

# URANIA

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TWO-MONTHLY.

“ No longer will I speak of choice  
“ Or my faint hold on Thee :  
“ On this alone with awe rejoice—  
“ Thy mighty grasp of me ! ”

## DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The present conflict between Dictatorship and Democracy has forced the latter to look into itself. Introspection reveals the fact that the two are not necessarily antithetical. There is dictatorship within democracy. In fact, many people are beginning to question whether much of what passes for democracy is not merely veiled dictatorship. In the course of his opening remarks at the May session of the American Academy of Political Science, Professor Coudert of Columbia University let fall the parenthetical remark that he hated the word “democracy” because it was so vague and largely meaningless. The present conflict has forced democracy to define itself. The meaning which is most commonly attached to it is that it is synonymous with majority rule. Bpt majority rule may be a tyranny quite as well as autocratic rule. That it is so and must be so, is the basis of the doctrine of minority rights which has become an integral part of post-war political philosophy. This doctrine has, indeed, been pushed so far as virtually to amount to the dogma that the majority has for its sole function to placate the minority, in practice the most vocal and most determined minority, at the expense often of smaller and less assertive minorities. In India this is illustrated by the motto of Hindu-Muslim unity, to the exclusion of Christians, Jews, Parsis, who, it is assumed, will have no cause for complaint under a coalition of the majority with the largest minority community. This is in consonance with the Benthamite doctrine of the greatest good of the greatest number with its corollary of the devil take the hindmost. Even the majority which is supposed to rule, does not in fact rule. Once in five years or so constituencies are

called upon to decide on one or two clear-cut issues placed before them by politicians who seek their suffrage. When the elections are over and the one or the other party is safely ensconced in office, these issues are forgotten or give place to other issues which were not considered by the electorates. A glaring case was a former British General Election when Lord Baldwin was returned to power on the cry of collective security through the League of Nations. He resigned a year later. His successor and his colleagues threw collective security to the winds and Mr. Neville Chamberlain advised the League to give up its political pretensions and confine itself to social service. He afterwards returned to collective security but without the League of Nations, through a Peace Front to be formed by three League members, Britain, France and Russia, guaranteeing the security, in most cases without their consent, of some others also members of the League. The British people are assumed to have authorised the British Cabinet in all their contradictory acts during those four years. The position of Government in the House of Commons has been greatly strengthened by the increased salary provided for Members and the substantial stipend assigned to the Leader of the Opposition two years ago. No wonder that in these hard times Members of Parliament do not care to assert their independence. The defeat of Government would involve a dissolution and the hazards of a General Election.

The classic definition of Democracy is Lincoln's catching phrase “government of the people, by the people, for the people.” Experience, even in the United States which he had in view, shows that the only part that is certain about democracy is that it is government of the people. It can be called government by the people, only in a conventional, not to say ironical, sense. As for its being government

for the people, the odds are nearly the same as in the case of an oligarchy or an autocracy. They may even be said to be rather less. Thoughtful men have come to feel that there should be some other definition of Democracy in addition to, or in substitution of, Lincoln's and they have specified certain attributes without which, even though popularly elected, no Government can be called democratic. We quoted some time back Lord Lothian's definition of democracy, with the remark that it might stand as well for one of Christianity. That is to say, democracy is distinguished from autocracy or dictatorship by certain moral qualities which, however, are not necessarily incompatible with other forms of government. In fact, they are not inherent in democracy in the sense that democracy cannot dispense with them. This is evident from the fact that the great democracies of Europe, Great Britain and France, have large colonial Empires, larger in area and more populous than themselves, which they rule on totally non-democratic principles. Writing of the British Colonial Empire, the *Spectator* observes: "Here in the colonies and mandatory territories, democracy has had to dictate while it educates, and in its rule in extreme cases is only differentiated from dictatorship by the degree in which British public opinion, asserting itself on behalf of backward races, can influence the administration." This, as is notorious, seldom happens. The British people are engrossed in their own struggle for existence, which is becoming increasingly severe every year. They are also frightened when they are told, as they were by Lord Birkenhead, that to lose India by giving her self-government would add to unemployment in Great Britain; or by Lord Rothermere that five shillings in the pound of the income of every Briton come from India and will be lost if India is not kept under the control of Whitehall. The scandalous breach of faith with Indians in South and East Africa evokes no protest, or only a feeble, ineffectual one, from the British public. The hardships of the Africans excite even less interest. . . .

—*Indian Social Reformer*, 15 July, 1939.

#### AN EXALTED LOVE

COUNTESS Varvara Nicholaievna Golovin, of the Galitzin family, who was married to the Marshal

of the Court, had become the intimate friend of Elizabeth [*Empress of Alexander I of Russia*]: talking, reading, walking, listening to music, the two young people embraced every opportunity to be together, to write to each other, to confide in each other. We have none of Countess Golovin's letters; but we have some twenty long ones from her correspondent. Their raptures, invariably grave or melancholy, attest in the future Empress at least an ardent warmth of heart and imagination, a rare intensity of emotion, a marvellous quickness to take fire at a noble idea. Alexander was to understand this and rely upon it later, when the tragic years came.

Here is what the [then] Grand-Duchess wrote to her friend just a year after her marriage, on the 11th of August 1794:

'I find no pleasure in life when I am separated from you . . . I implore you, come and dine with me the first day you can. I can't bear the Tauris Palace,\* but if I were to see you here once it would seem less insupportable to me . . . Oh, if we could only pass the evenings as we did last autumn! . . . Look, dear, I send you this pansy, which will be withered by to-night, but it is so lovely and I thought of you when I picked it . . . You are always in my mind; you create a commotion there which makes me incapable of anything . . . Ah! I cannot recapture the sweet thought that came to me this morning. It is cruel, cruel!'

And during the following months:

' . . . My God, I am losing my head; my wits are going completely astray . . . If this lasts I shall go mad. The thought of you occupies my mind all day until the moment when I fall asleep. And if I waken in the night there is nothing in my head but you!'

'If I could only see you again! . . . Oh, what joy to make you read my mind and my heart! I am going quite mad! . . .'

'Dear friend, if at this moment you are not thinking of me, there can exist no sympathy between us. I have been doing nothing but play the first two bars of *Che vi fui a versi stella*. You can think what these words recall and all the emo-

\* This Palace was constructed in 1783 by Prince Potemkin, the all-powerful minister and favourite of Catherine II. When the conqueror of the Crimea, "The hero of Tauris" died in 1791, the Palace was brought by the Royal Family. The Emperor Paul had assigned it to the hereditary Grand-Duke as his residence.

tions which that memory has re-awakened!

' . . . I love you, I adore you. And I must live apart from you! All Petersburg is a burden to me if you are not there . . . God! God! How I love you!'

' . . . My heart is too full, I cannot resist it, my thoughts are killing me . . . Weeping and thinking of you is my occupation all day long. I have scarcely the strength to keep my tears back before other people when I see you or when I think of you . . . My God! What a power you have over me! . . . I adore you, yes, that is the only word for it. Would not anybody believe, reading this letter, that it was addressed to a lover?'

' . . . The other night, at the Grand Ball, whenever I felt tongue-tied, I thought of you . . . You rule my thoughts even when you are absent, and my happiness resides in that. I love you so much, so much . . . Good-bye, friend of my heart; I have been interrupted, and when I write to you I want my whole attention to be yours alone.'

' . . . Ah! The thirtieth, my friend! How long before it will return again! Heavens, the emotions which the mere memory of these sweet moments brings back to me! . . . And thinking of that happy thirtieth of May I am prostrated. You can conceive, I hope, how dear to me is the date of the day when I gave myself completely to you!'

—From *The Enigmatic Czar*.

#### A REFORMER ON REFORM

In the beginning I was optimistic about [*a democratic movement*], but the oftener I went the more my courage sank. I saw to my sorrow that the same elements I encountered in the higher ranks of the Party, prevailed here too. Envy, jealousy, egotism, personal greed, mingled their sordid motives with the desire to understand the loftiest aims, to fix the life of the state and the citizen upon a moral foundation which should determine their rights and duties. This seemed all the more repulsive because it carried with it a certain stobbish desire to step out of their own sphere and to appear better than they were; even towards the ladies they practised a certain coarse gallantry, wholly different from the

true solemnity of feeling which should guide them. I often felt a certain contempt for human beings quivering through my heart. I always had to remind myself that those principles for which I took up the struggle were the right ones, that the destiny of the masses should not depend upon the arbitrary and despotic power of individuals, that, under the protection of wise, just laws, it would be possible for each and everyone to become all he could, according to his natural talents.

I saw, however, with real anger, what evil the wrong leaders can do, the theorists and unscrupulous people who, under the incense they burn before the masses, only hide their own ambition. All these people, with whom I mingled, were fired by communistic ideas which they, only half educated, had not properly assimilated. They had grasped them as an alluring image of vain material hopes and conception of rights. Thereby many a clever, sensible mind was misguided, in other the inner and outer claim was ridiculously and repulsively disfigured.

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For the first time, I seriously doubted the possibility of a perfect world, and I began to understand that existence itself is the evil from which we must try to redeem ourselves. When I looked at these thousands who existed in this metropolis under such conditions, more like animals than like human beings, I was overcome with horror and wondered how one could possibly help them. That a political revolution alone would not help, I understood clearly; neither would a social revolution, rushing like a mountain torrent over the civilized world, bring relief. Had not the great French Revolution shown sufficiently how little unchained brutality and blind passion did toward bringing about equality?

These thoughts led me to one conclusion: that we, who were supposed to have smashed all idols and false gods, had voluntarily made for ourselves a new idol, namely the people. "The People" had become the refrain of the Democratic party, as though it were a being of a higher order, a godhead, as though the content of the new world teachings would emanate from it and a more enlightened morality would take the place of the old one. What the masses, the so-called "People" were, we had seen in the year '48-49—a machine in the hands of competent leaders. They do not know how to make use of freedom without being educated up to it—this, the plebiscites proved in France.

What, then, is the remedy: Not raising the brutal masses, as such, to power, as Democracy flatteringly promises them, but stabilizing their rights, forming, forming institutions so that work and earnings are to be had for all, and letting the joyous ray of real education penetrate into the dreary waste of their burdensome existence. This not only works downward, but also upward in uniting all ranks into one people which would gather in joyous recognition around their geniuses and heroes and live in the light of their blessings; for next to being a genius, the greatest thing is to recognize and love genius.

(From "*Memoirs of Malwida Von Meysenbug*")

#### LADY LAWYERS

IN all the 2,600 years of her recorded and unrecorded history there has never been a regular "woman" lawyer in Japan. Recently, however, three young "women" passed the preliminary examination and soon will be permitted to practice on an equal footing with their male colleagues, as we reported in No. 129 of URANIA.

Up until five years ago it was not believed permissible for "women" to enter the profession of law in Japan. There was no specific barrier against them, but the law had always been interpreted as permitting only "men" to become lawyers. Finding the importance of women increasing in daily life it was thought advisable to allow them to enter the professional fields and, this being tried in medicine and found successful, it was definitely stated that women might become lawyers. Consequently at the present time any Japanese citizen over 21, whether of Japan proper, Korea or Formosa, is eligible to enter the field of law.

It might be thought that the older members of the bar would be opposed to seeing "women" enter what for generations has been purely masculine territory. However, such is not the case, and members of the Tokio Advocates Association are genuinely pleased at the opportunity now given "women" to enter a new field.—

*Japan Advertiser*

#### JAPANESE DOMESTICS

A SYMPOSIUM has recently been conducted by *Women's Suffrage* on the topic of Domestic Servants. Domestic service in Japan has hitherto been regarded, not only as a preliminary to marriage (which, like measles, is the manifest destiny of every Japanese), but as a school of manners. The mistress is much in the kitchen, and the maid is much with the household. The present demand for labour in the mutations and other factories has considerably reduced the supply of maids—which may or may not have been the reason for this symposium. The questions propounded were those of (1) hours (2) use of spare time, (3) alternatives to "living in", (4) welfare.

1. Six a.m. is the usual hour mentioned for commencing work—the rising hour being five a.m. This corresponds to 7 and 8 a.m. in England: Everything is some two hours earlier in Japan. Seven or eight p.m. is the usual time for bed—but one lady remarks that maids must clear the bath at ten (baths are an evening institution). Breakfast is well over at about 8 a.m., and in the evening from 4 to 8, the maid is busy with dinner, baths etc. Between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. "they can do washing, sewing and shopping." A usual recommendation is that the maid should have a regular hour "off" in the morning and one or two in the afternoon or after the evening meal. The estimates of working hours vary greatly. One answer says "ten"—another "seventeen". (but this is the lady who cleans the bath at midnight). Most recommend a weekly "Sunday out" and a holiday once or twice a month. One admirable lady remarks—"we have had servants for 30 years, but have never fixed the maid's working hours or holidays. We always treat them as members of our family . . . When convenient we take them to the theatre or cinema."

2. As to the use of spare time, recommendations vary. One lady says "They should be taught sewing, knitting and writing," encouraged to read and "sometimes" allowed to go to the cinema. Another, more indulgent, thinks "play with the family, walking, shopping" and visiting would be proper. Still another "used to let them attend a school", but now "asks them to read the newspapers and magazines or correspondence courses." But study to prepare for her future career is generally advocated.

3. Rather surprisingly, considerable approval is accorded to the "living-out" system.

#### SOCIETY OF ACADEMIC DOCTORS

"LADY DOCTORS of Japan, Unite! Let us create a civilization based on feminine morals."

With this motto, Japan's 21 women savants are organizing a Society of Ladies with Doctors' Degrees. The leader is Dr. Shigeyo Takeuchi, who holds a degree as doctor of medicine.

The first lady had her doctor's thesis accepted only 10 years ago, and since then only 20 others have been awarded this degree. One of them is Chinese. Of the group, only a few are married.

The number includes 14 Doctors of Medicine, three Doctors of Science, two Doctors of Agricultural Science and one doctor of Pharmacology. It is notable, the paper says, that no women have been honored in the fields of literature, law, economics or political science.

Compared with the general list of doctors, the number of "women" is almost infinitesimal. Of the 12,159, 9,524 are Doctors of Medicine, 786 engineers, 605 Doctors of Science, 363 doctors of Agricultural Science, 327 Doctors of Economics, 296 Doctors of Law and 100 Doctors of Pharmacology.

The oldest of the new doctors is Dr. Yasu Homma, who is 60. The youngest (and prettiest, according to the *Hochi's* standards) is Dr. Haru Asano, who is 32 and is preparing to start a practice near Osaka. The busiest is apparently Dr. Takeuchi, the sponsor of the new organization. In addition to attending to the details of that work, she cares for a stream of patients and performs operations every morning and spends her afternoons working for women's suffrage and promoting educational facilities. She has also helped her husband, her younger brother and his bride to obtain doctors' degrees. Her sister-in-law is Dr. Hiro Ide.

Dr. Michiyo Tsujimura is noted for the originality of her research. For more than a decade she has been studying the chemistry of green tea at the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, in the laboratory of Dr. Umetaro Suzuki. Her thesis was submitted to the agricultural faculty of Tokyo Imperial University, of which Dr. Suzuki was then a member.

One of the professors objected to her work on the grounds that it was in the field of pure chemistry, although the object of the study was an agricultural product. Therefore it should be submitted to the faculty of science. The view was taken, however,

4. Servants' Unions seem to have arisen in Kioto and Osaka. Some think them inconsistent with the "living-in" system: others think that they would make it easier to deal with servants, and be useful as a savings bank and insurance agency. (10% of wages is suggested as a proper contribution to such a fund). It seems usual, though not compulsory by law to pay the medical expenses of maids, and to advise them to save.

We may transcribe a reply which neatly summarizes the position in this transition period:—

"In reply to your questions regarding maids I shall answer you as follows: If, as in old days, the maids would think that they are training themselves at the employer's house to help their masters and hoping to marry some one else under the protection of their masters, and if there is confidence and affection between them and their employers, then they might not object to working long hours without any holidays and at a low wage. I can see such a system even now in certain types of family. But, in the same way as most of their brothers go to factories or shops, and masters undertake no responsibility for their conduct as in the old days, the mistresses of families forget the duty of educating maids. The relation between maids and their employers has become just a business relation. Then, their new claims appeared. If you treat them as mere employees, I should recommend:—1. Working hours from 5 in the morning until 8 in the evening. Rest for about one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon. Twice a month holidays.

"2. District maids' tea-party or training-school system. Circulating library of books on economic, social, family affairs and bringing up children.

"3. Living-out system for young maids who have no guardians is not suitable. But, I think it would be possible if maids become ordinary working women and if they get a good wage and can find work in old age.

"This is not a complete answer to your question but I think it is necessary to recognize our present crisis, and to adopt an economic attitude towards the maids who are working on the real economic expenditures in the kitchen.

"IFUKUBE KEIKO"

that such excellent work should be the pride of the agricultural faculty, and Mrs. Tsujimura was awarded the degree of Doctor of Agricultural Science.

The names and qualifications of all 21 are given by the *Hochi* as follows:

Kono Yasui, D.Sc., Tokio Imperial University, aged 58.

Chika Kuroda, D.Sc., Tohoku Imperial, Nov. 11, 1929, 54.

Koko Miyagawa, M.D., Tokio Imperial, Jan. 8, 1931, 38.

\*Sechi Kato, D.Sc., Kioto Imperial, June 8, 1931, 45.

\*Hiro Ide, M.D., Tohoku Imperial, Oct. 3, 1931, 42.

\*Shige Fukui, M.D., Osaka Imperial, April 20, 1932, 64.

\*Mikae Nakamura, M.D., Keio University, May 27, 1932, 42.

\*Michiko Tsujimura, D.Agric.Sc., Tokio Imperial, June 6, 1932, 50.

\*Ryu Ohashi, M.D., Tokio Imperial, March 1, 1933, 37.

\*Shigeyo Takeuchi, M.D., Tokio Imperial, Aug. 3, 1933, 51.

Kuni Toda, M.D., Keio Univ., May 22, 1934, 48.

Kano Sanjo, M.D., Kioto Imperial, July 31, 1934, 35.

Shigeru Koshitomo, M.D., Keio Univ., Aug. 31, 1934, 45.

Ikuyo Sato, M.D., Kiushu Imperial, June 24, 1935, 42.

Yasu Homma, D.Agric.Sc., Hokkaido Imperial, May 4, 1936, 60.

Haruko Asano, M.D., Osaka Imperial, May 27, 1936, 32.

Sakaki Okamoto, M.D., Kioto Imperial, Sept. 14, 1936, 43.

Kusako Oshida, M.D., Tokio Imperial, Nov. 16, 1936, 35.

Hideko Suzuki, D.Pharm., Tokio Imperial, Jan. 12, 1937, 50.

Yai Yasukawa, M.D., Tokio Imperial, March 27, 1937, 40.

Tao Wei-sun, Kioto Imperial, July 6, 1932 (China).  
—*Japan Advertiser*, 23 May, 1937.

\* Married.

## SCRAPS

CHRISTINE de Pisan, the first champion of women's rights (1363-1430), after being widowed in 1389, wrote two poems a day for the remaining 41 years of her life—a total of 30,000 poems. Among the principles she advocated in the 14th century was "Give girls equal schooling and an equal chance and they will be the equal of any male."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Every day I become more and more convinced of the truth of my old axiom, that why no woman have become composers is because they have married, and then very properly made their husbands and children the first consideration."—*Ethel Smyth, "Impressions that Remained,"* I, 215.

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"One learns that to take the floor continually and hold it against all comers does not necessarily endear you . . ." [(!!!)]—(*Ibid.*, p. 88).

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"Wild passions for girls and women a great deal older than myself made up a large part of my emotional life [in childhood]"—(*Ibid.*, p. 22).

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"I was much puzzled by the phrase—"O for one hour of your love!" Of what use, I said to myself, would one hour be to anyone? but for once asked no question."—(*Ibid.* p. 23).

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Irrational people will tell us that we ought to be gratified that at one school on this continent delicately nurtured "girls" from refined families are occasionally beaten as a useful method of discipline. We are not gratified. It is a degrading and dangerous practice, which shocked the judges in Scotland half-a-century ago, and which we thought had been abandoned in every "girls" school which had any pretension to civilization.

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Saint Jerome (*Ad Eustoc. de custodia virginitatis*, Ep. 18 and 22—cf. Ep. to Virgins 2, 9, 10, 11, 12) speaks of the *Agapetes*, who were virgins who lived together with unmarried priests, both under strict continency:—(*John James Weustein*, by C. L. Hulbert—Powell, S. P. C. K., 1938).

## "WOMEN" IN WAR-TIME

SINCE the outbreak of the China Affair two and a half years ago, 359,000 women have laid aside their aprons and stepped unobtrusively into the gap left in the industrial labor field by the diversion of manpower to the fighting forces and war-time pursuits. An industrial survey just completed by the Welfare Ministry reveals that 2,240,000 women and girls were employed in industrial, commercial, agricultural and mining occupations, last June, exclusive of private enterprises. Since the census of male labor (exclusive of farmers) is 5,897,700, the fair ones now undertake more than 30 per cent of the nation's work.

While the increase in female employment has been sharp in all branches of industry for the past two years, it has been most pronounced in mining and manufacturing industries, according to the survey. To the end of June this year, 1,443,330 women were registered as factory hands. Women doing dangerous men's work deep in the pits of mines, (a field closed to them before the hostilities) numbered 51,130. In the communications and transport field, working as operators, conductors etc, were listed 59,500.

Public engineering works had 22,260 women and 2,850 were registered as employees of gas, electric and water supply works.

Moreover, 311,250 lasses were hired out last summer as extra farm hands to help to till the soil and gather in the sheaves to feed the hungry nation.

The increase in women miners last June was 13,400 over the previous year, while women in factories increased in number by 55,000.

—*Japan Advertiser*, 19, Nov. 1939

## ERRATA

Will our readers kindly note one or two small misprints in No. 137-8? On p. 2, col. 2, line 11, "opines" should of course be "species" (as in line 18). And on p. 3, Jane Carlyle commends not her "previous", but her "precious", horse.

## IN THE "HOUSE"

THIS year, the 20th since women were admitted as Members of Parliament, finds an even dozen of them sitting in the House of Commons, with the

possibility that their number may be increased in the fall, if the Prime Minister decides to have a general election then.

This small but vocal coterie of legislators in a total membership of 615 got its start on November 28, 1919, through the election of American-born Viscountess Astor. She took the oath and her seat on December 1 of that year. Possibly weary of never seeing women anywhere in the Commons except as spectators in the galleries, the members had voted a year previously to legalize women's election and admission to the floor below. After two decades, Lady Astor still is in the Commons, the *doyen* of the women members, who are holding their own in the House and generally voted a success in having brought their special experience of home and family problems to bear on the deliberation of a Parliament which is increasingly concerned with such subjects. In that time, too, the number of women voters has risen from zero to 17,000,000, more than half the total British electorate, and only a few months ago a woman, Eveline Lowe, became, in effect, Mayor of London through her election as chairman of the London County Council.

Some persons wonder why British women, preponderant in the electorate, have not wielded their voting power to send more women to the halls of Westminster. They take some comfort, however, in taking stock of the situation across the Atlantic, where only five women are members of the United States Congress—one Senator and four Representatives. In England, the answer is that, however numerous the women voters, it still is a "man's country." Politics is looked upon as essentially "a man's job," and to men has gone by default the job of controlling the machinery of all political parties—machinery which functions with Tammany Hall precision and authority when it comes to the selection of candidates and their presentation at the polls.

The women who have been elected to Parliament, however, can point to major legislative achievements. Ellen Wilkinson, a Laborite, for instance, tackled the instalment-buying problem, and produced a bill which became law last winter as the Hire Purchase Act. It protects man from sharp practice when he buys his radio, refrigerator or automobile on so-called "easy terms." She is now piloting the building societies bill, to protect house purchasers. Eleanor Rathbone, a thoroughly independent member with a Victorian precision of manner, sponsored the family Inheritance Act, which protects widows,

widowers and children from being cut out of wills. Florence Horsbrugh, a melodious voiced Conservative, pushed through a bill which stopped sale in Scotland of "red biddy," a poisonous mixture of cheap red wine and methylated alcohol. She is also the author of the child adoption measure, a notable protective bill which is soon to be placed on the statute books.

Another Conservative, Irene Ward, has just introduced a bill to stop the sale of British ships abroad. It probably will become law. She also persuaded the Government to provide pocket-money for pensioners in old-age homes. Then there is Dr. Edith Summerskill, second newest woman member. She has not sponsored any bills yet, but she is a fearless, competent member.

Six of the 12 women are married. Six are staunchly Tory; four are Socialists; one is a Liberal, and there is one independent, a confirmed spinster who represents the Combined New English Universities, Eleanor Rathbone.—Three of the group—Lady Astor among them—succeeded their husbands in the Commons. Only one of the 12, has been elected without a contest; that was in 1935.

All have one thing in common—an ability to talk and to hold their own in parliamentary fray. None of the 12 is more distinguished in this respect than Lady Astor. Daughter of Chiswell Dabney Langhorne, of Greenwood, Virginia, she is a Tory, a Christian Scientist, tee-totaller, mother of five children and a golfing grandmother. Politics was nothing new to Lady Astor. For years she had assisted her second husband, Mr. W. Waldorf Astor, member of Parliament, and when he succeeded his father in the House of Lords, she was chosen as coalition candidate for his constituency at Plymouth.

Another prominent Conservative is Thelma Cazalet, who entered the Commons in 1931 and represents Islington. Miss Cazalet was elected to the London County Council, which governs the city, in 1925, as its youngest member. A member of a socially prominent family—she was once lady-in-waiting to Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone—she is also intimately acquainted with political machinery and is the only "woman" to hold an official position in the Chamberlain Government. Since last year she has been Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Board of Education.

In the Commons, Miss Cazalet has sought the welfare of factory workers and domestic servants. Last June she startled her fellow legislators with a

proposal that householders qualify for a certificate before being allowed to employ domestic help. One of her great interests is to help girl graduates to get decent jobs, especially in the public service. Another Tory member is Mrs. Tate, who represents the Frome division of Somerset. She has been in the House since 1931. Mrs. Tate, whose father-in-law, Sir Henry Tate, presented the Tate Gallery to the nation, flies her own plane and frequently astonishes the Commons with her technical knowledge of aeronautics. Florence Horsbrugh has been the senior member for Dundee since 1932 and was the first Conservative elected from that constituency for 100 years. In 1936 she set a precedent by being the first "woman" to move the reply to the address from the Throne. A fine speaker and a keen student of politics, she has interested herself in the protection of the jute industry, which centers at Dundee, against Indian competition.

Viscountess Davidson, brought up a Liberal but now quite a Conservative, gained her seat as the representative of Hemel Hempstead last year when her husband, then Sir John Davidson, was elevated to the peerage. An excellent speaker, she is also one of the best-dressed "women" in the House. She has four children. Fond of fox-hunting, she canvassed her constituency on horseback last June. In the House she has exerted herself for measures designed to better housing conditions among the workers and to improve and increase Great Britain's population.

Another Tory, Irene Ward, leaped to prominence when she defeated Margaret Bondfield (who as Minister of Labor in the last Labor Government was the first British "woman" Cabinet member) at the polls in Wallsend-on-Tyne. Irene Ward's constituency is one of the most depressed "black spots" in England. In consequence she has made herself an expert on coal problems and is also interested in shipping, another great Tyneside industry. On social questions she is, she once informed the House, a "left-wing supporter" of the Government. A practising physician, Dr. Summerskill, was recently returned as a Laborite for West Fulham. Married to Dr. Jeffrey Samuel, she has two children. She is insistent on the equality of the sexes, is concerned for the "distressed areas" and believes that the adequate feeding of Britons is Parliament's responsibility. Dr. Summerskill will sit and vote with three other "women" Labor members—"Red Ellen" Wilkinson, Agnes Hardie and Jennie Adamson, newest woman member, elected last November. E. Wilkinson has been in Parliament since 1924. Short, noted for her re-

partee and her red hair, she has a Master of Arts degree from the University of Manchester. Mrs. Hardie, sister-in-law of the late Keir Hardie, a founder of the Socialist Party in England, took the seat of her husband, George Hardie, for Springburn, Scotland, on his death in 1937. Once a shop-girl in Glasgow, she was active in organizing the National Union of Shop Assistants. In her first speech in the House, she supported a bill—which failed by a slim margin—providing holidays with pay for workers.

Mrs. Adamson, whose husband, William Murdoch Adamson, has long represented Cannock, was defeated by a Conservative in Dartford, Kent, in 1935 by 2,646 votes. On November 8, she won by 4,238 votes, in a bitterly contested election.

The lone Liberal among the women in Parliament is Megan Lloyd-George, who has represented Anglesey since 1931. With her father, David Lloyd-George, war-time Prime Minister, and her brother, Major Gwilym Lloyd George, she forms a kind of independent Liberal bloc in the House. Frequent and effective speeches have earned her the title of "Megan of the Golden Voice." She has just retired as president of the Women's Liberal Federation but is still an active member of the League of Nations Union.

Last of the women members and the only independent is Eleanor Rathbone, white-haired and a native of Liverpool. She has been in the House since 1929, and an advocate of women's rights for 50 years. She won the passage of a bill for widow's pensions. A confirmed spinster, Eleanor Rathbone once told the House: "When I look around, I sometimes wonder why any 'woman' wants to marry anybody."

—F. E. KELLY in the *N. Y. Herald Tribune*.

#### MATHEMATICIANS

A DEPARTMENT run entirely by "women", where abstruse mathematical measurements and calculations are made in connection with the design of high-power steam turbines is to be found in the engineering department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. Here the "women" handle precise measuring instruments, such as integrators that will make an exact survey of an irregular area, and calculating devices such as slide rules.

In order to attain the highest possible degree of accuracy, they use tables of logarithms worked out

to the 20th decimal place, whereas the average engineer has never seen one with more than seven places. The girls are well trained in higher mathematics, but none of them is an engineer. Nevertheless, they are able to discuss such factors as "radial stress" and "tangential stress" with the design engineers.

The departments is in charge of Emily T. Hannan, who intended on leaving college, to become a teacher, but who is glad that fate intervened and gave her a still more interesting task.

#### FORCE HAS FAILED

NINETEEN years ago this winter, the writer of these lines was in Paris. He was reporting for a syndicate of American newspapers the doings of the peace conference which drew up the treaty of Versailles. It was a terrible treaty. It penalized Germany beyond human endurance. It humiliated her and it imposed a financial burden upon the vanquished that was out of all reason. That treaty was merely a declaration of the next war. The readers of the *Gazette* may remember that the editor in his syndicated articles, which were printed herein, protested against the iniquity of the treaty, not chiefly as a moral wrong but as a chunk of dynamite which would blow peace out of the world and bring inevitable war.

It was not his own wisdom that guided the typewriter in those days. A large minority of onlookers at the treaty-making—reporters, minority statesmen and business men—were shocked and alarmed. Being practical men, they were more alarmed than shocked, possibly, at the catastrophic consequences looming up inevitably ahead of that treaty. The consequences are here now! The trouble started years ago, when the economic world began to blow up and the economic phases of the treaty were abandoned. If these punitive treaty provisions had not been written we should have had no depression, no world panic. If the political phases of the treaty had not been written we should have to-day no Hitler, no threat of war beclouding the world.

With all the evils of this calamitous crime before the eyes of the men who made that treaty, why did they do it? Three men, primarily, were responsible. Each reflected a greed of his own group: Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson. Clemenceau and the French, including their Central European allies, wanted the German colonies and

wanted Germany bound and chained. Lloyd George and his group wanted Germany to pay for the British cost of the war. Woodrow Wilson, representing America, wanted no colonies, demanded from Germany no punitive reparations. He wanted the League of Nations. But alas, with a folly that was as stupendous as his vision was noble, Woodrow Wilson tied that noble vision to the vengeful treaty. And so it was that the League of Nations—his high vision—crumbled because of his greed for the power of his pet project. It was a day of vengeance and greed. But evil carries its own punishment. So "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay." Human vengeance is the most expensive of all the lusts of man. It is a greed in itself, and greed always eats its own vitals in the end.

Hitler is the personification in reverse. What can save the world? More greeds? No. They will only aggravate the trouble. The hardest thing in the world to do to-day will be to turn the right way, to the only solution that is possible, the only thing that will save this civilization which we call Christendom, in the main, the white man's civilization from the Caspian sea westward to Honolulu. The saving grace that will rescue civilization is a humble and a contrite heart, that is "the Way and the Truth and the Life". The Allies still have their opportunity. They have tried force when Germany surrendered. Force has failed. They can turn to reason if they have the wisdom to do so. But now the appeal to arms will be futile. For no one ever won any war and no one will win this new war when it starts. The present economic, political and moral order will fall, under the impact of another war. If we are to save our civilization, we should get it into our heads and hearts as practical men that we have only one saviour, one real, practical, commonsense redeemer. And that is the philosophy, the precepts and the guiding morals of Jesus of Nazareth. Not to the leaders, not to the statesmen, not to the business men with their self-interest, should the democracies of the world turn to-day. But they should pray for the wisdom and the strength of the humble, for the guidance of the great mind that preached the great Sermon on the Mount, "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you"—the second Sinai of man.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, in the "Emperia Gazzette."

## GIRL CONDUCTORS IN JAPAN

"WOMEN" have invaded virtually every field of endeavour formerly dominated by men. The time-worn phrase, "Woman's place is in the home" has long been forgotten—at least by the woman. And the Japanese woman is no exception.

An American politician who campaigned for the right to sit in the Mayor's chair of a large city insisted that he would put conductor-ettes on every tram in the city. "What every street car needs is an attractive hostess," was his battle cry. How he would have loved Tokio! Several girls on different tram routes were asked if they liked their job, and why. Each had a different answer. Some thought it was just another job, but many found it interesting work. As one pushed and tugged to get through the evening crowd of workers *en route* home, she explained that she enjoyed watching the changes in the neighborhoods her car took her through. She had become acquainted with students who rode back and forth to school, and they shared their anxieties about examinations and hard lessons with her. When they attained an especially high scholastic record, she too was happy. Another young lady said she watched the babies as they grew up. First, they were mere infants tied to their mother's backs, then they became large enough to be lifted on and off the cars, and before very long they held their parents' hands and hopped on and off as sprightly as a school-boy.

The hours are not considered too long, although it calls for a bit of ambition to get up as early as they do. Each girl usually puts in about nine hours a day, but this is broken up by many rest periods. At the end of each round trip the conductor-ette leaves her car for 15 or 20 minutes of relaxation. This time is spent at the terminal station. Should an accident or any other unforeseen event make the car late, the rest period is shortened accordingly. At the end of eight working days each girl has one complete day off. Their uniforms are provided by the company. Girls are allowed one winter and two summer outfits. The winter costume is of navy blue serge skirts, jackets and little hats. This style of wearing apparel is uniformly approved of by all the girls. It is warm and comfortable, easily kept clean and as attractive to one type of conductor-ette as to another.

The girls must spend two months in a training school preparing themselves for their position. The first 20 days are given over to map study, and each

girl must memorize the entire map of the city of Tokio. She must remember the name of each car stop. Some time is spent in teaching the girls the proper manners to be used with passengers. The last 14 days are spent travelling on the tram with an experienced conductor-ette.

More than 300 people are employed as conductors in the city of Tokio and many of these are attractive young Japanese girls who lead a sort of merry-go-round existence, but as one of them pointed out, "I'm always going somewhere."

—*Japan Advertiser* 26, Nov. 1939.

## "SEX IS AN ACCIDENT"

Two Yarmouth "sisters," Marjorie and Daisy Ferrow, of Middlegate Street, are no longer "girls" but "boys". After leaving home for a period they have returned in trousers, smoking pipes and with the names of Mark and David. Marjorie, now 17, won a scholarship to a central school, but had to leave at 13 when her voice deepened and masculine characteristics began to appear. Later, she tried to study at Yarmouth Art School, but so many embarrassing incidents occurred that she left. Eventually she entered the London Hospital for treatment. She stayed in the country for a time to accustom herself to men's clothes and to mixing with people as a man. At Maidstone she and David studied art together as boys.

Other members of the family are normal and one older sister is married with one child. David will enter hospital later.

—*News-Chronicle*, 26 Aug., 1939

DAVEY, a widow, of Dolan-road, Llanelly, is waiting to learn whether doctors can determine the sex of her five-year-old child, Arthur. His playmates call him "Arthurlene". Davey has four other healthy children. Her husband, a petty officer in the Navy, died eight months ago. Now Arthurlene is being sent to a home in Ewell, Surrey, so that every week he can travel to the Middlesex Hospital for treatment.

It is through Carmarthenshire Public Assistance Committee that the child is to get skilled attention.

—*Daily Papar*.

FIRST a woman, then a man—and now, by medical wizardry, a woman again. That is the history of a sixty-one-year-old patient in the University of California hospital. The woman, who had been married thirty years, was childless. Suddenly her sex began to change. Her shoulders broadened, her voice became deep and husky. And soon came moustache and beard, causing her to shave daily. She ran away and hid, but was persuaded to return for a rare operation. Now she can say—"I don't have to shave any more."

—*Daily Mirror*, 10 Jan. 1938.

AFTER a series of operations a girl of 20, Armande Lemoine, has changed into a man and become Armand. Daughter of a farmer at Farcennes, between Charleroi and Namur, Armande grew up as a girl of unusual strength, with a keen love of sport. Her mother wanted her to become a dressmaker. Now, as the son of the family, Armand is taking over his father's farm—and wondering if he will have to do military service in the army.

—*Bombay Sentinel*, 11 July, 1938.

## EVE'S SOUR APPLES

BY

IRENE CLYDE

(Author of *Beatrice the Sixteenth*, etc.)

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OWING to the continued high level of prices, it has been decided to go to press three times in 1940 as in recent years, instead of six times. For convenience of reference each issue will be treated as a double number, comprising the two issues which would otherwise have appeared separately. It is hoped that normal conditions will be resumed in due course.

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*"All' eisin hōs angeloī."*

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