

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The General Election Campaign.

In next week's issue we propose to print a list of woman candidates for Parliament already in the field belonging to all three political parties. It is hoped to follow this by some particulars of their work and experience, and their views on the reforms for which this paper stands. The WOMAN'S LEADER is ready and anxious to do everything in its power to further the candidature of suitable women candidates in the hope that the new Parliament will show a more adequate number of women Members.

Political Broadcasts and the Women's Vote.

The Labour Party has made the excellent suggestion that in addition to the broadcasting of political speeches by representatives of each political party, a statement from all three parties should be given by a woman speaker and that a special arrangement should be made between now and polling day for the broadcast of three such speeches to be entirely devoted to women's questions. We hope this proposal will be carried out, but why not also give some speeches from representatives of the largest women's non-party organizations which would give the inexperienced voter the facts as to issues on which women of all parties are united. It looks as if so-called "women's questions" are not going to be ignored. We stated a week or two ago that as the result of the deputation to Mr. Lloyd George, a special committee to consider the points raised had been set up, and we hope that similar committees will be the signal to the deputations to the Prime Minister and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald next week.

The Women's Peace Crusade and the General Election.

Joint Committees on the lines of the Central Women's Peace Crusade are in process of formation all over the country with the object of forming representative deputations of women in each constituency to interview Parliamentary candidates. A list of questions has already been drafted, and may be obtained from the office of Peace Crusade (55 Gower Street, W.C. 1). These questions cover the extension of the principle of the Kellogg Pact to all international disputes: the signing by Great Britain of the optional clause of the statute establishing the Permanent Court of Justice; reduction as well as limitation of armaments and the immediate evacuation of the Rhineland. To quote the admirable leaflet of the Crusade: "No woman ought to give her vote to any

candidate until she knows for certain where that candidate stands on this question." We believe in this matter that the young voters are in solid agreement, and the coming election should see the return of a new House of Commons composed of men and women who are determined advocates of the renunciation of war.

Family Allowances and the Distributive Workers.

A resolution urging the Executive Committee of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers to do all in its power to have the principle of Family Allowances included in the Labour Party's programme, although carried by a considerable majority on a show of hands, was defeated on a card vote by a narrow majority. There is, however, no doubt that among the trades' unions generally the movement in favour of allowances is slowly but steadily gaining in force. At the recent I.L.P. Conference a similar resolution was carried by an immense majority.

Not Getting the Right Men.

The National Association of Schoolmasters, assembled in annual conference last week, have once again allowed their imagination to play round the indignity of allowing boys to be taught or supervised by women games' mistresses. The boys, said Mr. A. T. N. Smith, of Leeds, "regarded them with repugnance, they detested being taught by them, and if they approached their games with a sense of being insulted and hurt it was obvious that they could not enjoy them." Mr. Bulmer, of the same city, added that "if women were employed as inspectors of boys' games it would mean another step in degrading the status of the men teacher." Numerous resolutions were passed, dealing in one way or another with the "monstrous regiment of women." One demanded that both senior and junior mixed departments should be under a head master. Taking them *en bloc*, it would seem as though the N.A.S. is developing a veritable obsession concerning the danger of the subordination of men teachers to women, or, indeed, of any personal contact between boys and women; and one looks forward with apprehension to the time when this queer temper will inspire a virile resolution demanding the removal of mothers from the home! To what is it due? We are tempted to suggest—we have indeed suggested before in these columns—that the relativity of male salaries in the teaching profession is such that in many cases it is recruiting an inferior type of men who are, in consequence, suffering from something in the nature of an "inferiority complex." But though such deliberations appear laughable enough when recorded on paper, they have a serious side. One shudders to think of the attitude to women which the ministrations of such teachers may engender in the boys under their care.

Woman Vice-President of the N.U.T.

Mrs. Manning, headmistress of the Cambridge Open Air School, has been elected vice-president of the National Union of Teachers. This involves her becoming President next year, which will mark the diamond jubilee of the Union. Although women constitute by far the largest proportion of its members, this will only be the fourth occasion in sixty years when a woman has been President. Mrs. Manning, who is a Justice of the Peace, has served for many years on the executive of the N.U.T., and is chairman of the Union's Law Committee.

Need for Social Workers in India.

In an eloquent letter to *The Times* of 3rd April, Cornelia Sorabji pleads for help to train Indian girls as social workers for the 750,000 villages of India. The need is known and Miss Sorabji points out that there are a growing number of girls who elect to marry later in life than custom has hitherto

permitted, and who sometimes even elect not to marry at all, A Bengal League of Social Service for women has been formed, complete with a suggested syllabus for training, and budget for staff and equipment for the suggested institute. The support of the Purdah women has been obtained, and we find these, whom we are accustomed to regard as the greatest obstacle to progress, expressing their need as follows: "We orthodox Purdah women know, as nobody can know, how greatly help is needed for the upbringing of children and for our enlightenment." A London corresponding committee is being formed to help select a salaried warden for the new institute, which is to serve both as infant welfare clinic, a training centre, and as a permanent home for travelling health exhibitions. This committee will also concern itself with the collection of funds and the recruitment of voluntary workers. Work in districts within driving distance of Calcutta will soon be begun. It is hoped that these joint efforts on behalf of English and Indian women residents in India will have the enthusiastic and practical backing of all those interested in improving the conditions of life for women and children in India.

A "Lollypop" for the Women of French Canada.

A reader in the Province of Quebec writes: "I suppose your paper can hardly take up the troubles of women in the Province of Quebec. Last week we were again told in public that women's place was in the home, and I enclose a cutting of a report which will, I feel sure, amuse (!) you. The French-Canadian woman is, to my mind, the most downtrodden human I know. Overruled by fear, by ignorance, and physically by her husband, her life, from one point of view, should be one of misery. In the villages round here the women work endlessly on the farms, both in the house and fields and they have enormous families—17-19 are not uncommon—though, of course, many babies die in infancy. The men get out, more especially now with so much motor traffic, but the women are bound to the house and scarcely ever leave it except for church. An English-speaking Protestant can only look on and feel sorry." The cutting referred to the decision of the Legislation Committee of the Upper House to adopt a Bill allowing women to sit on family councils. "I think we ought to give the women this lollypop lest they feel sore," the leader of the Opposition in the Upper House, Hon. Thomas Chapais is reported to have remarked. They may well feel sore. We understand that family councils are a French institution carried to French Canada, and preserved as part of the legal system—councils composed of members of a family which have the power of placing under an interdict anyone deemed incapable of managing his or her own affairs. Hitherto these have been composed wholly of men. Though women in the Province of Quebec have a limited municipal vote, they are in the dark ages so far as the position of women is concerned. A married woman has no right to hold property on her own account, and our correspondent's description of the life of the average working-class French Canadian, at any rate, in the rural areas, is not exaggerated.

Woman's Sphere.

Our Irish correspondent writes: After a recent debate in the Belfast Corporation there can no longer be any doubt that politics are the true sphere for the modern young woman. The subject was a resolution to the Ministry of Home Affairs demanding that the Government should take immediate steps to deal with personation. The resolution was carried unanimously. How unkind to put the Ministry in such a position. Surely the young ladies should be left to play the game of politics by means of "dressing rooms close to the tally rooms, hats, shawls, cloaks, coats—and babies—provided for the use of these very serviceable young voters." Clearly no charge of apathy need be brought against the newly enfranchised in Northern Ireland at any rate. A useful suggestion was made during the Corporation debate that the voters' register should be compared every month with the official list of registered deaths and the necessary erasures made. May we suggest that the infant mortality rate should also be used as a check on the electioneering activities of the young ladies with the borrowed babies?

Why Not Women Taxi-drivers?

The *Manchester Guardian* has suggested that the extra screen accommodation which Scotland Yard has recently sanctioned in the case of London taxi-cabs, may tempt into the business of taxi-driving, women who have hitherto been deterred by the exigencies of foul weather. It was suggested to a reporter (by whom it is not stated) that potential women drivers were dismayed by the effect of weather on the complexion, by the

shocking language of drivers, by long waits in idle ranks, and by the difficulty of road finding. We must confess that we find it difficult to determine which of these suggestions is the most frivolous. Perhaps that which concerns language—since it may be surmised that the wives of taxi-drivers are as familiar with their language as are their colleagues and clients. And, damn it all!—are there not plenty of women to be found in Billingsgate and Covent Garden? As to the weather, there are many more exposed spots than the driving seat of a London taxi, and women are plentifully found in them. Nor are women in all walks of life, but especially in the out-patients' department of hospitals, unaccustomed to being kept waiting. The *Manchester Guardian* reminds us that during the war four women passed the necessary qualifying examination and obtained taxi licences, but held them only for short periods. Why? We do not know. Can it be that they were "frozen out" by their male colleagues? It would be profoundly interesting to hear their experiences.

Russian Waifs.

The terrible condition of the seven millions or so of homeless children in Russia has, according to the *Investia*, a Russian paper, and to recent observers, become chronic. The State Homes which had housed about 800,000 have become deservedly discredited on account of their complete absence of discipline and lack of provision of the most elementary forms of training; boarding out has failed on account of the lack of organization and inspection. Nothing remains but for the children to roam hopeless and uncared for, forming their own gangs. Posdeyeff is quoted in *The Times* as describing the migration south in the winter, and he adds that the condition of the children roaming the streets of the warm southern cities is deplorable. Many of the boys and girls of 12 and 13 are married to one another, and a yet larger number of girls are prostitutes. Gambling is their main occupation and no civilizing influences reach them.

A Unitarian Pioneer.

We learn that the next President of the Unitarian Association, which meets this month in Manchester, is likely to be a woman: Mrs. Sydney Martineau. Mrs. Martineau will take office at an important juncture in the history of Unitarianism, as this year the British and Foreign Unitarian Association is to be united with the National Conference of Liberal and Free Churches, in a joint General Assembly. The late Sir John Brunner was to have been the first president of the new joint body, one of the very few denominations or groups of denominations which offers free opportunities to women. While regretting the cause, we are glad that the result should be made the rare occasion of according to a woman a position of honour and responsibility in the world of religion.

A Pageant of the Women's Movement.

A pageant depicting the history of the International Council of Women will be given in the course of the forthcoming meeting of the I.C.W. executive next month. A group of the pioneers of women's suffrage in different countries will be followed by groups of I.C.W. supporters in different decades. The forty-two national councils and numerous standing committees of the I.C.W. will also be symbolized.

EVENTS THAT MUST NOT BE MISSED.

Major Barbara, by G. B. Shaw. (Sybil Thorndike as Major Barbara.) Wyndham's Theatre, 8.15; matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Rumour, by C. K. Munro, Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square. Every evening 8.30; matinées Thursdays and Saturdays.

Exhibition of pictures by working men and women. Tate Gallery, S.W. 1.

BROADCAST FEATURES.

Wednesday, 10.45 a.m.—A Woman's Commentary. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (5XX only).

Wednesday, 7 p.m.—Public Departments (all B.B.C. stations except 5GB). 17th April: Department of Overseas Trade. Thursday, 25th April, 10.45 a.m.—Davenport (5XX) only.

Miss Vera Brittain: "New Openings for Girls."

POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the woman's movement but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

By BERTHA MASON.

The Local Government Bill having completed its progress through Parliament, received on 26th March the Royal Assent and was accepted "as a good and perfect Act of Parliament."

At the time of writing the Act in its final form is not printed. Even if it were, a complete survey in the limited space at our disposal of "this most intricate measure" would be impossible.

We propose, therefore, on this occasion, simply to draw attention (1) to one only of the alterations in the text of the Act which in our view is of extreme importance, and (2) to comment briefly on those provisions which held the attention of our readers during the passage of the Bill through Parliament, viz. the provisions affecting (a) Poor Law Administration; (b) The Position of Women; (c) The Health Services with special reference to Maternity and Child Welfare.

(1) *Concessions and Modifications.*—Mr. Chamberlain in his speech on the Third Reading of the Bill on 18th February, said "No measure of such importance and complexity, embodying so many different features and vitally affecting so many important interests, had come through its various stages with so little alteration". We agree. Whether this was due "to the Bill being so carefully drafted and founded upon such authoritative examination of the circumstances that there was not a great deal of matter upon which serious criticism could be dealt with" or to the time-table and the operation of the guillotine which prevented many clauses and important amendments receiving any consideration at all, is a matter of opinion, and at that we leave it, and simply draw attention to what in our view is an important alteration in the scheme.

It will be remembered that the original scheme provided that the distribution of the general exchequer contribution to be made to Counties and County Boroughs in accordance with the formula was to be gradual. Only after the space of fifteen years would the formula come into complete operation. A concession made during the passage of the Bill through the House of Commons to allay the anxiety of local authorities who stated that it was impossible to foresee the exact working of the formula, seeing that no new data for that purpose was available at that time, is now embodied in a clause in the Act. This clause provides for the substitution of two periods of three and four years respectively, in place of the first period of five years, during which time the loss of rates and grants to be made up to local authorities is capitalized at 75 per cent, and for a statutory investigation before the end of the seven-year period into the working of the formula and into the distribution of the Exchequer grants to county districts and Metropolitan boroughs.

This concession of an "experimental period" combined with the statutory investigation is important, and in our view, materially alters the whole scheme.

(2) (a) *Poor Law.*—Part I of the Act which provides for the Abolition of Boards of Guardians from 1st April, 1930, the Transference of their functions to County and County Borough Councils, the provision for administrative schemes, the establishment of Public Assistance Committees and Sub-Committees to be known as "Guardians' Committees", remains in principle substantially the same as when originally introduced. The difficulties of putting the provisions into operation and the results of their operation were clearly, so far as opportunity was given, set out before Parliament, but without success.

It is difficult to see how 62 County Councils even with the help of "Public Assistance" and "Guardians' Committees" and 83 County Borough Councils, already occupied with many and varied duties of a totally different nature, can deal adequately with the responsible work now carried on by 635 Boards elected for the specific purpose of relieving destitution, especially when we remember that their duties involve not merely "home assistance" but the care and treatment of the sick and the administration of domiciliary relief. The work will, of course, be carried on. Will it be done better or even as well by the new authorities as it has been and is being done by the 20,000 elected men and women who to-day are rendering valuable and voluntary services as Poor Law administrators? This is the important point.

(b) *Position of Women under the Act.*—The danger which threatened the position and work of the 2,300 women serving as Poor Law administrators should the reform proposals become law, was clearly put forward in our article of 7th December, 1928. The proposals then criticized are now embodied in the Act. The

immediate effect of the Act will be to reduce considerably the number of women now serving as elected Poor Law administrators, and to deprive the majority of these women from continuing to serve in that capacity.

It has been stated that there is nothing in the Act to prevent women standing for election to County Councils, and that the interests of women are especially safeguarded in the scheme by the provision in the Act which makes the co-option of women compulsory in all cases where there is a co-opted element.

These arguments, however, do not alter the fact that the displacement under the Act of the elected 2,300 women administrators means the loss to the destitute and sick poor and the community generally, of a band of experienced and elected Poor Law workers, the majority of whom cannot, even if they wish, secure seats either through election or co-option on the new bodies, and here, we may repeat, that co-option even if "compulsory", can never be an effective substitute for direct representation.

This, in our view, is a calamity.

(c) *The Health Services.*—It will be remembered that all through the passage of the Bill through Parliament the substitution of the block grant system for the percentage grants in aid for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and other important branches of the Health Service was viewed with grave apprehension by many of the organized bodies of women and by those responsible for voluntary societies now carried on with the approval and financial support of the Government, on the ground that the change would probably impede and curtail the development of the work. Representations to this effect were made to the Minister by those interested, and efforts were made in Parliament to secure the exclusion of these services, particularly the maternity and child welfare service, from the operation of the block grant system, at least for the experimental seven years period.

The non-success of these efforts has caused profound disappointment to those most concerned. At the same time it is recognized that the gravest results of the block grant system on the Health Services and on the work of voluntary societies are to a certain extent reduced by the Government concessions and alterations in regard to this matter which are now embodied in the Act.

The many other points of interest and importance in the Act, will doubtless receive the attention of all who are now called upon to carry out the Act.

LETTERS TO A NEW VOTER FROM AN OLD VOTER.—X.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

DEAR MADAM,

I am writing this week under the tutelage of two WOMAN'S LEADER editors. One of them tells me very frankly that last week I said really nothing at all about what the Liberal Party stands for here and now. Well, well—perhaps she is right. So let me in elaboration of my last letter put the matter like this: The Liberal Party has its roots in a fight against *privilege*, waged at a time when the privileges of groups or classes were embodied in restrictive laws, and franchise anomalies. Therefore they found much to clear away. To-day they are still disposed to fight against *privilege*, but they find it embodied in different forms: not in laws and franchise anomalies, but in the freely worked out effects of economic individualism. They find, for instance, many people disgustingly poor, stunted and stultified, and a few unnecessarily rich. Hence their advanced and drastic policy of taxation and social reform—which is, nevertheless, combined with a belief in private enterprise and free endeavour. That is why they are not inclined to go the whole way with the Labour Party towards socialism. Could one speak more nicely about a party than that? You might almost suppose from what I have said, that I am myself a Liberal.

And now as to the other editor. She says that it is time I wrote about women M.P.s, and it must be confessed in fairness that she said this before being confronted with last week's arresting *Daily Mail* poster: "Women oppose women M.P.s." But she has given me a somewhat difficult job, because there are so few women M.P.s, and those that there are differ so strikingly from one another that it is impossible to generalize about them. And if I don't generalize, then headlong I go into personal indiscretions which would doubtless entertain you, but which might land me in hot water. However, I suppose she wants me to talk about the general desirability of having women in Parliament; so here goes.

WHY DO WE WANT WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT?

We want women in Parliament for a number of reasons, but I will give you the two which seem to me most important. In the first place (and I believe I have said this before), women are likely to have a set of experiences which are different from men's experiences. The whole group of experiences which make up child-bearing is within the range of most of them. Their experiences of personal relationships are approached from a somewhat different angle. Or, to deal in concrete cases, the home, which a man tends to regard as a place of leisure, is to the woman a daily workshop. Some of this difference of experience is artificial, and, let us hope, temporary; the result of men having taken and been encouraged by women to take the best places in the sun. But some of it is in the nature of things permanent and fundamental. Anyway, there it is, and in a Parliament which is responsible for so large a part of everybody's lives, it is desirable that women's experiences as well as men's experiences should be represented and understood. And can you say that they are properly represented or likely to be understood by an assembly consisting of 605 men and only 10 women M.P.s?

In the second place (and this perhaps is a more temporary reason) women being comparative newcomers in political life, are less steeped in its tiresome ways. That is to say, they have not yet got quite so firmly embedded in the grooves of party politics. Or, it may be that it is not so much the women, but the newer issues of politics peculiarly affecting women, which have not yet become firmly embedded. At any rate, it is a matter of practical experience, that in those non-party questions which the women's organizations are concerned with: public morals, women police, guardianship of children, divorce reform, and such like, women M.P.s have played an astonishingly active and independent part. And in spite of the stupid and facetious things that people are apt to say about the inability of women to work harmoniously with one another, they have shown a wonderful capacity for sinking party differences and pulling together for reforms which lie above and beyond the chasms of party cleavage, but which are none the less important reforms for all that.

WHAT SORT OF WOMEN DO WE WANT?

But don't for one minute imagine that I am urging you to vote for women, or to support the candidature of women for Parliament simply because they are women. It is a terrible thing when a silly woman gets into Parliament; far worse than when a silly man gets in; because there are so few women M.P.s that those there are sit, and walk, and talk, in the limelight of public attention. Better no women than the wrong women! Moreover, I am almost tempted to say that there is not very much point in pushing forward the candidature of women who have no belief or interest in the destiny of their own sex. They will, in all probability, do little to justify the reasons I have given you for wanting more women in Parliament. And yet they will, I think, if they are really able people, serve the cause of other women indirectly; for they will show what women are capable of. Just as Gertrude Bell, who explored the Arabian Desert and administered the infant state of Iraq, showed for all time what women can do if they are given opportunity—yet Gertrude Bell was an active anti-suffragist. In serving her country and her vision of Arabian self-government, she served her sex *in spite of herself*. Or shall we say *because of herself*? And I am inclined to suspect that the Duchess of Atholl is another case in point. When the Duchess of Atholl stood for Parliament, we knew that she was not particularly interested in the advancement of women *qua* women, nor particularly keen on the full grant of equal franchise. Yet by her efficiency as an administrator and a debater she has shown what women can do not only in Parliament, but in office. And in so doing she has helped to widen the path for the women who may come after.

I am sailing close to the dangerous wind of personality after all, so here for the present is an end to the matter.

Greeting from
AN OLD VOTER.

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION: DO WE NEED MORE WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT?

THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S HAIRDRESSER
MADAME EDYTHE,
118 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1. (Private Entrance.)
TEL.: VIC 2389.
PERSONAL ATTENTION. MODERATE CHARGES.

THE MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA.

In the "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of India, 1927-8"¹ political questions claim a large part of the field, which also covers such subjects as Agriculture, Industry and Trade, Defence, Education, and Public Health. The Statutory Commission and its partial boycott is referred to as "the most important single event" of the year, "the pivot on which the whole politics of the year turns," and it is stated that it has served (apart from other considerations) "to split Indian politics into its component parts," enabling the observer "to see how interests, communities, and sections of political opinion range themselves." Inter-communal strife, conveniently referred to as "cow-music," also occupies much space.²

The report gives us a vivid picture of the anachronisms and problems of this vast "country of continental contrasts," and of the skeleton machinery and inadequate finance employed to govern its many races, further cleft by religious and caste differences. An important place in the year's survey is given to the monsoon, the unstable basis on which India's main source of prosperity rests, which makes agriculture a gamble. This was, happily, "on the whole a good one."

But we are told that "the economic conditions under which large sections of the population, rural and urban, of this country have to live, are bad—often as bad as they can be." The administrator's task may be dimly visualized by the following extract: "India is primarily a land of small villages . . . of these, immense numbers are diminutive clusters of mud huts, microscopic in scale when compared with the immensity of plain or mountain in which they are set. . . The vast majority . . . are approached by unmetalled roads or winding paths between the fields, the former . . . almost impassable by wheeled traffic after rain, whilst the latter cannot afford passage to a wheeled vehicle at any time." Under such conditions 73.9 per cent of India's 328 millions live, and some conception may be gained of the difficulties involved in combating the triple spectres of illiteracy, poverty, and disease over an area the size of Europe without Russia.

The medical administration of the Provinces is furnished by the Indian Medical Service, a Civil Surgeon being in charge of each of the more important districts (units corresponding in size to an English county). "The average number of deaths resulting every year from preventable disease is about five to six millions . . . the percentage of infants born in India who reach a wage-earning age is about 50 . . . the greatest cause of poverty and financial stringency in India is loss of efficiency resulting from preventable disease"; these are extracts quoted from a resolution passed at the All-India Conference of Medical Research Workers, 1926. Slow progress, however, is seen in the diminution of devastating epidemics and contagious disease as a result of "the spread of medical facilities," and we read that "the number of hospitals, dispensaries, and trained medical practitioners grows yearly," and that "much is hoped from the education of the rising generation, and particularly the girls, in elementary rules of hygiene."

As far back as the '80's the need for special medical provision for women was realized. The Countess of Dufferin "first lifted the purdah to admit skilled assistance to women . . . and the wives of other Viceroy's have since . . . developed her work." Three not "entirely official nor entirely non-official" institutions are now at work. First, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, whose object is to train women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses, and midwives, as well as to provide dispensaries, wards, and hospitals. Secondly, the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund, whose herculean task is to train the outcaste dai, the indigenous midwife whose unclean and barbarous methods have lately aroused widespread horror. Thirdly, the Lady Chelmsford League, which promotes generally the work of Maternity and Child Welfare by means of health schools and centres, and by invaluable publicity and propaganda.

¹ *Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India, 1927-8.* (H.M. Stationery Office. 4s. 6d.)

² Troubles arising out of cow-slaughter by Muslims, and Hindu music near mosques.

THE PRISON REPORT.¹

The Report for 1927 which has just been issued by the Prison Commissioners is disappointingly thin. The same criticism had to be made last year when some justification was afforded by the fact that an important change had just taken place in the personnel of the Commission. There is no such reason this year, and yet in size and in interest the Report falls far short of those of two years and more ago. It is true that this year the old feature of printing extracts from the reports of governors, chaplains, and medical officers who are in actual touch with the day to day life in the prisons has been resumed, but only to the extent of three and a half pages as compared with the twenty or so pages we have had in previous reports. This reduction is to be deplored as these extracts are always of great interest.

The whole problem of prison reform divides itself very clearly into two parts. There are in the first place the thousands of persons in prison who ought not to be there at all. The Report has a great deal to say about these—the petty offenders who have failed to pay their fines, the elderly inebriates, the lads and girls under 21. It is not surprising that the Commissioners are impressed with this part of the problem. The figures remain terribly high, and in some cases show an increase. The number received into prison during the year in default of paying fines was 14,921, and only 4,589 had been allowed time to pay. Sentences of one week or less actually show an increase, from 6,979 in 1926 to 7,273 in 1927. The number of those received into prison on remand who did not return after trial increased from 5,429 to 6,516, and the number of debtors sent to prison from 10,683 to 12,123. Recidivism remains at a very high total without showing much change; 2,982 men and 2,931 women had been in prison over 20 times before.

The number of lads and girls under 21 sent to prison shows a decrease, the lads from 2,464 to 2,221, and the girls from 178 to 147, but the Commissions rightly deplore that the numbers still remain as high as they do. They give examples of lads who have been sent to prison four, five, or even six times for various thefts, and urge that they should have been sent to Borstal instead. No one will doubt that in these particular cases Borstal would have been better than repeated imprisonments; at the same time magistrates will continue to use prison while the only alternative form of detention is a Borstal sentence of two or three years. Something shorter which is not prison is needed to fill the gap.

But this is only the first half of the problem; the second is perhaps even more difficult. It concerns the thousands of adult men and women who are sent to prison as a punishment for serious offences—"the real criminals," we might call them. No one suggests that they could be anywhere else. What does the Report tell us about them? First, as to figures. The number sent to penal servitude has actually increased from 492 to 506, and to preventive detention from 17 to 33. The number of prisoners who were committed for a period of more than six months was 2,591. What steps are being taken to make the régime for these prisoners more reformative, and to make these men and women active agents in their own rehabilitation? We are not told. No mention at all is made of the experiments at Wormwood Scrubs and at Wandsworth, or of the Leagues of Honour once started at one or two prisons, or whether the prison libraries continue to profit from the Carnegie grant. The number of visitors is given as almost exactly the same as two years ago. It is impossible for the reader to judge if there has been any increase in the number of evening classes, as two years ago we were given the number (9,000) of prisoners attending and this year we are given the number (270) of classes. There is no suggestion anywhere that any extension of experiments proved successful is proposed, or that any fresh developments are on foot.

A great prison governor, Mott Osborne, when asked whether prisoners ought not to be classified so that the better ones might be protected from contamination by the worse, replied: "Certainly not. I must have the good prisoners to help me with the bad ones." This is a method of prison reform which can hardly be said to be at work in our prison system. Or take another point, the work done by prisoners and its value. Even in the convict prisons the average value of the work never reaches a pound a week, and for manufactures the average is barely over fifteen shillings. This low figure must be partly due to the fact that no wages are paid in prisons. Here again is a promising field for the reformer. CLARA D. RACKHAM.

¹ Report of The Commissioners on Prisons, and Directors of Convict Prisons. (H.M.S.O., 1s. C.M.D. 3292.)

It is obvious, however, that workers are painfully few. Of Indian women studying in medical colleges there are only 182, and in training colleges for women teachers only 134. Yet of India it is stated "in the education of Indian women will be found one of the most potent of all the forces now at work for her progress and uplift." This force is slow in getting underway. A diagram shows that of the 26.2 million literates, (a small proportion of India's population of 328 millions) female literates number only 3.5 millions. The same diagram also reveals a significant effect of the backward position of women, the fact that in 1927 the male population was estimated to exceed the female by 10 millions. How far the excessive female death-rate implied by these figures is due to the Hindu custom of child marriage or to female infanticide is not known.

Reference in the report to the Child-Marriage Bill refers to the fact that "a little over 11 per cent of the Hindu women are supposed to lead a married life when they are below 10 years of age . . . and that nearly 44 per cent of them lead married lives when they are less than 15 years of age." The few progressive and articulate women of India are taking much interest in these matters as is seen by resolutions passed at the yearly All-India Women's Conferences on Educational Reform.

As regards local government, reference is made to the revival of India's ancient institution "the old village Panchayat or Committee of Elders which in some places were amalgamated and called Union Boards." Through these bodies the vitally important services of sanitation and public health are administered locally, and these have in places "proved popular and satisfactory." An unexpected note of encouragement on the thorny subject of finance is struck by the report, "the Indian Government achieved a balanced budget after five years of deficit between 1918 and 1923." Owing to Sir Basil Blackett's services as Finance Member and his final extinction of provincial contributions "he has given to the Provinces large means for improving the well-being of their people," and future results will be seen in the shape of "schools, hospitals, dispensaries, roads, and other beneficial works." As yet, however, the proportion of the total expenditure spent on education (.05 per cent) and on public health (.01 per cent) shows clearly that much more generous provision is necessary if these services are ever to become adequate.

A. R. CATON.

THE DARK MILE.¹

The word "romance" conveys different things to different people. To me it suggests things which are, on the surface, beautiful and a little strange, and through which one gradually feels the vibration of strong, but subdued and half-hidden, human emotion. Without this under-current of emotion, the objects, or persons, one is looking at might be merely picturesque; if it is violent enough to break through and shatter the beautiful surface they become tragic, but if it remains an undercurrent they are romantic.

In the book with which Miss Broster completes her trilogy of Highland novels, there is a beautiful surface, made up of high-minded, gentle, gracious people, and of a landscape whose glorious forms and colours are, by subtle touches, kept constantly before one's eyes. The tragic human emotion is there too, not on the surface, but underneath. The souls of the defeated clansmen, nay, the purple hills themselves are charged with it. The author never lets us forget that the people of whom she writes are the last supporters of a thrice lost cause, in a land subdued to the foreigner. She gives us, moreover, two individual tragedies, both of which arise naturally from that fact. There is young love breaking against human barriers, and there is the remorse of one who knows that he has done evil when he meant to do good, and who has in a sense been forced into doing it. Miss Broster's historical sense is so strong and her power of conveying it to her readers so sure, that she makes us feel while we are reading that a Jacobite *could* not marry the child of a Campbell who had fought at Culloden. Nevertheless the other tragedy, that of the man who had betrayed, and unwittingly betrayed to death, is the more poignant of the two. Neither is allowed to break through the beautiful surface in agony or terror. The book has tragedy running through it all the way, but it remains romance, and very enchanting romance, to the end.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

¹ *The Dark Mile.* By D. K. Broster. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net.)

MEN'S VIEWS ON WOMEN'S WORK.

"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!"

We must all be grateful to the International Council of Women for presenting us with the above long-sought gift! Its extremely interesting special Bulletin just published¹ contains statements from outstanding men in fourteen countries as to what they think of the activities of women in public life. We are again grateful to know that next year a similar number will be published in which the articles will be written by "prominent woman who will not only have the opportunity to give free expression to their views regarding the achievements of men in political, social, and scientific fields of work, but will also be able to bring all their eloquence to bear to contravert any opinions expressed in this number, if they feel called upon to do so!"

The President of the American Press Association, writing on women in business and in the professions in the United States, gives figures to prove his statement that "women are turning to trained rather than untrained occupations, and second, that they are entering in large numbers businesses and professions for long supposedly sacred to men. Their claim that there is no sex in brains, and should not be in opportunity, has been justified." In America also "willingness to work is decidedly on the increase." Finally the writer concludes "that the entrance of women in such large numbers into business and professional life during the past two decades is one of the major causes for our country's increasing prosperity, advancing standards of living, and the placing of training and education within the reach of all."

The President of the Czecho-slovak Republic, M. T. G. Masaryk, emphasizes his conviction that the endeavours of women to secure equality of rights with men are justified. He considers that "because so far warfare and soldiering have been universally recognized and highly valued, women and their work have been rated at a much lower level. Warfare is losing its value for reasons not only moral, but also purely practical (the question of finance) and therefore the work and rights of women are assuming an equality with those of men." One of the three writers on the activity of women in public life in Sweden, Mr. G. von Koch, thinks the greatest impediment to women's extended activity in social work, lies with the women themselves, who are often kept back by their aversion to appear before the public, and by their self-distrust. The Governor-General of Stockholm, however, wishes to emphasize the "extraordinary ambition" that is characteristic of almost all his women subordinates and fellow workers. The President of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences says it is a curious and disappointing fact that the women of Norway, although they have shown a highly effective social spirit, have, after twenty years of the right to vote, never played an effective part in the politics of the country. The women of Finland, have, on the contrary, according to the Speaker of the Parliament of Finland, taken a very prominent part in Parliament; their work is valued by all the political parties, and three of them have at different times been elected Chairmen of Standing Committees, a signal evidence of ability. He concludes by saying that the women of Finland, as citizens and voters, have obtained by their own ability a standing equal to that of the men. The ex-Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. Zahle, notes great results in Denmark since women obtained full political rights in 1915. He says, "we have achieved equal pay for men and women in the public services, the admission of women to all official posts except in the Church (as if women could not preach!)." Only from France do we get the views of men on women's work in the Latin countries. M. Berthélemy, Dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Paris, considers that women's qualities make her par excellence the teacher of mankind, but they do not predispose her to undertake the Government of the Republic. Major Hills agrees that women are different, but in speaking of English women's splendid work in Local Government he considers they have shown qualities of a hard and practical nature. Space does not permit to quote from opinions of the work of Dutch, Irish, Belgian, Rumanian and Indian women, but the *Bulletin* repays reading in toto. Its publication before the numerous meetings which the International Council of Women have arranged to be held in London, from 26th April to 9th May, is most opportune. These meetings include a reception and a pageant descriptive of important events in the history of the Council, and will be produced under

(Continued on next page.)

¹February Bulletin, International Council of Women, 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD COURT.

By HEBE SPAULL.

There is every reason to suppose that when the Council of the League of Nations meets in June it will approve the Statute concerning the adhesion of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, drawn up by the Committee of Justices appointed to revise the Statutes of the Court. In that case the Council will refer the matter to the League Assembly and it is probable that the Statute will be open for signature during the Assembly so that before the year draws to a close America will in all probability have joined the Court.

The main purpose of the new Draft Statute is of course to get over the difficulty caused by the fifth reservation of the American Government declaring that the Court shall not, without the consent of the United States, give an advisory opinion on any matter in which the United States has or claims an interest. The Draft Statute consists of eight Articles. It provides a compromise by which, although the United States still claim an exceptional position, it is not one which involves any fundamental change in the Statutes of the Court, nor is it likely to set a precedent and thus serve to weaken the authority of the Court. Briefly, the Statute provides that the United States are treated as if they were Members of the League, with the difference that where the Court is requested to give an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest, a special delay is provided to give the United States time to consider whether they wish to submit to the opinion of the Court. Should they be unwilling to do so the United States will withdraw from the Court but this will follow naturally and without any implication of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate for peace and goodwill. It is further provided that "On their part, each of the other contracting States may at any time notify the Secretary General of the League of Nations that it desires to withdraw its acceptance of the special conditions attached by the United States to its adherence to the Protocol of 16th December, 1920."

Dr. Rastad, the Norwegian member of the Committee of Jurists, has pointed out that the American reservations were not incompatible with the advisory procedure, adding that had this been so many States would have been in a dilemma as high value is attached to that function in many countries.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTES.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS, 1929.

At the March elections for Urban District Councils 150 women were nominated, many in places for the first time. Returns are not yet complete, but from the information received we find that 28 women have been elected to 22 councils and in several instances women headed the polls. For the first time in the history of the Council a woman was elected at Halesowen and Northwich. Three were nominated in Gainsborough but failed to secure election. More interest than usual seems to have been taken in several places, although in only two or three districts did the percentage of electors voting exceed 50 per cent.

Women Councillors Elected.
(* Re-elected.)

Burgess Hill	*Miss P. S. Goode.
Berkhampsted	Mrs. D. M. Bond.
Conisborough	Mrs. Donaghue, Lib.
	*Mrs. Kaye, Lab.
	*Mrs. Levers, Lab.
Cuckfield	Miss E. A. Payne.
Dagenham	Mrs. L. Townsend, Lab.
Edmonton	*Mrs. Darling, Con.
	*Mrs. Sanders, Con.
Frimley	*Miss Evelyn Atkinson, J.P.
	Mrs. Todd.
	Mrs. Worsley.
Halesowen	Mrs. Hill.
	Mrs. Coward, Lab.
Hearon	*Mrs. Purchase, Ind.
Hebden Bridge	Mrs. Thorpe, Lab.
Hemsworth	*Mrs. Cartwright, Lab.
Letchworth	*Mrs. Steen, Ind.
Northwich	Miss Rowland.
Northwood	Mrs. G. Smedley.
Ripley	Mrs. Wain, Ind.
Saltburn	*Mrs. Marshall.

(Continued on next page.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. ALFRED HUGHES.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. RYLAND.
General and Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON.
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

DEPUTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Prime Minister has agreed to receive a joint deputation of women's organizations arranged by N.U.S.E.C. and the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee on Friday, 19th April, at 11.30 a.m., at the House of Commons. The joint deputation will raise the following subjects: Nationality of married women, separate taxation of married persons, age of marriage, abolition of the present Solicitation Laws, and passing of the Public Places Order Bill, women police, admission of women Peers to the House of Lords, restrictive legislation, equal opportunity and dismissal of married women, and equal pay. The N.U.S.E.C. will raise the following additional subjects which will receive the support of some of the organizations represented: family allowances, information on methods of birth control, testamentary provision, and the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

DEPUTATION TO MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

A similar deputation is to be received by Mr. Ramsay MacDonal on 15th April, at 11 o'clock at the House of Commons, so that the leaders of the three political parties will have been approached by the National Union with a view to their placing on their respective programmes at the forthcoming Election the reforms for which the Union stands.

RECEPTION TO MISS EDITH EVANS.

Miss Edith Evans has very kindly consented to speak at a reception organized by the National Union in aid of our funds, to be held early in May, the exact date to be announced later. Mrs. Robert Fleming is most generously allowing us to hold this at her house, 27 Grosvenor Square. We feel confident that our members and friends will be very glad of this opportunity of meeting Miss Evans, and at the same time support the National Union.

MEN'S VIEWS ON WOMEN'S WORK (continued from previous page).

the patronage of the Embassies and Legations. The Marchioness of Aberdeen will preside at the welcome meeting, the Prime Minister and the President of the National Council of Women of Great Britain will welcome the delegates. Six international committees will hold simultaneous meetings in the mornings and afternoons of four days.

A. H. BADGER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTES (continued from previous page).

Stretford	Mrs. Bagley, Lib.
Swinton and Pendlebury	Miss Fardell, Lab.
Teddington	Mrs. Holman, Lab.
Urnston	Mrs. Leigh, Con.
Welwyn	Mrs. Hopkyns, R.P.A.
Worsley	*Mrs. C. Berry, Lab.

WOMEN ON COUNTY COUNCILS.

Miss Augusta Tindall has been elected a member of the East Riding County Council and is the first woman member of that authority. Miss Tindall has served for many years on the Scarborough Board of Guardians and is Chairman of the House Committee. Two women serve on both the East and West Riding County Councils.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER
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THE PRIZE COMPETITION.

We give below particulars of the competition for new or potential voters. The competition is divided into two groups—the first for new voters under 30 and the second for future voters from 16 to 21. Two prizes are offered in the first group (£2 2s. and £1), and two in the second (£1 1s. and 10s. 6d.). We urge our senior readers to use this opportunity of interesting their young relations, friends, maids, indeed any girls with whom they may come in contact, and suggest that they order copies of the back numbers up to date. A limited number of sets of the first six letters may be had for 1s. post free. We ought perhaps to add that while we expect to reach girls and young women, boys or young men are not excluded should any wish to compete.

I.

FOR NEW VOTERS.

1. Candidates are asked to select not more than four, and not fewer than two of the questions printed below. Replies must not be sent at this stage to subsequent questions.
2. Candidates may use a pseudonym if they wish, but must send their name and address, which should be written on the competition coupon given below. Each candidate must send in a separate coupon.
3. Replies must reach the office, 4 Tufton Street, not later than 30th April.
4. The decision of the editors shall be final, and they reserve the right to print any successful answers of sufficient merit.

FUTURE VOTERS.

1. Candidates over 15 and under 21 may enter this class. They are asked to add their age and their name and address on the competition coupon. It would also help the judges if they could add whether at school or college or working. Other rules are the same as above.

QUESTIONS.

- (1) "Is the Vote Worth While?"
- (2) "When did the Prime Minister promise to give the Vote to women on the same terms as men?" Briefly describe the course of events between the Representation of the People Act, 1919, and his promise.
- (3) "What is the point of joining a Political Party?"
- (4) "What would you do if the Party to which you belonged refused to consider a particular reform which you had very much at heart?"
- (5) "Have we achieved Equal Citizenship?"
- (6) "What is the point of joining a non-party women's organization?"

COMPETITION COUPON

Name.....
Address.....
.....
Age (if under 21).....

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(Jus Suffragii)

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THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP,
190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, England.

COMING EVENTS.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN.

16th April. 11.15. Hotel Cecil, Strand. One-day Conference. 1 p.m., Luncheon. Speakers, the Lady Emmott, Mrs. Wilfred Ashley, Sir John Snell, and others; 9 p.m., Hotel Cecil, Ball in aid of funds. Particulars from W.E.A., 46 Kensington Court, W. 8.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

27th April-8th May. International Conference of Executive and Standing Committees in London. Opening Welcome Meeting, 29th April, 8 p.m. Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate. The Prime Minister, representatives of London Municipal Authorities, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, and the Lady Emmott will receive the delegates. Particulars from I.C.W., 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

24th April. 12 noon. 35-7 Marsham Street, S.W. 1. Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., will lay the foundation stone of the new building.

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

17th April. 6.15. 61 Westminster Bridge Road, Miss Macadam, M.A. 'Some Aspects of Social Progress, 1926-29.' (First of series of lectures.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

St. Pancras S.E.C.—22nd April. Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W. 1. Conference on Women Police. 1st Session, 5.20-6.20 p.m.; chair, Miss Monica Whately. 2nd Session, 7.30-9.30 p.m.; chair, the Lady Emmott. Speakers: Commandant Allen, Commissioner Adelaide Cox, Miss Hartland, J.P. Tickets 1s. from Miss Boileau, 27 Grove Terrace, N.W. 5.

Stafford W.C.A.—15th April. 7.30. Mrs. Ryland. "The Vote and What Then?"

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

22nd April. 6 p.m. St. Patrick's Clubroom, Soho Square. Miss Chave Collisson. "Women, the Vote, and the British Commonwealth League." Chair: Miss de Alberti.

UNION OF WOMEN VOTERS.

15th April. 55 Chancery Lane, W.C. Major Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.: "Veterinary Medicine and Surgery as a Career for Women."

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

13th April. 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Annual Conference. Chair: Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence. 4.30 Miss Nina Boyle: "Slavery in Marriage."

TYPEWRITING.

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LADY receives PAYING GUESTS in country house; delightful surroundings overlooking golf course, bracing air; every comfort, central heating, garage.—Miss Knowles, Windyridge, Peppard, Oxon.

WANTED to Exchange, for month of May, sunny House in Berkhamsted, Herts (five bedrooms, three sittingrooms, all modern conveniences, garage, garden, near excellent golf and tennis clubs), for House or Flat (slightly smaller) in London, W.2 or W.11 preferred; or would consider renting.—Apply, Box 1,535, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED Bedroom, moderate terms; meals optional. Private house adjoining Upper Harley Street. Only ladies received.—Box 1,532, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FOR Business and Professional Women. Two Bedrooms in quiet house, gas fires, electric light, geyser. Near Warwick Avenue. Tube and buses. Breakfasts only. 35s. per week each.—Box 1,534, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

POST VACANT.

WANTED, experienced Woman Organizer; election work for month of May; must be in sympathy with Labour; usual salary.—Write to Miss Picton-Turbervill, 14 Gayfere Street, Westminster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY ARTIST (Russian), Exhibitor to London Group Salon d'Andomne, Paris, etc., is arranging sketching parties in Brittany, spring and summer. Fluent linguist. Excellent references.—Box 1,537, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LADY, experienced, capable, wants to meet another who would join in opening a Pension or small Hotel, in a rising place on the French Riviera. Excellent prospects. Capital required, £300-£500.—Box 1,533, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED. Consult Miss H. M. Baker, 275 High Holborn, W.C. 1. Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions. Telephone: Holborn 0377.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100 Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

DRESS.

GOWNS well cut and fitted by experienced dressmaker. Terms from 21/-. Ladies' own materials made up. Renovations a speciality.—Grace Mayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate. Phone: Park-2943. Appointments.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau. Interviews 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Bedrooms available from 4th March. Single room (with breakfast) 6s. 6d.; double room (with breakfast) 10s. Restaurant on premises. Apply by letter to the Secretary.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 14th April, 6.30. Mrs. Janet Binns, M.A.

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration: Employers, 2/6; workers, 1/-. Suiting fee: Employers, 10/6; workers, 2/-. (Victoria 5940.)

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