literature Expenses	55	11 11
			Salaries	241	14 8
Donations		495 11 7½	Light, Heat and Cleaning	13	5 5
Members' Fees	218	11 0	Printing and Stationery	37	1 11
Less Transferred to "Jus"			Rent	16	13 4
Subscriptions and Report Receipts	86	2 0	Telephone, Telegrams and Messengers	27	18 0½
			Postage	29	11 4
Report Receipts		132 9 0	Typewriting	51	5 9
Literature Receipts		28 12 6	Advertising	8	10 6
British Geneva Congress Committee		24 13 6	Insurance	6	18 1
Donations		201 9 2	Books (Library)	3	4 5
Affiliation Fees		1 10 0	Congress Expenses	211	2 2
Miscellaneous Receipts		2 18 0	Miscellaneous Expenses	46	2 9½
			Balance, December 31, 1920—		
			Barclays Bank Ltd.—		
			Deposit Account	800	0 0
			Current Account	219	19 2
			Cash in hand	0	1 5½
				1,020	0 7½
Total	2,269	6 8½	Total	2,269	6 8½

CERTIFICATE.

We have audited the cash receipts and disbursements of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance for the six months ended December 31, 1920, and we hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

LONDON, January 22, 1921.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"Illegitimacy Laws of the United States and certain Foreign Countries." Ernst Freund (United States Department of Labour, Children's Bureau).

AN interesting publication has recently come to our notice, issued by the United States Department of Labour, Children's Bureau, of which Miss Julia Salthrop is the distinguished chief. The Bureau has given much time and attention to the very difficult problem of the illegitimate child, and in the present volume they present an analysis of the "Illegitimacy Laws of the United States and certain Foreign Countries," by Ernst Freund, Professor of Jurisprudence and Public Law, University of Chicago Law School. For the information of those desiring to obtain the book it may be added that it is No. 2 of the Legal Series, and No. 42 of the Bureau Publications. It is impossible to summarise what is in itself a summary, but it is interesting to note Mr. Freund's conclusions that "the practical consequences of assimilating the status of the illegitimate child to that of a legitimate child are limited. And this is what may be expected by an attempt to alter by legislation social conditions and concepts."

R. S.

"Child Welfare." By Nora Milnes, B.Sc. (J. M. Dent London and Toronto. 6s. net.)

Miss Milnes' book is a valuable contribution to the study of Child Welfare, and, indeed, to feminist literature generally. Books on infant and child welfare are too often written from the narrow point of view of children's welfare as a thing that could credibly be without the co-existing welfare of those who surround the child, especially of the mother. In her chapter—perhaps the most interesting—on the economic condition of the mother, Miss Milnes emphasises admirably the point that feminists have always insisted upon, that, "conceive as we will to benefit the child, we yet shall fail unless the woman be considered at the same time." Again she writes: "At the present time women are loth to sacrifice their somewhat new-found freedom, a freedom which is often best expressed in their ability to earn for themselves. It seems, in fact, that only when there exists a proper recognition of the part played by a woman in the home, that this feeling will gradually disappear. When men, as a whole, realise that by marriage they obtain a housekeeper who is loyal to their interests to an extent that few paid housekeepers would be, then we may hope that they will agree to pay for this benefit. This realisation should result in the woman receiving from her husband a sum which would not merely cover her housekeeping expenses, but which would also include a payment for the special services rendered. Thus she would be compensated in some measure for the independence that by marriage she had surrendered, and for the loss of those earnings so dear to her because they expressed that independence in a concrete form."

It is with an equal pleasure that we listen to Miss Milnes as she insists on the necessity for outside interests for the working-class mother. "The mind that is allowed to think only in one direction, and that the home, will not be one easily able to absorb new ideas. . . ." "The woman who is encouraged to think will prove to be the best type of parent." These are things that we in the Woman Suffrage and Equality movement have said for years. "Home," undiluted, has a deadly effect on the sufferer, and a deadening effect on all around her, including the child. Other portions of Miss Milnes' book deal with the economic position of the father, the State and the individual, housing, and all are written with an intimate knowledge of conditions, and the same breadth and sympathy which characterises her chapter on women. We may not agree

with all Miss Milnes says. We join issue with her somewhat on her judgment on the inefficiency of many women workers, and on some of her remarks on equal pay. But the book is full of such good material and of such vivid and human writing; it is so soundly feminist in many respects that we hope it will find its way to the hands of many outside the actual ranks of welfare workers and health visitors.

"Occupations for Trained Women in Canada." By Alice Vincent Massey. (J. M. Dent, London and Toronto. 4s. 6d. net.)

An invaluable handbook for those in any country who wish information as to the opportunities open to women in Canada. The value of the book lies in the fact that the author does not point to Canada as the salvation of every woman who is out of a job. She points to Canada as a possible field for various classes of trained women workers, and has simply collected and tabulated carefully actual facts and figures as to opportunity, training and payment in some eighteen different fields of work, including nursing, teaching, agriculture, household science, secretarial work, journalism, medicine, dentistry, law, etc. Any woman who is considering Canada as a likely jumping-off place to success would do well to buy this handbook.

"Musings of a Laywoman." By Edith Picton-Turbervill, O.B.E. (John Murray, London. 3s. 6d. net.)

Miss Picton-Turbervill's book makes a double appeal—to those who are definitely striving for the admission of women to the full ministry of the Church of England, and also to that much larger number of women—and men too—who, in every country, feel that their Church, if it is to mean something very real in the lives of individual men and women, and something equally real in bringing about a better social order, needs practical and spiritual reorganisation.

The complete feminist, and, we feel inclined to add, the quite complete Christian, needs no conversion to belief in the entrance of women to the full ministry or priesthood of any Church. It would seem much easier, at any rate, to the present writer, to defend the denial of the vote to women than the denial to them of that full spiritual equality which connotes identity and equality of service. For the vote and politics as we know them are intensely man-made. Those who love and belong to any Church claim for it another foundation. But Miss Picton-Turbervill shows us, as she muses on Priests and Sermons and Bishops—she is scarcely so biting about Bishops as we had expected—and on the hesitation to admit women to the fullest service of the Church, that Churches, at present, are almost as man-made and man-ridden as politics; and that just in so far as they are man-made and not Christ-led, they fail.

In Great Britain "a gentleman with a duster" has lately been scrubbing the modern politicians, and uncovering a good many unlovelinesses. The Churches are in no less need of such spiritual "charing," at which Miss Picton-Turbervill shows herself an adept.

E. A.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Report of Zurich Congress." (International League for Peace and Freedom, Rue de Vieux College, Geneva. 4 francs.)

"Survey of Social and Kindred Activities in Norway, in connection with the Standing Committees of the I.C.W." (13s. 6d.)

"International Finance." By Hartley Withers. (John Murray, London. 6s. net.)

"Proceedings of the International Conference of Women Physicians." (Woman's Press, Lexington Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 6 vols., 3 dollars.)

LATE NEWS.

HUNGARY.

An Attempt to Disenfranchise Hungarian Women.

MISS MELANIE VAMBERY, who has just been appointed official correspondent of the Hungarian Woman Suffrage Association, writes on January 20: "I regret that the first event that I have to report is such a one as to endanger our suffrage. An enquête, to

which the heads of the counties in Hungary were invited by the Government, has resolved to ask as one of the retrograde measures now contemplated, that women's suffrage be abolished in the elections for country and town councils. A member of the Government has declared in an interview that he intends to introduce bills dealing with suffrage for town and country councils in the spring, and a bill dealing with political suffrage in the summer. This fact shows that it is impossible for Hungarian women to begin constructive work at

present, however sadly it is needed. We are still forced to a struggle to retain the rights we have already gained."

This is bad news, and all our sympathy goes out to Hungarian women suffragists. We hope that their worst fears will not be realised, and that the successful working of women suffrage in so many countries will make the Hungarian Government reconsider its present attitude.

PORTUGAL.

THE Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres Portuguesas has been working with tenacity to obtain the suffrage. In the last session the Socialist Francisco Pereira brought forward a bill to enfranchise women, which was submitted to the Committee of Legislation. As the latter had not yet reported upon it, the Consejo Nacional has sent an official request to the Committee to give their opinion as soon as possible.

February 2, 1921.

Index du XIV^e volume de "Jus Suffragii."

L'Index du XIV^e volume de JUS SUFFRAGII (Oct. 1919 à Sept. 1920) se trouve prêt.

Prix, un franc, inclus le timbre.

INDEX TO VOLUME XIV. OF "THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS."

THE Index to Volume XIV. of "JUS SUFFRAGII" (October, 1919, to September, 1920) is now ready. Prices for printing have mounted so high that it is impossible to send a free copy to subscribers. But we hope that many subscribers will buy this Index. It has been compiled by an expert—Miss Petherbridge—and has very complete cross references. With this Index THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS becomes a Feminist Year Book, in which you can find a record of the movement throughout the world, new laws, etc. Orders should be sent immediately to Headquarters. The price, 1s., includes postage.

TO AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.

Will U.S.A. subscribers to this paper note that their yearly subscriptions of *six shillings* (\$1.50) should be sent direct to the Alliance, 11, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

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

President: CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 404, Riverside Drive, New York, U.S.A.
1st Vice-President: MARGUERITE DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER, 14, Rue Pierre de Serbie, Paris, France.
2nd Vice-President: CHRYSYAL MACMILLAN, 17, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland.
3rd Vice-President: ANNA LINDEMANN, Degerloch, Stuttgart, Germany.
4th Vice-President: ANNA WICKSELL, Stocksund, Sweden.
Rec. Secretary: MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY, 33, Upper Richmond Rd., London, S.W. 15, England.
Treasurer: KATHERINE DEXTER McCORMICK, 393, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
ELEANOR RATHBONE, City Council, Liverpool, England.
ANTONIA GIRARDET-VIELLE, 18, Avenue du Léman, Lausanne, Switzerland.
MARGHERITA ANCONA, 8, Via Morigi, Milano, Italy.
ADELE SCHREIBER-KRIEGER, Ahornallee 59, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.

AFFILIATED COUNTRIES:—Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Galicia, Germany, Great Britain, and British Dominions Overseas—viz., Australia, Canada, South Africa, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay.

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

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

Headquarters: 11, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. Telegrams: "Vocorajto." Telephone: Regent 4255.

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

President: The Right Hon. THE EARL OF LYTON.
9, GRAFTON ST., PICCADILLY, W. 1. Tel.: 3932 MAYFAIR.
 Subscriptions: London Members, £2. 2s., Country Members, £1. 5s., Irish, Scottish, and Foreign Members, 10s. 6d. per annum.
 Entrance Fee, £1. 1s.

LECTURES:

Wed., 2nd Feb., "What Marriage should be" . . . Mr. EDWARD CECIL.
 8.15 p.m. Chairman: Mr. J. Y. KENNEDY.
 Ash Wednesday, No Lecture.
 Wed., 16th Feb., "The First Woman Critic" . . . Mr. S. R. LITTLEWOOD.
 8.15 p.m. Chairman: Miss VERA S. LAUGHTON, M.B.E.
 Wed., 23rd Feb., "Small Causes of Misunderstanding between Great Nations"
 8.15 p.m. Miss LINDA HAGEBY. Chairman: Mr. NORMAN MORRISON.
 LUNCHEONS, TEAS, AND DINNERS. BEDROOM ACCOMMODATION.
 For full particulars and syllabus of Lectures for Winter Season apply Secretary.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE, IN THE MINERVA CAFE, 144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

Monday, Feb. 7th, Speaker to be announced. Subject: "Position of Women in the Middle Ages."
 Monday, Feb. 14th, Speaker: Dr. HELEN B. HANSON. Subject: "Women in the Church."
 Monday, Feb. 21st, Speaker: Miss METCALFE. Subject: "History of the Suffrage Movement."
 Monday, Feb. 28th, Speaker: Mrs. BARBARA BRAKE. Subject: "Women and Trade Unions."
 Tickets 1. each, or 7/6 for Course of 10 Lectures.

WEDNESDAY MEETINGS (Admission Free):

Feb. 2nd, 3 p.m. Speaker: F. THORESBY, Esq. Subject: "A New Approach to Education." Chair: Mrs. MUSTARD.
 Feb. 9th, 3 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. E. M. N. CLARK. Chair: Miss F. A. UNDERWOOD.

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

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



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



President - - THE HON. MRS. WALDEGRAVE. General Secretary - MISS CHARLOTTE T. NIVEN.

Vice-Presidents:
 MADAME A. BERTRAND. MISS FLORENCE CAMPBELL.
 MISS MICHU KAWAI. THE HON. E. KINNAIRD.
 FROKEN SIGRID NETZEL. THE LADY PARMOOR.
 LADY PROCTER. MRS. JAMES A. WEBB, JNR.

QU'EST-CE QUE L'UNION CHRÉTIENNE DE JEUNES FILLES ?

CLARISSA SPENCER.

C'est une Association de femmes, chrétienne dans ses principes, universelle dans son étendue, et ayant pour but de travailler pour le bien-être des jeunes filles. Elle compte 800,000 membres dans 35 différents pays du monde, et on trouve aujourd'hui ses centres d'activité dans presque chaque grande ville. Si on faisait le tour du monde, ce serait difficile de trouver une ville ou un port où l'Union Chrétienne de Jeunes Filles ne serait pas à l'œuvre parmi des centaines et des milliers de jeunes femmes et de jeunes filles : jeunes filles débarquant dans quelque pays étranger dont elles ignorent la langue et les coutumes ; jeunes filles du pays, habitant tout près du Foyer, Club, ou autre centre d'activité fondé par l'Union. En un mot, quels que soient la race, l'âge ou la classe sociale d'une jeune fille, l'Union Chrétienne a quelque chose à lui offrir.

Au cours de ce voyage on découvrirait que les méthodes de travail dans ces différents centres peuvent varier considérablement, mais que, néanmoins, ils font tous part d'une grande organisation. L'un des traits caractéristiques de l'U.C.J.F. est précisément l'unité dans la diversité. Les détails dans les méthodes de travail peuvent différer beaucoup, soit que l'œuvre se fasse dans l'Afrique du Sud ou dans la Finlande, en Argentine ou dans les Indes, mais le mouvement est le même partout. Les Unions locales d'un pays forment l'Union Nationale, et les Unions Nationales à leur tour forment l'Alliance Universelle des U.C.J.F.

L'U.C.J.F. a la bonne fortune de porter un nom qui indique réellement son caractère. Le mot qui, probablement, attirera toujours le plus d'attention est celui qui se trouve au centre et c'est le mot "Chrétienne." Comme c'est un mot très important et que sa signification est souvent mal comprise, il sera bien de l'expliquer au préalable. Il ne veut pas dire que cette Union soit une secte religieuse et que ses activités consistent uniquement en études bibliques et en assemblées religieuses. Il n'y a rien de sectaire dans le programme de cette Union et les membres qui la forment appartiennent à un grand nombre des diverses branches de l'Église Chrétienne, tandis que d'autres membres n'appartiennent à aucune Église. Aucune jeune fille n'est admise à l'Union à cause de sa foi religieuse, ni en est-elle exclue à cause de son manque de foi.

Dans chaque pays, les femmes qui dirigent l'œuvre sont celles qui acceptent sa base ou qui sont jugées capables de cette direction par le Comité National dans leur pays. Ce plan a été adopté afin que la direction de l'œuvre ne

soit confiée qu'à des femmes en pleine sympathie avec les principes et le but de l'Union.

C'est au Comité National de chaque pays de décider quels seront la base et les principes de leur Union Nationale, pourvu que l'harmonie avec la base et les principes de l'Alliance Universelle des U.C.J.F. soit maintenue. Ceux-ci sont comme suit :

Base. — "Foi en Dieu comme Père et Créateur, en Jésus-Christ son fils unique, comme Seigneur et Sauveur et en l'Esprit-Saint comme révélateur de la vérité et comme Originateur de notre force pour vivre et servir, selon les Saintes Ecritures."

Principes. — L'Alliance Universelle des Unions Chrétiennes de Jeunes Filles désire représenter toutes les Sections de l'Église Chrétienne en tant que celles-ci acceptent sa base. Elle embrasse dans son champ d'activités toutes les jeunes filles, sans distinction de foi, désirant les enrôler au service d'autres jeunes filles pour leur développement spirituel, intellectuel, social et physique et pour encourager leur communion et leur collaboration avec l'Église Chrétienne. L'Alliance Universelle des U.C.J.F. s'engage aussi à assigner au premier rang de ses activités l'étude de la Bible et la prière."



"Leaders" de l'U.C.J.F. au Japon.

L'idéal des "leaders" de cette Union est que toute leur œuvre soit pénétrée par l'esprit chrétien. Elles croient que tout importantes que soient les assemblées religieuses et les études bibliques, ce ne sont pas là les seules méthodes que devrait employer l'Union pour exprimer son message chrétien. Chaque détail de l'œuvre

qu'elle entreprend, qu'elle consiste en éducation, protection, récréation ou tout autre genre d'activité devrait exprimer si clairement l'esprit de pureté, d'amour et de bienveillance qui la guide, que toutes celles qui se trouvent en contact avec l'Union soient contraintes à ressentir l'influence de Jésus-Christ Lui-même parmi elle et à recevoir quelque chose de la vie abondante qu'Il a inauguré dans le monde.

L'U.C.J.F. a pour but d'être absolument loyale envers l'Église du Christ et véritablement et profondément chrétienne.

Un autre trait caractéristique de l'Union est indiqué par les mots "Jeunes Filles" qui font partie de son titre.

Ceci ne veut pas dire que l'Union ne soit pas prête à recevoir celles qui ne sont plus jeunes, ou qu'elle n'ait pas parmi ses membres des femmes d'un certain âge. Mais il faut bien comprendre que l'esprit de l'Union est l'esprit de la jeunesse, qu'elle existe pour les jeunes filles d'aujourd'hui, et essaye de pourvoir à leurs nécessités et d'envisager les choses de leur point de vue. Tout en conservant ses principes, ses méthodes d'activité changent avec les temps nouveaux, vu que le changement est un trait caractéristique de tout ce qui est vivant et que l'Union est avant tout un organisme vivant.

Ensuite l'Union existe pour les jeunes filles de toutes les classes, toutes les races. Ses membres constituent une variété infinie : il y en a qui ont joui d'une bonne éducation et d'autres qui n'en ont reçu aucune. Tels membres vivent au sein de leur famille et d'autres la quittent pour aller gagner leur vie et peut-être celle des leurs qui dépendent d'elles. Les jeunes filles travaillant



Femmes roumaines arrivant au Canada.

dans les usines, les magasins, les hôpitaux, les bureaux, y sont représentées, ainsi que celles occupées dans le grand nombre de professions qui sont maintenant accessibles à la femme, de même que celles qui se préparent à des professions dans les écoles techniques, collèges et universités. Il est naturel que ces différents groupes désirent être servis par l'Union d'une manière infiniment variée. Mais le mouvement dont elles forment part reste le même et l'idéal que poursuit l'Union est celui d'unifier ces divers groupes et d'aider ses membres à se comprendre les unes les autres.

L'Union Chrétienne de Jeunes Filles essaye de pourvoir à toutes les nécessités de la jeune fille, nécessités physiques, intellectuelles, sociales et spirituelles. Voilà pourquoi ses activités sont variées. Il y a les hôtels pour la jeune fille qui voyage ou qui étudie et travaille loin de sa propre famille. Il y a les restaurants et les cafétérias où elle peut obtenir une nourriture saine à un prix modéré. Il y a la gymnastique, le sport en plein air et les camps pour son développement physique, ainsi que les conférences et les cours d'hygiène qui lui apprennent les soins corporels indispensables pour

conserver une bonne santé. Il y a les classes et les cours de langues, de littérature, d'art, d'histoire et de musique qui l'aident à cultiver ses intérêts et son intelligence. Beaucoup d'Unions ont organisé des cours techniques qui préparent leurs membres pour la profession qu'elles suivront pour gagner leur vie, et d'autres ont des cours pour leur apprendre à faire la cuisine, à confectionner des robes et des chapeaux et à soigner les petits enfants.

L'Union s'efforce à développer le goût pour les arts domestiques, et enseigner aux jeunes filles à se servir de leurs mains. Il y a des concerts, des représentations dramatiques, des soirées sociales où les membres peuvent inviter leurs amis des deux sexes, des maisons de vacances, des excursions à la campagne, des bureaux d'emploi où on les conseille quant à la carrière à suivre et où on les aide à se placer convenablement. Il y a des cercles pour l'étude de la Bible et des groupes pour discuter les problèmes que présente la vie, ainsi que des conférences et assemblées diverses où elles peuvent entrer en communication spirituelle avec d'autres.

Le dernier mot dans le nom de cette organisation est "Union," et il sert le mieux à démontrer le caractère démocratique de ce mouvement. Car l'œuvre n'est pas un travail qui se fait par une classe de femmes pour une autre classe de femmes, mais c'est un effort coopératif de toutes les classes de jeunes femmes pour la jeunesse féminine et il s'ensuit que chaque membre a sa part de responsabilité dans l'Union. Ceci ne dit pas que tous les membres font partie des comités, mais pourtant chaque membre individuel apprend à voir de plus en plus que ce n'est pas seulement en payant sa cotisation qu'elle peut contribuer sa part à l'œuvre mais aussi en donnant à l'Union son temps, sa pensée et ses services sous une forme quelconque. En beaucoup d'endroits, des clubs ayant le système du "self-government" ont été organisés, afin que chaque membre, même la plus jeune, ayant le moins d'expérience, puisse contribuer sa part au succès de l'entreprise. De nos jours, aucune organisation ne peut espérer rendre de véritables services à la communauté à moins d'avoir le caractère démocratique, et c'est précisément cet esprit démocratique, qui règne dans l'Union et en forme les fondements, qui justifie l'espoir que ses services rendus à la jeunesse féminine pourront être considérables. Dans les Unions les mieux organisées, qu'elles soient locales ou nationales, ce sont les membres qui choisissent le comité qui les gouverne. Les Unions locales choisissent, par les membres qui les représentent, les femmes qui serviront dans leur Comité National, et les Comités Nationaux à leur tour, agissant pour leurs Unions Nationales, choisissent le Comité Universel.

Le Comité Universel est composé de membres qui représentent les Comités Nationaux ainsi que les groupes d'Unions qui n'ont pas encore été formés en Comités Nationaux. Il est renforcé par les membres du Comité Exécutif qui siège à Londres et qui emploie un état international de secrétaires qui s'occupent à développer l'œuvre par la correspondance et les voyages qu'elles font.

Le Comité Universel se rassemble en conférence tous les deux ans. Il organise des Conférences Universelles et des Commissions Internationales à des périodes moins fréquentes. La dernière Conférence Universelle a été tenue à Stockholm en 1914. Au mois de juin 1920 une Commission Internationale a siégé à Champéry en Suisse, à laquelle des déléguées représentant 28 pays ont pris part, cette Commission étant la première Assemblée Internationale appelée par l'U.C.J.F. depuis la guerre.

La seconde semaine de Novembre est désignée chaque année comme une semaine vouée tout particulièrement à la prière pour l'œuvre de l'Union dans le monde entier. Son but est de faire réaliser aux membres de l'Union dans le monde entier leur unité véritable, de leur apprendre à se comprendre réciproquement et à penser et à prier les unes pour les autres. C'est un temps où l'occasion s'offre plus particulièrement pour développer le sentiment d'unité internationale parmi les membres, ainsi que d'approfondir leurs convictions religieuses individuelles.

THE Y.W.C.A. AND FAMINE RELIEF.

"SHORT commons" is more than a phrase to most of us nowadays, and famine becomes a reality as reports come in from Y.W.C.A. "Grey Samaritans" in Poland, appeals from Austria, facts and figures from the relief organisation of the World's Student Christian Federation, or accounts of conditions in the famine areas of India. But a sad pre-eminence must be given to Northern China. The following brief extracts from a letter received by this mail need no commentary:—

"On the Edge of the Famine District.

"December 3, 1920.

"Yesterday I spent in Tientsin, arriving in the morning from far northern Manchuria where I had spent four days in Moukden. I am in the train now going to Pekin, where I shall spend a day conferring with our staff there regarding our contribution of workers to famine relief and other matters (there are twenty million men, women and children of North China on the verge of starvation). To-morrow I start back to headquarters.

"Yesterday I spent a portion of the afternoon visiting the famine refugee camp at the edge of Tientsin. Tientsin is not in the famine district, and for those who have any money there is food to be purchased, and here the people are gathering from all over the countryside. In October they began to come from districts where there was no more food even to be bought; some had enough money to buy food for some months in cases where there were not too many aged relatives dependent on them; some came with practically nothing but a few reeds and a spade, and outside of Tientsin on a vacant piece of ground they began to dig themselves in for the winter. Yesterday we walked through the streets of this newly made city of mud huts grown now to a population of 28,015. Very little food and clothing has as yet been given out except to the sick and aged, but medical assistance, clean drinking water, and some hot water is being provided, and every attempt is being made to make the place sanitary. Chinese and foreigners in Tientsin are organising help for this refugee city, and hope to keep this number alive until next year's crops come in. A soup kitchen is being erected, and several hot water stations are opened. We saw men, women and children, hundreds of them, standing in line waiting for the three bamboo cups of hot water that was allowed daily; the hot water monitors told us that they dipped out this water for the applicants from seven in the morning until six at night, and still they could not begin to supply the need.

"As we walked through the camp, accompanied by one of the Chinese men in charge, we were told that every morning great streams of people pour into Tientsin to beg for food for the day. Until labour can be provided by the committee in charge, or food distributed, begging cannot be denied these hungry campers. I cannot put out of my mind the face of one poor woman who crawled out of her little dug-out to beg us to help her in her trouble. We peeped inside and there lay her husband apparently dying, and she almost beside herself with grief facing a death with no hope even of a coffin for burial. Sad as are the deaths that occur daily under these conditions, sadder still, to my mind, are the births. Every day babies are born—one day this week there were twenty little lives ushered into the world, and such a world as their eyes are first opened to. One cannot but pray that the world beautiful and the life abundant may one day come to these in great bountifulness. As I meditate on all this, poor and meagre as everything seems, I know that probably these who have taken refuge here will be saved from starvation—they are among the fortunate ones of North China. But I see a wall growing up around these 28,015 people—it is built of mud and is high, and outside it is a moat over which none may cross. By the time the population has increased to 30,000 the camp will be surrounded by this high forbidding wall, and no more may enter the city of refuge. Why? Because as the director explained to us, unless the number is limited the citizens of Tientsin will not be able to feed and care for any adequately.

Later—on the Train South.

"To-day's paper prints two letters, one from Shantung Province and the other from Shansi. The first letter states that in the famine stricken section of Shantung, which is the most thickly populated province of China, there are, at a conservative estimate, one million two hundred thousand in danger of death from starvation and exposure. The principle followed, so far as funds permit, is to give each of the needy a dollar per month, it being possible to keep one person alive on this small sum when used for the cheapest grain mixed with chaff. Only after the most careful personal inspection of premises and households without previous warning are such grants made, and then only to the most needy. The letter from Shansi states that an additional two million dollars are needed at once, since the amount received up to date will only provide for another six weeks. And when one reads further and is told that, at present rates, five dollars will keep one person from starving till the spring harvest, one becomes very thoughtful.

"As I travel south on this express train, faces peer through the fence at every station, faces of little children, of old men, of women with tiny babies tucked inside their garments and kept from freezing by the warmth of their own bodies, all in rags. I have just counted seventy-five on one spot—and the hands outstretched, and the cries for food at every station, shut out all other sounds—this is all the way through Chili and Shantung. Probably some of these are professional beggars, but knowing that thousands have no other way of living through these winter months, and when some may be wholly dependent upon what they get from the passengers on this daily express, what is to be done? The sight alone of one small boy running with all his might down the platform for a piece of bread thrown out of the dining-car, and then see it snatched from his hand by a starved dog which had been racing for that morsel—to see that face as the train moved on too quickly to do anything was enough alone to haunt one through life.

"Just as the last streak of light fades a farmer comes driving his mule cart slowly along that road worn down by years of use, so deep, that only in spots can the traveller be seen above the banks, and one is reminded of how old China is, and still how needy, and there come the lines of the hymn—'The people, Lord, the people; When wilt Thou save the people?' At least a part of the answer comes very quickly: 'It will be impossible for anyone who has seen these sights and heard these cries this week to spend money this winter without first balancing it against the numbers of human beings that it might keep alive until harvest next year.'

GRACE COPPOCK,

General Secretary to the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of China.

EMIGRATION & IMMIGRATION

Recommendations of the International Commission of the World's Y.W.C.A., Champéry, June, 1920.

THE Commission wishes to record its conviction that the movement of large groups of people from one country to another, forming highways of inter-communication, might be made a means of building up a better understanding between national groups, and that for this reason, as well as because of the necessity of meeting the immediate human needs involved, an organisation which is Christian and international must be deeply concerned with this question in all its bearings.

At the same it is our opinion that emigration for young girls alone, in view of the upheaval which is necessarily involved, is as a general rule harmful, and that therefore the Association should discourage the emigration of girls without their families.* We are agreed however, that it is the duty of the Association to regard emigration as offering a definite opportunity for Christian service, and therefore to see that all emigrants are given help and as much practical instruction as possible for the changed conditions to which they are going.

* This is understood not to apply to emigration from Great Britain to its own English-speaking Dominions.

WE THEREFORE RECOMMEND—

I. International Development.

- (a) That since the urgent need for development of a plan for international service among emigrants has been emphasised by this Commission, the World's Committee should appoint a Standing Committee with a special secretary to take the initiative in this matter.
- (b) That in order to co-ordinate all efforts to meet this problem in the best possible way, the World's Committee should co-operate with existing international organisations, such as the Amies de la Jeune Fille, the International Council of Women, the International Red Cross, the World's Young Men's Christian Association, and the International Bureau for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic.
- (c) That since emigration involves problems of public health, the World's Committee should appoint a deputation to confer with the International Red Cross as soon as possible regarding their plans in connection with the question of the transportation of emigrants.

II. National Development.

- (a) That since the information before the Commission has revealed the fact that almost every country is affected by the problem of immigration in some form, and we are of the opinion that every National Committee should undertake a definite responsibility in connection with it, the World's Committee would represent to them the necessity for appointing a special committee and secretary to study it and take action.
- (b) That with a view to training, and in order to secure first-hand knowledge of the conditions elsewhere, there should be an occasional interchange for short periods of secretaries so appointed between the different countries.
- (c) That the National Associations should consider that their responsibility extends beyond their own members and should look upon it as their duty to see that all woman and girl travellers in their country are safeguarded and helped as far as possible.
- (d) That where such protective work is already being done by the Amies de la Jeune Fille, Travellers' Aid and other societies, the Association in each country should secure close touch with these societies, both nationally and locally as well as with the Government departments concerned, with a view to co-operation and help, especially at the present time when frequent emergencies are likely to arise.
- (e) That when emergency conditions develop, such as congestion at ports or railway centres, the National Committee of the country directly concerned, after local inquiry and consultation, should report the facts immediately to the World's Committee with a view to help being secured from the other countries involved to meet the situation.
- (f) That the National Associations should combine with other societies to secure that women who approach this problem from the standpoint of disinterested service are invited to help the Governments to carry out the existing laws, and to frame additional legislation where it is needed; and that the National Associations do all in their power to bring this work before Christian women as a definite form of Christian service.

- (g) That since the women and girls among the foreign residents of each country are an important field, in view of their special need for friendship and help of various kinds, and the opportunity which the Association has of bringing them into touch with the best life of the country to which they have come, the National Committees should be urged to develop Association work among them.

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY FINDINGS—

The Findings Committee suggest the following as points for consideration:—

I. International Development.

- (1) The interchange by the various National Committees of any publications dealing with the subject, and continuous correspondence as to changing conditions, etc.
- (2) The preparation of a standard form to be used by all the National Committees in recommending a traveller to the care of another National Association, giving the exact particulars needed.
- (3) The development of an international information bureau.
- (4) The development of international hospitality centres.
- (5) Investigation as to conditions under which steamship tickets are being sold, with a view to securing better international regulations.

II. National Development.

- (1) The dissemination of popular information about the laws of the countries to which girls are likely to go, or regards health, working conditions, immigrants, etc.
- (2) The collection of information about the customs, conditions, etc., of such countries in such a form that it can be passed on to inquirers.
- (3) The preparation of literature giving detailed instructions about the journey, and numerous addresses, both in the countries through which emigrants pass, and the country to which they go.
- (4) The development of information bureaux in central places.
- (5) Classes for emigrants dealing with the conditions of the country to which they are going, and such matters as language, customs, money, hygiene, etc.
- (6) The gathering of information as to the machinery of other social welfare institutions likely to be helpful to emigrants.
- (7) The education of all Association secretaries in the question of migration.
- (8) The collection of addresses of employment bureaux for foreigners.
- (9) The development of hospitality centres, including addresses where parties can be given shelter together.
- (10) The provision of interpreters at clearing centres for emigrants, and the collection of addresses of trustworthy doctors, lawyers, bankers, etc.
- (11) The necessity for keeping in close touch with Consulates.
- (12) Using influence with steamship companies to prevent the selling of tickets by undesirable agents, to better the conditions on board ship for emigrants, and to provide women officers.
- (13) Sending word ahead, as far as possible, with full information with regard to girls about to come.
- (14) Arranging for the reception of emigrants by women of their own nationality where possible.