## Association of University Women Teachers

Founded 1883: Incorporated 1910.

## FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

November 30th, 1922-November 30th, 1923.

## PAMPHLET

Presented to the Annual Business Meeting,
January 8th, 1924.

University women who wish to join the Association should write to the Secretary for application forms.

Members are requested :
(1) To note the present address of the Association, which is :

74, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.
(2) To send notice of any change in their permanent home address before October 1st in each year.
(3) To communicate with the Secretary when leaving one post for another, or when in need of fresh work.
(4) To pay their Annual Subscription punctually on 1st December, and to note that unless the Subscription is paid before March 1 st, an extra fee of 2 s .6 d . is incurred (Bye-law 22), and that resignations cannot be accepted after February 1st (Art. 11).
N.B.-A fee of 10 s, is required from anyone desiring re-election (Art. 15).
(5) Not to sign letters of recommendation before informing themselves whether applicants have the necessary qualifications, and are prepared for continuous Membership; to recommend only those personally known to them.
(6) To send notice to the Secretary immediately a post has been obtained through the Association or otherwise and to state the salary as well as the source of the information which led to the appointment.

## Association of University Women Teachers

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## REFERENCE

 ONLY
## FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

November 30th, 1922-November 30th, 1923.

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Presented to the Annual Business Meeting, January 8th, 1924.

## Tesident:

Miss Winifred Smith, Tutor to Women Students and Lecturer in Botany, University College, London

## Executive Committee :

(With dates of retivement)
1923.

Miss Foley M. W. Newton ", Sprules
". Webb ...

.. Lond. .. Oxon. ... Lond.

| Miss Baker |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fountain |  |
| Quartly |  |
| Shove | Cantab |

, Quartly
225.

Dr. Coward Miss Lodge

Richard

Secretary :

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Man. |
| .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Oxon. |
| .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Lond. |

Irs. B. Brough, 74 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1
Hon. Treasurer : Dr. K. H. Coward.
Bankers : National Provincial and Union Bank of England (High Holborn Branch).

Auditor: Mrs. Harold Cox
Telegraphic Address : "Communitas, Westcent, London."
Telephone: Museum 3127.
Calling Hours : Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 3 to 5 p.m. ; Saturdays, $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to 12.30 p.m.

During School Holidays: Wednesdays only, 11 a.m. to 12,2 to 4 p.m. Also by appointment at other times.


Organisation of Meetings :

Miss Foley
", Quartly
", Richards
-

## Financ

Miss Foley
, Quartly

Miss Sprules Strudwick ," Ward Mrs. Brough

## , Parliamentary and Legal

Mis ${ }^{2}$ Watson
Miss Watson

Any Members of the Executive Committee able to attend, three to form a quorum.

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## PREFACE.

I
N the Report of 1895 issued by the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, the Association of University Women Teachers is quoted as one of the earliest women's organisations of Secondary Teachers. The Association was founded in January, 1883, on a suggestion made by the late Miss A. J. Clough, then Principal of Newnham College. Membership was, from the outset, limited to teachers who had received a University Education, and the growth and progress of the Association in its early days was entirely due to the thoughtful efforts of the founders, their insistence on a high standard, and their realisation of a common aim and interest and the sense of responsibility involved. Miss A. J. Clough was President of the Association from its foundation until her death in 1892.

Even at an early date, the objects of the Association covered a large field, including discussions of educational questions, conferences with similar bodies, social meetings, etc., the careful watching of the educational market, and the providing of Members with work as Lecturers, Teachers, Examiners and Inspectors. The success of the Association in its efforts to advise its Members and assist them to improve their status and remuneration is well known.

The Association has been incorporated as a "Company not for Profit Limited by Guarantee " under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1g08, and since the incorporation its aims are set forth in much wider terms, more in accordance with the actual work done, e.g., to promote the cause of education generally; to protect and improve the status and to further the legitimate professional interests of women teachers ; to initiate and promote, or oppose, measures, legislative or administrative, in Parliament or elsewhere ; to take part in, or send delegates to, meetings, conferences, etc; to promote thrift among teachers, and to purchase or subscribe for the grant of annuities by any Assurance Company authorised to grant life annuities or pensions, etc., etc. While attending to these varied interests, the Association never loses sight of its special aim: to improve the status and standing of that section of the profession which it represents.

The Association consists of a President, Ordinary Members and Honorary Members. Ordinary Membership of the Association
is limited to women teachers who are graduates of a University of Great Britain or Ireland, or who hold the equivalent certificate of Oxford or Cambridge.* Honorary Members are elected by the Committee under conditions laid down in Articles 9 and ro. The affairs of the Association are administered by an Executive Committee of 12 Ordinary Members and a President, elected by the Association. The latter may be either an Honorary or an Ordinary Member, and is elected annually; the retiring President is eligible for re-election, but no person may be President for more than two consecutive years. The other officers are the Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer, who are appointed by the Committee, and have no seats on the Committee ex officio. The Members of Committee are arranged on a rota in three equal Divisions, and in each year the Division which has been longest in office retires. The Committee has power to appoint Sub-Committees, and to make, repeal and alter bye-laws for the conduct of the general affairs of the Association. The Articles of Association provide for a Business Meeting to be held once a year ; also, for Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings of Members. Meetings of the Executive Committee take place every month, or more often when necessary.

There are 27 Honorary Members. In 1883 the number of Ordinary Members was 76 ; it is now 2,622 . These include Heads of University and Training Colleges, Head and Assistant Mistresses of Public and Private Schools, Inspectors, Lecturers, etc., who possess the University qualifications required for membership. The work has developed in many directions, as the perusal of the 39 Annual Reports of the Association will show. The statistics collected and published for the last 22 years of the salaries obtained by Teachers through the help of the Association have served many a useful purpose in various Educational Conferences. The Office is frequently referred to by Education Authorities and Teachers for information and advice on a great variety of matters, such as agreements, sick leave, payment during absence through illness, pensions, etc.

A few instances of action taken by the Association of University Women Teachers in the interests of education will best explain the work ${ }^{\circ}$ it is doing. In 1888 the Association was instrumental in the formation of a Committee to investigate the low salaries paid at the time to Assistant Mistresses in Public Schools. The report of this Committee was followed by an address given to Members in General Meeting by Miss Clara Collet, late of the Board of Trade, on "Salaries of Women Teachers," which was reprinted in the "Journal of Education " in 18go. In I8go the Association held a series of Discussion Meetings on the then contemplated Register for Teachers, in I8gI gave evidence before the Select

* For extension of Ordinary Membership, see Article 6 D.

Committee on the "Teachers' Registration and Organisation Bills" before Parliament, and in 1892 was invited by the Association of Head Mistresses to a Conference on the "Salaries Question." When the Secondary Education Bill was before Parliament, the Association was represented at a Conference on "Secondary Education," convened by the University of Cambridge, and when the County of London opened its Secondary Schools the Association took part in a Conference called by the Assistant Masters' Association on "Salaries of London Secondary Teachers." On various occasions the Association has sent deputations to the Board of Education.

Latterly, the Association has been able to serve the interests of education in general by arranging conferences on such subjects as Psycho-Analysis, the Teaching of Scripture and the Teaching of Science, with a view to stimulating interest and keeping members in touch with modern methods.

The following Ordinary and Honorary Members have acted as Presidents of the Association since its foundation in 1883:

Miss A. J. Clough (Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge).
Miss Annie Rogers (Hon. Secretary, Association for the Education of Women, Oxford)
Miss Alice Woods (Principal of the Maria Grey Training College).
Miss L. E. Haigh (Head Mistress of Reading High School).
Mrs. Henry Sidawick (Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge).
Miss Mattland (Principal of Somerville College, Oxford).
Miss B. A. Clough (Vice-Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge).
Miss Janet Case (Cambridge).
Miss M. J. Tuke (Member of the Senate, University of London, and Principal of Bedford College, London).
Miss H. Jex-Blake (Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford).
Miss Stephen (Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge).
Miss Gray (High Mistress, St. Paul's Girls' School).
Miss Winifred Smith (Tutor to Women Students, University College, University of London).

## FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year ending 30th November, 1923, Ordinary Members have been elected as follows:

University.
Number.
From Cambridge: Girton College
Girton College ... $\quad$... ... $\quad$...
Newnham College ( 1 also New Zealand)

Oxford: Lady Margaret Hall (I also Wales) Somerville Colleg
St. Hilda's Hall
Home Student (I also Cape)

| $\ldots$ | 8 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\ldots$ | 2 |
| $\ldots$ | 3 |
| $\ldots$ | 15 |
| $\ldots$ | 6 |
|  | - |
| $\ldots$ | 14 |
| $\ldots$ | 2 |
| $\ldots$ | 7 |
| $\ldots$ | 5 |
| $\ldots$ | 1 |
| $\ldots$ | 8 |
| $\ldots$ | 16 |
| $\ldots$ | 6 |
| $\ldots$ | 10 |

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London: Bedford College
Birkbeck College
East London College
King's College, Strand
King's Collegefor Women, Campden Hill Royal College of Science Royal Holloway College University College (I also Paris) .. Westfield College External Students

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Geneva
Members re-elected..

The Executive Committee have much pleasure in reporting that five distinguished names have been added to the list of Honorary Members of the Association, i.e., Canon E. W. Barnes, Sir Gregory Foster, Bishop Gore, Sir William Tilden and Professor Graham Wallas.

There is a slight decrease in the number of members this year, 2,622 as against 2,634 . This is perhaps inevitable in a period of great financial depression, when many teachers cannot find work, and every one is inclined to economise by cutting down subscriptions. It is satisfactory to note that the number of Life Members increases steadily and has now reached a total of over six hundred.

The Committee record with regret the deaths of : Lady Napier Shawe, Honorary Member of the Association; Miss E. Garrett, Royal University of Ireland; Mrs. Krall (née Piel), Dublin; Miss A. T. Steele, London ; and of Miss R. M. L. Sutton, London.

The Committee regret that there is again a deficit on the year's working of the Association, the expenditure exceeding the income by $f_{34} 7$ s. Iod. This diminution of income may be attributed to the scarcity of posts to be filled and the consequent reduction in the appointment fees. It is hoped that when the acute financial depression is over this state of affairs will be remedied.

Dr. K. H. Coward, Hon. Treasurer of the Association since 1916, resigns this year from Office and from the Executive Committee, as her research work as Beit Fellow takes up all her time. The President and Executive Committee wish to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Coward for her invaluable services to the Association. During her Treasurership the Reserve Fund has been very nearly doubled.

During the past year many members have availed themselves of the right of consulting the Secretary on various subjects. One of the most important was the working of the School Teachers' Superannuation Act. At a well-attended meeting on this subject held in February at University College, Mr. H. J. Simmons, of the Board of Education, was kind enough to give a short address and to answer questions sent in or presented at the meeting.

Another subject on which many enquiries are made is the prospect of finding work in continental countries. Unfortunately there is very little work of this kind, and it is nearly always obtained by personal recommendation, with the exception, of course, of the posts "au pair"" obtained through the Board of Education. There have been some enquiries from the Overseas Dominions as to the possibility of exchanging teachers. Many exchanges have been effected between teachers in elementary schools, but the difficulties with regard to the exchange of teachers in secondary schools have so far been found insuperable. The English Speaking Union has done valuable work in arranging for elementary school teachers to
visit the United States of America and for American school teachers to come to England.

In July Sir Robert Blair received a deputation from the Association on the question of free periods for teachers in London County Council Secondary Schools. Owing to the energetic representations of the Heads of the London Schools the arrangement of the teachers' free periods has now been left to the discretion of the Headmistresses and Headmasters.

The Committee again appeal for more support for the Hospital Branch. This year the number of annual subscribers fell to 175 , and had there not been a surplus from previous years, the arrangement with the South London Hospital for Women could not have been continued. At least 200 subscribers are needed to pay the $£ 50$ annually which entitles a member to occupy a bed in the Hospital. There is now practically no surplus, and members are urged to try to obtain the 25 new subscribers required for the scheme.

Questions are sometimes asked about Loan Funds. Particulars of several funds, established to help women to pay fees for professional training, may be obtained from the Society for the Promotion of Employment for Women, 25I, Brompton Road, S.W.3. The A.U.W.T. Loan Fund was established primarily to help members temporarily unable to pay the premiums for insurance in the Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society. Now that the majority of our members come under the School Teachers Superannuation Acts, few fresh policies are taken out, and small loans can occasionally be granted for other purposes for a short time.

The Conference on the Teaching of Science in Schools and Colleges, held on 25 th November, I922, in conjunction with the Association of Science Teachers, proved most interesting. In the opening paper Sir William Tilden dealt with Science in the School and pleaded for work of wider and less specialised type, including some history of the growth of knowledge. His personal reminiscences added much to the interest of the paper. Sir William Bayliss and Professor Partington heartily supported the plea for wider range in the science work: the latter considered that University work was often impaired by over-specialisation at school. Miss Thomas and Miss Drummond also emphasised the evils of early specialisation. Miss Thomas dealt with the preparation of the student for the teaching of science and deplored early specialisation at the University. A most interesting paper on the teaching of biology was read by Mr. A. G. Tansley. Miss Bingham and Miss Lees gave particulars of schemes of work in Chemistry and Physics respectively, and Mr. Latter gave a very interesting account of his methods in teaching Nature Study.

Two points of interest in the training of Science Teachers were raised. They were as follows: (a) It was stated that the preparation of demonstration lessons requiring the use of delicate apparatus or the handling of dangerous substances, whether in Chemistry or in Physics, was not taught at any College or Training College of the University of London; that graduates went forth as teachers, having done only the usual student's experiments. (b) It was also stated that there was no preparation provided for the teaching of animal nature study, that Zoology was taught mainly through the microscope and by the dissection of types, that there was no out of doors study of general British Fauna. The Association sent a letter embodying the above statements to the Principals of University Colleges and Training Colleges in London and the Provinces, accompanied by a request for information as to the provision of training at each institution. Replies were received from the following University Colleges: University of London:Bedford College ; Birkbeck College; East London College; King's College ; University College; Westfield College; from University College, Reading ; from the Victoria University of Manchester; from the University of Wales; University College, Aberystwyth, and from the Training Departments of the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and Oxford. Also from the following Training Colleges: Avery Hill; Furzedown; Graystoke Place; Maria Gray ; St. Gabriel's ; S. Katharine's ; Southlands ; Stockwell and Whitelands (all in London) ; from the following in the Provinces: Bangor (Normal College); Bingley; Hockerill College, Bishop's Stortford; Brighton (both Diocesan and Municipal); Homerton College, Cambridge; Derby (Lichfield and Southwell Diocesan) ; Dudley; Durham (St. Hild's); Edinburgh (St. George's) ; Hereford; Hull (Roman Catholic); Lincoln; Liverpool (Edge Hill) ; Peterborough: Ripon; Saffron Walden; Swansea and Truro.
The President and Executive Committee of the Association wish to take this opportunity of thanking the officers of the several Colleges and Training Colleges for the trouble and consideration devoted to the replies to the questions put.
(a) With regard to the preparation of demonstration lessons, the reply from the greater number of the Colleges was that students were not directly taught how to prepare demonstration lessons, but that their degree course included experience in the handling of delicate apparatus and of so-called dangerous substances in small quantities and that they were expected to apply their knowledge in giving demonstration lessons, and to rehearse these carefully before taking the classes. The experiments required in schools would be of an elementary nature and could be performed by a graduate with ordinary care. In two cases it was indicated that graduates of a college could by arrangement obtain help in their
( 10 )
college if they needed it. The reply from Training Colleges which are equipped for advanced Science was that students in training witness experiments by the teachers in the secondary schools at which they practise and also have the opportunity of themselves preparing and carrying out such experiments as are needed for the school.
(b) With regard to the teaching of animal nature study, the replies from the Colleges varied considerably. In some the animal nature study was said to be limited to visits to the Zoological Gardens and to visits to the Marine Biological Station at Plymouth. At Aberystwyth a special feature had been made of animal nature study, and at Leeds (Department of Education) the study of pond life, of the fauna of the East Coast, of insects, etc., formed part of the training course for teachers. In the Training Colleges where Science was included in the curriculum, animal nature study was stated to be part of the course, except at Bristol and Edinburgh.

The comments accompanying the replies to the questionnaire indicated that the Association had performed useful service in drawing attention to the facts. There are signs also that greater interest in out-door work among animals may be aroused in the immediate future by the formation of Natural History Societies and in similar ways.

Representatives of the Association have attended the following Committees and Conferences: Women's Advisory Committee of the League of Nations Union; Education Sub-Committee of the English Speaking Union; Committee of the Conference of Educational Associations; Education Committee of the Professional Classes Aid Council ; Education Sectional Committee of the National Council of Women; Annual meeting of the National Council of Women; Education Sub-Committee of the British Science Guild.

## MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

(I) Annual Business Meeting, 27th January, 1923.
(2) Discussion Meeting at Burlington School for Girls, W.I 2Ist November, 1922. Dr. Boas spoke on "Some Principles and Aspects of the Departmental Committee's Report on the Teaching of English."*
(3) Meeting at the Conference of Educational Associations, 2nd January, 1923. Mr. John Bailey gave an address on " Don Quixote and Others." (The address is fully reported in the Report of the Conference.)
(4) Meeting on the School Teachers' Superannuation Acts, 1918 and I922. Mr. H. J. Simmonds, C. в., C.B.E., kindly gave infor mation on various points arising in the working of the Acts.
(5) Conference on Ideals in Education, 2oth October, I923 Speakers, Sir Gregory Foster, PH.D.; Professor Whitehead, LL.B., Sc.D., F.R.S. ; Miss Strudwick, M.A.

* A typed copy of the report of this Meeting can be obtained on loan from the Office.
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## THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

## 27th January, 1923

The 39th Annual Business Meeting of the Association was held on Saturday, 27th January, 1923, at Bedford College for Women.

The President, Miss Winifred Smith, took the chair, and 54 members were present.

The Chairman read the names of 6I members, who, having been elected since July, 1922, were not entitled to vote at the meeting. (Articles of Association, § 44.)

On the motion of Miss Shove, seconded by Miss Neroton, and carried nem. con., the Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, held on 5th January, I922, were taken as read and confirmed.

The motion " that the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts be adopted " was proposed by the President, and seconded by Miss Barrows.

The President stated that the report was open to discussion.
The Secretary explained that on the expiry of the lease in Victoria Street, the Association had been forced to move owing to the increased rent demanded. She thought they had been fortunate in acquiring good premises in Great Russell Street, in the centre of an educational district. She appealed to the members to join the Hospital Branch of the Association, which urgently needed support. The subscription was only 5 s., and besides helping to support the South London Hospital for Women, a most excellent institution, it provided treatment at reduced rates in cases of serious illness, or of operations.

The Hon. Treasurer, Dr. K. H. Coward, gave a short analysis of the financial position of the Association. She explained that the deficit of $f_{52}$ shown on the Balance Sheet was caused by the extra expenditure due to the removal of the Office. This expenditure, including printing and postage for notifying the change of address, amounted to $£ 56$, so that on the ordinary working expenses of the Association, there was a small surplus. The Association had accumulated a good reserve fund, over $£_{1} 1,500$ having been invested, and there was no necessity to increase this fund, so that a large surplus was not needed. Besides the money invested there was about $£ 300$ in the Bank, partly on deposit and partly in the current account. The deficit had been met out of this money.

The motion that " the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts be adopted" was carried unanimously.

Miss Suttill proposed, and Miss Sladden seconded the motion, that " Mrs. Harold Cox be appointed Auditor for the year 1922-1923, and receive the fee of $£ 77 \mathrm{~s}$." This was carried unanimously.

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The Secretary announced that Miss Winifred Smith had kindly consented to stand for re-election as President. No other nomination having been received, Miss Smith was declared elected without a ballot. Four members of the Executive Committee, Dr. Coward, Miss Lodge, Miss Richards, and Miss Sexton, retired by rotation and stood for re-election. Miss Michaelis had resigned. Two new candidates had been nominated, Miss D. Bailey and Miss M. W. Newton, and a ballot paper had been sent out. Miss Bailey had withdrawn because she had been appointed Headmistress of the Hulme Grammar School, Oldham. The five other members were therefore elected, Miss Newton, having received the fewest votes, would take the place of Miss Michaelis and retire by rotation in 1923.

The President, Miss Winifred Smith, said that she did not intend to give a formal presidential address, but she would like to say a few words about the Association of University Women Teachers and the best means of making it useful, both to the members and to the world in general. The Association was far from being a Trade Union: it was an Association of people of similar tastes and education whose main object was (as stated in the Articles of Association) "to promote the cause of education generally." At the present time the cause of education was suffering from various adverse influences. One of these was the real poverty of the world, and, arising from this, another, viz., the policy of economy, so-called (parsimony would really be more accurate), advocated by the education authorities out of consideration for the ratepayers. Members of the Association were many of them ratepayers, and could use their influence with other ratepayers to make them appreciate the value of a well-educated nation and be less afraid of increasing the rates by spending money on education. They might take a keener interest in the County and Borough Elections, and try to secure the return of candidates with sound views. An even more important matter was to secure the presence of educational experts on the governing bodies of schools. Another adverse influence was the adoption of the profession of teaching by those who did not really care to teach, but only wanted to make a living. No one should take up teaching unless she really enjoyed the work

During the past year eight meetings for the discussion of subjects of educational interest had been held by the Association. The usefulness of these meetings was proved by the fact that the audiences were larger each time, and the proceedings were more fully reported in the Press. The Executive Committee felt that it would be desirable to hold more meetings in the provinces, and hoped it would be possible to arrange for some during the coming year.

In conclusion, the President thought that members might well feel encouraged as to the future of the Association, and she hopes
that they would do their utmost to increase its usefulness by bringing in new members and making it more widely known.

Professor Graham Wallas then gave the following address on "Mental Training and the World Crisis" -

I find myself, from time to time, comparing the present position of the world with that of fifteen hundred years ago. Fifteen hundred years ago ancient civilisation was visibly falling in ruins. Alaric had just sacked Rome: Attila was a boy of seventeen, dreaming of still worse disasters that he was to inflict upon the Western world: the Vandals were pressing towards the destruction of civilization in North Africa. All the structure of government on which the ancient world, as organized by Rome, had depended, had come to an end. Roman law was no longer valid ; all the habits, all the loyalties, all the ideals, all the philosophies, all the religions of the ancient world were passing away, and men may have asked themselves at that time: "Is the mind of man sufficiently strong and wise to keep the reconstruction of the world under the control of rational purpose, or must we let the disasters come, and their results slowly work out by a succession of accidents? "" There was thought going on, of course, and intense thought, at that time. Augustine in Hippo was just finishing his Treatise upon "The City of God." Cassianus was, after a training among the hermits in Egypt, just founding the first monasteries in the South of France. But they were thinking rather of another world than this, and their very concentration helped this world to accept accident and drift rather than rational purpose as the form of its future evolution. We know the disastrous results that persisted for a thousand years.

In 1923 a problem, I think of more than equal magnitude, is before us. The modern world-the world that slowly and painfully created itself upon fragments of the Roman civilization-the world based upon understandings between great independent, self-governing States-that world is falling in ruins. No one knows what is government in China: no one knows what will be government a year hence in Russia, or Germany, or Italy, or Spain. Right across from the Pacific, on the East, to the Atlantic, on the West, right across the great Eurasian continent, the old system has fallen in ruins, and the danger we have to face is greater and more intense than the danger at the fall of the ancient civilization. In the first place our social problem is infinitely more complex. Where there were a few cultivators in the clearings of the woods, or a few wandering shepherds out in the plains, now there are millions and millions of industrialised and concentrated factory workers. The very existence of the present population of the Eurasian continent depends upon organization, and to substitute accident and drift and confusion for organization means to reduce our population back to something like what it was at the fall of the ancient world. It means the multiplying by hundreds of the horrors which some of us saw in Dr. Nansen's photographs when he came back the other
day from Russia.

And we have the further difficulty that the very organization which has produced this vast population has piled up, and is piling up, an extraordinary mass of new knowledge about the world and about man, which we find almost impossible, without the severest efforts, to bring into any co-ordinated system.

In that situation-and I believe that future historians will say that we do well to be appalled by the prospect immediately before us-we should probably all agree that mankind requires creative thought, new thought, new associations, new applications of new knowledge, if they are to prevent immediate and further disasters. But we have the trouble that we cannot, merely because we want new thought, merely because we intend to have new thought, merely because we try to have new thought, get the necessary new ideas. Mankind, of course, differs from other animals in the fact that they can try, that they can make direct and conscious efforts to produce the results that they desire, and that they can distinguish between those direct and conscious efforts and mere automatic impulse. We have no direct knowledge of the psychology of animals, but one supposes that to an animal, impulse and effort are the same thing; that if the animal feels an impulse to bark, he barks; if he feels an impulse to chase, he chases, an impulse to dig, he digs, that there is no distinction between the casual and automatic impuise and the thought-out, deliberate and conscious purpose. But the whole of civilisation since the Stone Ages has depended upon man's discovery that he can say to himself, "I will try and I will do."

I do not know whether anyone here knows Professor F. Woods Jones' book on "Arboreal Man " in which he points out how much man has owed to the fact that he has hands which are constantly free and at his disposal, and that the mere feeling that he intends to do something with his hands produces almost at once the movement of his hand under his complete control. We have the same kind of complete control over our eyes. The mere fact that we want to look in a certain direction, that we want to focus our eyes in a certain direction, is followed with complete ease by the looking and the focussing.

We have the same power over our attention. We can attend, if we make the effort, to anything that we desire, and therefore we can secure, with something like certainty, those mental processes which follow easily, and almost automatically, on the process of attention. We can, for instance, learn by heart. We can say to ourselves that we will sit down and learn these nonsense syllables or this poetry, by repeating it over and over again. We can remember by the effort of attention. The simpler forms of understanding are again the obvious result of the process of directing attention. If you get a simple proposition in Euclid, and force yourself to read it over and over again, and to attend to it, you are pretty certain to understand it.

But there are a number of other processes over which we have not the same direct control by effort. We cannot say, "My heart shall beat faster ; my digestion shall be better." We have very little control, even, upon our emotions. We say, "I will love so-and-so"; we may do our best, but there is a haunting doubt whether we shall love him.

The process of new thought is of that second type. We cannot be sure that we will bring it about by the same effort of the will, under however high a moral conception that effort may be formed. That has been said again and again, perhaps never more clearly than by Shelley in that wonderful psychological treatise which he called, "The Defence of Poetry." He says: "A man cannot say, 'I will compose poetry.' The greatest poet even cannot say it, for the mind in creation is as a fading coal which some invisible influence, like an inconstant wind, awakens to transitory brightness ; this power arises from within, like the colour of a flower which fades and changes as it is developed, and the conscious portions of our natures are unprophetic either of its approach or its departure."

For that reason, men are constantly despairing of securing, merely because they desire it, any result from so automatic and so inconstant a process. Professor Pillsbury, for instance, said the other day that "No rules can be given for changing the unfertile brain into the fertile, nor for the better use of the fertile. Persistence is the only virtue ; the rest is very largely a matter of chance." Plato thought that poetry came by a process that seemed to him to stand apart from the whole moral life of man, a process which he called madness. He says, "He who, having no touch of the muse's madness in his soul, comes to the door of the temple, and thinks that he will get into it by the help of art, he, I say, and his poetry are not admitted. The sane man is nowhere at all when he enters into rivalry with the madman."

We in this room are all teachers-I have been a teacher now continuously for forty-two years-and our work as teachers deals almost entirely with the creation of direct effort in a certain number of younger human beings. For that reason, we are almost fatally apt to think that direct effort is all-sufficient, and that direct effort is the only thing which matters to the person undergoing education. Even so fine and modern an educationist as Sir Michael Sadler said the other day that ninety-nine parts of education are diligent and ordinary routine. That sometimes produces a kind of despair in the conscientious teacher. Sir Walter Raleigh, who, although he was a teacher, was always a great deal more than a teacher, said: "Greatness never comes up in watched places," and schools are watched places. When I was a schoolmaster, I used to think it my duty, about once a year, to read through Lamb's Essay upon " The New Schoolmaster." You remember he describes,
with a good deal of sympathy and understanding, the really con scientious schoolmaster, and the effect upon him of his conscientious work. He says: "One of these professors, upon my complaining that these little sketches of mine were anything but methodical, and that I was unable to make them otherwise, kindly offered to instruct me in the method by which young gentlemen in his seminary were taught to compose English themes.

I was for some years Chairman of the School Management Committee of the School Board for London, and we used to have a sub-committee which was called "The Books and Apparatus Sub-Committee." About once a year somebody who had been a teacher, or who worked closely with the teachers' organisations, used to propose that we should get over the difficulty of paying large sums to the writers of histories and other books. They said, "Why should we allow publishers to make their profit for themselves? Why don't we draw up a specification of the history that we want, as exact as the specification you draw up when you want a building; get the book written for a definite sum, and ourselves make the profit?" (Laughter.) I used to have the greatest difficulty in explaining my theory that good history-writing was not produced by such a direct process of effort.

Ought we, in the presence of a very serious crisis in the history of mankind, ought we to accept that kind of despair? If it is true that by direct effort you cannot get the best new thoughts, ought we to give up striving after them. I want to suggest to you this afternoon that while it is true that you cannot, by direct effort, secure great new thoughts any more than you can write great new poetry, there are certain indirect efforts by which you can make it more likely that the great new thoughts will come into the world.

For this purpose the first thing is, that we should understand what the production of new thoughts is like. I am not going at any length, into this, but I would recommend you to get a book by Henri Poincaré, the cousin of the French President, which has been admirably translated under the name of "Science and Method," and read a chapter called Mathematical Invention. He describes in this how he worked hard and conscientiously, set himself questions according to the rules of logic with regard to certain mathematical problems, and how he had gone to the last point which could be reached by direct effort. He describes how he then went away for a term of military service as a reservist, and one day quite suddenly there came a revelation to him of the solution. This connection between the preliminary period of hard thought and the suddenness of the discovery of inspiration has been noticed again and again by all sorts of writers. Plato, for instance, says " that from memory and opinion when we are in a state of rest knowledge is produced."

But Poincaré raises another point. He says there is a subconscious process during which all sorts of solutions must present themselves and are subconsciously rejected. Finally, there comes a solution suddenly into your mind with a full conviction that it is right. He asks what chooses that right solution from the other solutions which must have presented themselves? He, in an extremely interesting passage, declares that what chooses is a certain emotional value in the solution. He says that he has found, by taking all the right solutions that have come to him, and the comparatively few wrong solutions, that they had the same quality of appealing to that æsthetic emotion which he calls the feeling of elegance. He says "it may appear surprising that sensibility (emotion) should be introduced in connection with mathematical demonstrations, which it would seem can only interest the intellect, but not if we bear in mind the feeling of mathematical beauty and the harmony of numbers and forms and geometrical elegance. It is a real æsthetic feeling that all mathematicians recognise and this is truly sensibility.

The process of thought has always been in human life part of the process of action. It is a part little developed in the history of the pre-human races, and developed very often as a sort of addition to the more automatic processes of the lower nerve centres, but it has always been developed as a way of guiding action. From the beginning when the dog is attempting to jump a stream, and checks himself, and hesitates whether he shall jump the stream the thing that urges the process of thought and produces the final decision is the impulse of action. If you watch your own decision to act in any particular crisis, you will find that the struggle is really one between two competing conceptions of action, one of which in the end acquires more vividness and force and the other slowly fades away.

You will find, therefore, that when you are asking what it is that enables the subconscious mind to pick out some particular decision as being what we call the right decision, it is, as Poincaré says, some emotional impulse. The emotion may be beauty; the emotion may be that which is vaguely indicated when we speak of truth ; it may be hope ; it may be the love of one's fellow-men; it may be the craftman's sense of efficiency ; it may be the sense humour.

I have at home a set of caricatures, published during the war, taken from the Munich comic paper, "Simplicissimus," and it is astonishing how these men, who were guided only by their sense of humour, there gave a plain and sensible account of the German Emperor towards the end of the period before the war. Therefore you will find that this process, this subconscious process, of gathering new thoughts together, not only leads towards beauty and happiness and joy, but extraordinarily often leads towards that
uality which one can describe but perhaps not define as truth That is what Shelley meant when he said: "Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world." Shelley, by allowing himself to brood with the full force of his poetic imagination, by oiling and striving to know and then waiting humbly till the conviction came upon him, saw more of the significance of what was happening in the world than nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of those who had taken a more direct part in events.

If you ask why it was that the great introduction of mechanical industry and the transformation of human life in Great Britain which began towards the end of the eighteenth century did not produce worse disaster than it did, you will find it is very largely because there were certain men who had the poetic inspiration and who were able to see and to communicate the significance of what was happening

Turn again to Shelley s " Defence of Poetry "—and I think every teacher ought to read it. He says: "We have more moral, political and historical wisdom than we know how to reduce into practice ; we have more scientific and economical knowledge than can be accommodated to the just distribution of the produce which it multiplies. To what but a cultivation of the mechanical arts in a degree disproportioned to the presence of the creative faculty which is the basis of all knowledge, is to be attributed the abuse of all invention for abridging and combining labour, to the exasperation of the inequality of mankind ?"

If that is so, if men can by a period of severe conscientious preparation followed by a period of rest in which the sub-conscious mind is guided by its emotions, produce new thoughts, what lesson does that bear to us as teachers? I would define what I have to say on that practical side into two parts. First, I think that it conveys o us hints as to the arrangement and the occupation of time both by the teacher and by the taught ; and next, I think that you can gather from it some hints as to the very difficult process of indirect as compared with direct mental effort.

The first point I would suggest is that it becomes extremely important, if we are to help real intellectual creation, that there should be a definite break between the conscious effort of attaining and understanding and remembering and the moment of creation. An extraordinarily able graduate student of mine in London University, a girl from Australia, whose whole life had been a succession up to that point of scholarships and fellowships, told me how much she had suffered by the fact that there had been no break between the preparation for one scholarship and the preparation
for another, in which she could collect her soul. The American system of taking as a necessary part of the teacher's life a Sabbatical term or year from time to time in which the effort of thought might realise itself in creation is a very wise and important new discovery. (Applause.)

But if the teacher needs this, what about the taught? If you will look through the Dictionary of National Biography and try and find out the educational history of the really great creative intellects of England during, say, the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, you will continually find that they had by some fortunate accident breaks in their school lives. They were kept at home to wander about a park or a house with an old library. They left one school as unsatisfactory, and had a break, as Darwin did, before going to another school. Very often they had, round about sixteen or seventeen, a period of prolonged ill-health. And if you look at the history of them after their school life you will see the way they constantly depended upon some accident which produced a period in which the necessity for constant, conscious intellectual effort was suspended. Both Wallace and Darwin had the sudden flash of evolution during a period of ill-health-Wallace when he was in bed with fever. Newton was wise enough, when he felt that reation was going to begin with him, to go to bed, although he was perfectly well! And those of us who look to the Bishop of London for guidance by new thoughts read with some apprehension his statement, after a long description of the entries in his Diary up to next January, that they might justify the remark of a kindly man of the world, "Why, Bishop, you live the life of a dog "

I think students and teachers might also take to heart a statement of Huxley's, in which he warns people against what he calls book-gluttony and lesson-bibbing. He says, if we can avoid that danger, the next crop of thought will certainly be more full in the ear and the weeds fewer than if we fall into it. I have sometimes asked why the people of India are so discontented with their present method of education, why there has been so little apparently successful result, and then I always remember that Lord Macaulay, who invented that method, when he went to India took on the long sea-voyage the whole of the ancient classics, and sat down and read them through, thereby preventing his sub-conscious self having a chance at any moment of the voyage. Those of you who have read the life of Mrs. Gladstone may remember a fact which to me explains certain qualities in Gladstone's mind which have always exasperated me. Gladstone and Lord Lytton, who were the two show products of Eton and Oxford, married two most delightful and witty heiresses. They determined to have a honeymoon of four. They went up to Scotland, travelling by the very inefficient railways of that time, and were left sometimes for one
and a half or two hours at country railway stations. When that happened the two young men took out little Oxford editions of the classics from their pockets and had two hours of steady reading, leaving the two girls to bore each other.

The next point is for both the teacher and the taught-that if there comes rest it must be real rest, and it must be rest for your sub-conscious as well as for your conscious mind. If you tell a man to rest, and at the same time put him in a position that his mind must strike like a clock at II.I5 to do some particular allimportant thing, the sub-conscious mind will be worrying about that instead of doing any exploring. I sometimes wonder if it is not a great mistake, particularly in the University of Cambridge, to put upon college tutors the duty of filling up forms, of seeing that notices are sent in, of ten thousand little administrative duties which in the University of London we leave to the extremely competent professional ladies who sit in our central and local offices.

Again, I sometimes wonder, when I hear eloquent appeals for the introduction into England of the self-governing school and the self-governing university, on the lines I am familiar with in America, whether, if you take a clever girl with an inventive mind, elect her on a committee, and make her whole future depend on being elected on the committee, meanwhile doing innumerable pieces of administrative work during her leisure time, you are helping very much the creation of new thought in your country. You find a significant warning in that Government report on the education of boys and girls issued the other day, a warning against it being assumed that the habit of filling up with some administrative or other job every moment of leisure is as suitable for girls as it is argued that it is suitable for boys.

When I left Oxford, I was attached to a big preparatory school, having the scholarship class. It was my duty to train the boys likely to get scholarships. I used to find that while you did not want very long hours, you wanted to secure that they knew how to work hard during those hours. But it was essential that they should not be worried out of school hours, and I had to make a sort of arrangement with the other masters that if anybody had a complaint to make of the boys in the scholarship class, he should come to me and I would scold them, so that he should not sterilise the boys' minds by giving them impositions and keeping them in. You want somehow or other to secure that such a boy shall have a period of real leisure, such as William Morris had when he was at Marlborough, when Marlborough was not a well-organised school and he could wander about among the woods.

There was a distressing tragedy the other day at Christ's Hospital to which I should not refer if it were not that it was made the occasion of a general declaration of principle on that point by several of our leading educationists. It was a case, if you remember, of a boy at Christ's Hospital, who had, as his mother said, a real interest in mechanical construction. He was not good at games. He was told off to watch a chalked line, was absentminded and apparently watched it badly, was punished by two of the older boys, one of whom said that he punished him because he did not have the interests that other boys had. After the second punishment he committed suicide. The "Evening Standard" and some other papers collected a series of opinions on that point, and the opinions were unanimous that the system which did, in fact, result in the boy's suicide was entirely good, and that nobody concerned was in any way to blame. There was no recognition that a problem existed. I know well how real the problem is of the danger of leisure in a great school, but the leaders of education do not even admit that there is anything to be said on the other side. Dr. Lyttelton, who is a former headmaster of Eton, wrote to the "Evening Standard" to say, "It is clear to everyone, who knows anything about boys in a big boarding school, that this was a boy to whom the special training of an English Public School was certain to be more salutary than pleasant." The fact that he can speak of the certainty of its salutariness, when it had, in fact, resulted in suicide, shows that the problem hardly exists for him. A boy with creative genius once went to Eton, a boy called Percy Shelley, and he was so treated, because his interests were not those of other boys, that he must again and again have come near suicide. Nothing in Dr. Lyttelton's present ideals would apparently prevent a new Shelley being treated in the same way.

The next point I would urge is that girls and boys in a modern school should be made aware of the existence of other efforts than the mere effort of education and the mere effort of memorising. Professor Macnamara sent round a questionnaire in the American manner to a very large number of colleges and found that ninetenths of the college students, when asked to define study, defined it as memorising. I believe it is quite urgent that the children in our schools and the teachers in our schools should know what some other mental processes than attention and memorising and understanding are like. The text-books of psychology, directly they go from the simpler processes to the more elusive processes of the mind, become in almost every case entirely useless. The best descriptions of the process are given by the poets and by some great poetic philosophers like Plato. Robert Graves (in that volume of Georgian Poetry which the Professor of English in the Sorbonne told me the other day indicated a great creative period now existing
in English poetry) describes the coming of poetic thought. He says :
When a dream is born in you
With a sudden clamorous pain,
When you know the dream is true And lovely, with no flaw nor stain,
O then, be careful, or with sudden clutch You'll hurt the delicate thing you prize so much.

Dreams are like a bird that mocks, Flirting the feathers of his tail.
When you seize at the salt-box Over the hedge you'll see him sail.
Old birds are neither caught with salt nor chaff : They watch you from the apple bough and laugh.

Poet, never chase the dream. Laugh yourself and turn away Mask your hunger, let it seem Small matter if he come or stay ;
But when he nestles in your hand at last, Close up your fingers tight and hold him fast.

That process of knowing when an idea is coming, recognising it while it is still wordless, and trying to get it into words, is a process which every child ought to learn about at school. I have enquired on that matter from my own post-graduate students, and in some cases have received extraordinarily interesting accounts from them as to the slow recognition in themselves of what some of them call the emotional stimulus, the feeling that a thought is coming, which presents itself generally in the form of an emotion. In one case, a very distinguished Indian student, the process came mainly from my urging him to write in his own language instead of English. In another case, the student told me that it came when he was saying his own political opinions in the old words and found himself, as he said, listening to himself. In another case, a man, himself a teacher, whom I was attempting to assist in doing a thesis, found it extremely difficult till at last he began to talk, and I suddenly stopped him in the middle of a sentence and said, "Put that down." He sat there gasping and saying, "Yes, yes." He put it down, and suddenly discovered that in conversation he had tapped a subconscious process which would not come when he sat with his pen in his hand. I remember a turning point in the history of one of my best students, when I praised a phrase of his in the section of his thesis which he had written for me, and he said, "Oh, I am so glad. That came to me in the middle of the night, and I thought you would like it.' He found a new idea in the effort of verbal expression.

I wonder whether we are wrong in having abandoned so completely as we have the " Declamation," the old school practice of delivering prepared speeches on particular points.

If you want to help this indirect process, I think you can also do so by trying to understand the connection in the process of creation between emotion and thought. In a book with a large circulation in America called " How to use your Mind," by Prof. Kitson, he says, " As you look up the words of a foreign language in the lexicon, try to memorise their English equivalent." I believe that to be absolutely fatal. If you desire a foreign language to sprout and create new thoughts in your students, you must try, instead of memorising the English equivalents, to get direct emotion from the foreign words themselves. (Applause.) I used to find with the little boys who came to me to learn Greek, that I had first to get them out of the habit of preparing long strips of paper with the Greek words and their English equivalents. I tore all these up and attempted at once to make the Greek word mean something to them. After they had translated it I made them read it with the proper emphasis themselves, trying to make them laugh at a Greek joke of Aristophanes, or have a little catch in their throat at a Greek speech out of Euripides.

All those things have not got down upon paper. There is, as I have said, very little about the subtler processes of the mind either in the psychological books or in such books on education as either the teachers or students will read. In the main, knowledge of these processes comes from accident; you will find constantly, in people's educational history, that it is due to meeting some teacher or friend who is doing some intellectual work of his own. I remember myself a complete intellectual change which came over me when I found myself the head of a house in Shrewsbury School, and Mr. Gilkes (afterwards Head of Dulwich) came as a young master and used to read Aristotle with me. The first notion that there was a way of using your mind which was right, and another way which was wrong, came then to me, and was very severely rubbed into me later on when I came under the very formidable tuition of my friend Mr. Bernard Shaw.

We can, again, learn something from the teaching of the arts. One of the most valuable and important experiments, whose value consisted mainly in the entirely negative quality of its results, which the English people have ever made in education was the foundation of the South Kensington School of Art. The directors were mainly retired engineer officeis who had never painted a picture, or at any rate never sold a picture ; and their pupils became teachers, who never intended to sell a picture, but were set to teach pupils who might later on sell pictures. The inspiration of craftsman's knowledge died on the way down that long series.

It seems to me that, just as now in the new South Kensington, professors are rather expected, if they are going to teach the painting of pictures, themselves to paint real pictures, so it might not be unwise, if those who teach, for instance, English literature would make a point of occasionally trying to produce something themselves. I think if I were teaching English poetry in a school, that if I had tried to create a poem which the " South Wiltshire Gazette " would insert for nothing (whether I had failed to get it inserted anonymously or had succeeded) nevertheless my teaching would be more helpful to any future poet in the class than if I had not made the attempt. (Laughter,)

I end by asking you to consider for yourselves the relation between all this and your own professional organizations. I have myself seen the beginning and the extraordinarily rapid, and in many ways extraordinarily useful, growth of the professional organizations of teachers. I believe my sister was one of the founders of this institution, and I myself, as a member of the School Board, saw the growth of the great National Union of Teachers. It is quite clear that that growth is going rapidly forward, and you continually hear prophecies as to the future organisation of a close self-governing profession of the teachers, which is to have such power and such control over its functions as has the great profession of the law. I ask you to think of the relation between that future and that which Mr. Graves called the Salt Box the difficult, subtle, indirect processes by which man can induce his mind to produce certain kinds of valuable results. Perhaps the Society of Authors, which keeps close together those loyal to each other, which helps the helpless author to secure a fair reward for his work, may have something to teach to the organisation of teachers. The Society of Authors never attempts to exclude anybody from becoming an author, never attempts to secure that a man will remain an author all his life, makes no attempt whatsoever to distinguish between the author and the rest of the citizens. If you create an organisation which will make a life-long separation between the teacher and the other groups of mental producers, which will make it as difficult to enter or leave the teaching profession as it is to enter or leave the clerical or legal profession, it may be that, in the process of organisation, the most valuable part of your own work may somehow be lost.

Votes of thanks to Professor Graham Wallas, the Chairman and Miss Tuke were proposed and carried by acclamation.

## ( 25

## THE REGISTRY

Applications for teachers have been received from the following places abroad:-

| South Africa | $\ldots$ | Io |  | Australia | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| New Zealand | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | Argentine | Republic | 3 |  |
| Canada | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | Belgium | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| India | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | Switzerland | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| West Indies | $\ldots$ | 3 | Syria | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |  |

Of these posts eight have been filled, five in South Africa and one each in Syria, Jamaica and South America. The work of filling posts abroad is carried out in co-operation with the Church Teachers' Fellowship and the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women.

Particulars of applications for Teachers during the curren $\ddagger$ year are given in the following table:
I. TABLE OF APPOINTMENTS.


## II. TABLE OF SALARIES.

Posts filled through A.U.W.T. Registry.
(I) PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
(a) Non-Resident.
(b) Resident.

(2) PRIVATE SCHOOLS.
(a) Non-Resident.
(b) Resident.


## COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCES.

From the Annual Meeting, January, 1923, to the Annual Meeting, January, 1924, nine Committee Meetings have been held.

Attendances :


## ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN TEACHERS.

Hospital Branch Account at 3ist August, 1923.
-
To Balance at 31st August, 1922
Subscriptions-
8 at 5 s. in arrears, 1922-1923
13 at 5 s . as paid in advance on 31 st August, 1922, for 1923-1924
3 at 5 s . as paid in advance on 31 st August, 1922, for 1924-1925
2 at 5 s . as paid in advance on 31st August, 1922, for 1925-1926. 162 at 5 s . for 1923-1924 8 at 5 s. in advance for $1924-1925$ 1 at 5 s . in advance for 1925-1926
1 at 5 s. in advance for 1926-1927
Donations
...

| $£$ | s. | d. | $£$ | s. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | d | 17 | 0 |  |

200
350
150
$10 \quad 0$
$40 \quad 10 \quad 0$
200 50 50
$\left.\begin{array}{rrrrrr}£ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } & £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ & & & & 50 & 0\end{array}\right)$

I have examined the above account with the books of the Hospital Branch, and found it to accord therewith. I believe it to be a correct statement of the transactions for the year ending 31st August, 1923.

Dorothy C. Failes,
August, 1923.
Hills View, West Runton,
Norfolk.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT, at 30th November, 1923.


REVENUE ACCOUNT for Year Ending 30th November, 1923.


- BALANCE SHEET, at 30th November, 1923.


I have written up the Register of Life Members, have examined the Revenue account, Life Membership Account and Balance Sheet with the Books,信 year ending 30 th November, 1923, the books being closed at 1st October, 1923.

Helen Cox (Mrs. Harold Cox), Auditor,
M. C. Foley, Member of Committee.

6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.
S. E. S. Richards, Member of Committee.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

December 1st, 1923.

President.
Miss Winifred Smith, Tutor to the Women Students, University College, University of London.

## Honorary Members.

The Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D.
The Rev. Canon E. W. Barnes, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Miss Clough, late Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge
Mîss Collier, Vice-Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge
Mrs. A. V. Dicey,
Sir Gregory Foster, Provost of University College, University of London Miss Gladstone, late Vice-Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gore, D.D.
Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E., D.Mus., Vice-Chancellor, University of Sheffield The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, F.R.S., K.T., O.M. Miss Caroline Herford,
Miss H. Jex-Blake, late Principal, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford
Mrs. A. H. Johnson, late Principal, Oxford Home-Students
Miss Lumsden, LL.D.,
Miss Maynard, late Mistress, Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.
Miss Moberly, late Principal, St. Hugh's College, Oxford
T. E. Page, Litt.D., M.A., late Fellow, St. John's College, Cambridge

Sir M. E. Sadler, K.S.I., LL.D., University College, Oxford
Miss Julia Sharpe,
Lady Napier Shaw,*
Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, LL.D., late Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge A. L. Smith, Master, Balliol College, Oxford

Miss Stephen, late Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge
Sir William Tilden, F.R.S.
Professor Graham Wallas, London School of Economics
Miss Henrietta White, LL.D., Principal, Alexandra College, Dublin
Miss Wordsworth, late Principal, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford

[^1]
## ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Abbreviations for Universities: C.-Cambridge. O.-Oxford. L-London D.-Durham V.-Victoria. M.-Manchester. B.-Birmingham. Bris.-Bristol Liv.-Liverpool. S.-Sheffield. W.-Wales. St. A.-St. Andrews. G.-Glasgow A.-Aberdeen. E.-Edinburgh. Dub.-Dublin. R.U.I.-Royal University of Ireland. N.U.I.-National University of Ireland. Q.U.I.-Queen's University of Ireland
Ade.-Adelaide. Col.-Columbia. Gen.-Geneva. H.-Heidelberg. Lau.Lausanne. Manit.-Manitoba. McG.-McGill. Mel.-Melbourne. N.Z.-New W. Australia. Zur.-Zurich
(a) Life Members



148 Davies, E. ... ... N U I
149 Dawe, M. M. S
50 Dawes, E. A. ... L
151 Dawson E. A.
152 Dan M, A. B. ... Dur
153 Deane M. Feée Hudson) Liv
154 Deane, N. ... ... C \& Dub
155 Deane, N.
C \& Dub
156 Derrick, G. A.
157 Derrick, G. A.
58 Dickinson F. E.
159 Dixon F ,
160 Dobson, Mrs, Portwa
161 Dobson, M F
162 Dodge, E
163 Doorly
164 Dow,
165 Dudley, Mrs … ${ }^{\prime}$...
66 Dunn M. M (nee Smith)
167 Dymond,
168 Eadie, E. M
169 Easton, G. E
170 Edgell, B.
L \& W
171 Edwards, A. F. ... C \& Dub
Edwards, E. F. ... C \& Dub
173 Ellis, M. E.
74 Ellis, S. G
175 Ellison, L.
176 Elton,
77 Evans, Mrs. (née M... W
178 Exton, G. (
79 Exton, R. M
180 Fanner, G. L. … C \& Dub
181 Fanner, K. E. ... C \& Dub
182 Faris, Mrs. (née Acheson)
83 Farquhar, J....
84 Fayerman, W. M
185 Fenn, E.
187 Ferguson.
88 Fieding, K. I
189 Firth C M.
190 Flavell A
90 Flavell, A. J. $\quad .$. C L
91 Floyd, Mrs. (née Willott)
192 Foley, M.
193 Ford, J. T
94 Forrest, E. ... ... B B
Williamson)
V
96 Fountain, M. A
197 Franklin, J. ... ... C \& Dub
198 Freeman, E. E. $\quad \ldots$ O \& Dub
200 Frood, D.
201 Frood, S
202 Frost, C.
203 Fry, B. C
04 Fry, L. M.
205 Fuller, B, B, $\quad . .$. C \& Dub

 375 Masom, A.
376 Mason,
377 Mathew, M. F 378 Matthaei, L. E. 379 Matthew, M. W. 380 Maud, I. M. 381 Maxwell, R. 383 McCutch. D. ... C \& Dub 384 McFarlane Mrs ( 384 McFarlane, Mrs. (née Thorpe) O 386 Menzies, Mrs. 387 Michie , M R T 388 Middleton Mrs
388 Middleton, Mrs
389 Milne, F. E.
391 Milroy, L. M. W.
392 Mitchener, M. K
393 Mixer, A. L.
394 Mole, H.
395 Moncur, A. F.
396 Monro, E. D.
397 Moore, Mrs. (née Ely)
398 Moore, A. H.
399 Moore, K. E. 400 Moore, M. G. 401 Morant, C. L. 402 Morgan, C. E. 403 Morison, L. F. 405 Mottram, M. U. 406 Murphy, E 407 Naylor, N. N...
. E. $\quad .$. C \& Dub

408 Neal, Mrs. (née Clayton)
409 Neill, M. M.
410 Newberry, E. M.
411 Newbiggin, M. E
412 Newland, Mr
413 Newman, H.
415 Nightingale, E. C.
415 Nightingale, E. C. ... M
416 Nuttall, A. R. ... C \& Dub
418 Odell I, M
419 Oldfield S
420 Oliver, Mrs. (née Walrond)
421 Olliff, D. E.
422 Ord, E.
423 O'Rourk
424 Owen, A. B
425 Paine, M. F
426 Parker, E.
427 Parker, M. J.
428 Parkin, D.
429 Parsons, D.
430 Parsons, E. M
431 Pate, M. A.
432 Payne, Mrs. (née Bradley)
433 Pearman, C. G. ... C \& Dub





1017 Conway, E. F 1018 Cook, G. V 1019 Cook, M. E. 1020 Cook, M. H. 1021 Cooke, A. M. 1022 Cooke, C. M. 1023 Cooke, L. M. 1024 Cookson, M. 1025 Coomber, H. F 1026 Coombs, A. F. 1027 Cooper, A. M. 1028 Cooper, E
1029 Cooper, E. D
1030 Cooper, H. M
1031 Cooper, M. W
1032 Cotton, M. K. R
1033 Cottrell, R 1034 Coulson, H. M 1035 Couper, M. A 1037 Covernton, E. L 1038 Coward, D. G.
1039 Cowmeadow
1040 Cracknell E G.
1041 Craig
1042 Crankshaw, E. M
1043 Cranmer, E. A. G
1044 Crapper, W. E.
1045 Craven, C. M.
1046 Creswell, M. G
1047 Crewdson, M. S
1048 Crewe, M. C.
1049 Cridge, Mrs. (née Storr)
1050 Cripps, R. M.
1051 Croal, B. J. M
1052 Crofts, D. R.
1053 Crowley, V. M.
1054 Crowther, E.
1055 Crowther, F
105 Cruickshank, I. H.
1058 Crump, H. J.
1059 * Crump, P.
060 Cullis, P. E.
1061 Cummins, E M 1062 Cunningham, D.
1063 Cunningham, D.
1064 Cunningham, F. A. ..
1065 Cunningham, F. A. O.
1066 Cunynghame, G. M. E.
1067 Curry, E. M
068 Curryer C.
069 Curzon, I. D.
1070 Cuthbertson, B. M
1071 Cutler, D. M. G.
1072 Dace, I
1073 D'Aguilar, F. W.
1074 Dale, D. F
075 Dale, J. M
1076 *Danne, D. M. ${ }_{\mathrm{G}}$.
$\ldots$
$\cdots$
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$\cdots$
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$\cdots$
$\ldots$
E. ...

R U I

1136 Dove, J. W. ..
1077 Darling, E. A
1078 Darnell, K. M
1080 Dart, C. A. A.
1081 Daughtry, I.
1082 Daunt, O. M
1083 Davids, E. I. G
1084 Davies, Mrs.
1085 Davies, A. E
1086 Davies, C. M
1087 Davies,
1088 Davies, E. $\frac{1}{2}$
1089 Davies, E. C.
1090 Davies, F. B. 1091 Davies, F. E. 1092 Davies, F. M. 1093 Davies, Gladys M. 1094 Davies, Gwladys M. 1095 Davies, M. J. 1097 Davis, M. L. 1098 Davison, P 1099 Davitt, E. A 100 Dawes, A. B 1102 Dawson, A. M. 103 Dawson, H 1104 Dawson, K. M. 1105 Day D. F 1106 Day, L. G 1107*Deanesly, M 1108 Dedicoat, D 1109 Dempsey, M 1110 Dennis, M. M 1111 Derrick, E. K
1112 Derriman, M. K
1113 Devas, Mrs. (née Fleet)
1114 Dew, F. S.
1115 Diaper, B.
1116 Dickinson, G.
1117 Diller, A
1118 Dixon, C. W.
1119*Dixon, F
1120 Dobbs, B.
1121 Dobbs, E. M
1122 Dobbs, G. M.
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| 1137 Dowler, M. M. ... Liv | 1194 Evans, D. | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1138*Downes, P. K. ... C | 1195 Evans, D. A. | Bris |
| 1139 Downes, Z. M. ... L | 1196 Evans, G. E. | I |
| 1140 Downing, R. F. ... L | 1197 Evans, H. L. | - ${ }^{\text {C }}$ |
| 1141 Doyle, Mrs. (née | 1198 Exton, F. | C \& Dub |
| O'Riordan) ... N U I | 1199 Ezard, A. I. | L |
| 1142 Doyle, N. C. ... Q U I | 1200 Failes, D. C. | L |
| 1143 Dransfield, E. ... D | 1201 Fairbairns, M. E. | O \& Dub |
| 1144 Drew, D. A. ... ... L | 1202 Fairbourn, M. | Leeds |
| 1145 Driver, C. J. ... Leeds | 1203 Fairburn, M. | L |
| 1146 Drought, D. M. ... O | 1204 Fairley, E. T. | L |
| 1147 Drummond, A. ... C | 1205 Fairlie, M. A. V. | ... L |
| 1148 Drummond, H. A. B. A. L | 1206 Falkner, Mrs. (née |  |
| 1149 Duckering, Mrs. (née Fish) | Rowland) 1207 Faraday, L. W. | W |
| 1150 Duckitt, M. ... ... L | 1208 Fardo, E. E. ... | Bris |
| 1151 Duff, M. N. ... ... C | 1209 Farneli, G. | L |
| 1152 Duffin, M. W. ... Q U I | 1210 Farrell, M. L.... | . C |
| 1153 Dun, A. L. ... ... L | 1211 Farthing, G. E. | .. L |
| 1154 Dunbar, M. A. ... St. A | 1212 Faulder, R. D. | L |
| 1155 Duncan, P. P. (Mrs. Booth) L | 1213 Faulkner, E. | Liv |
| 1156 Dunch, L. K. E. ... C | 1214 Faull, B. M. | C |
| 1157 Dunham, A: G. ... L | 1215 Fayrer, M. K. | L |
| 1158 Dunlop, K. Forbes ... Liv | 1216 Fea, E. A. | L |
| 1159 Dunstan, B. E. ... L | 1217 Ferrario, M. T. | B |
| 1160 Dutton, C. ... ... L | 1218 Ferriday, K. M. | W |
| 1161 Dyer, E. A. .. ... L | 1219 Ferrie, A. N. .. | E |
| 1162 Eagger, M. T. ... A | 1220 Field, F. A. | C \& Dub |
| 1163 Eagle, E. F... ... L | 1221 Field, J. | $\ldots$ L |
| 1164 Earle, J. M. ... ... C | 1222 Fillingham, Mrs. | (née |
| 1165 Earp, Mrs. ... ... C \& Dub | Rennison) | $\cdots$-. D |
| 1166*Easterling, R. C. ... W | 1223 Finlay, D. M. L. | W |
| 1167 Edgar, M. ... ... R U I | 1224 Finlay, E. | O \& Dub |
| 1168 Edghill, J. ... ... B | 1225 Finlayson, M. | C |
| 1169*Edgley, E. V. ... L | 1226 Finney, K. E. | B |
| 1170 Edminson, V. L. ... C | 1227 Finnis, K. A. | L |
| 1171 Edmondson, E. ... O | 1228 Firth, F. M. | Liv |
| 1172 Edmondson, E. ... Liv | 1229 Fish, M. E. | L |
| 1173 Edmunds, E. J. ... W | 1230 Fisher, C. | M |
| 1174 Edwards, E. R. ... C \& N Z | 1231 Fisher, D. M. ... | C |
| 1175 Edwards, G. M. ... W | 1232 Fisher, E. V. B. | E |
| 1176 Edwards, H. M. ... Bris | 1233 Fleetwood, E. M. | L |
| 1177. Edwards, K. ... L | 1234*Fleming, M. ... | M |
| 1178 Edwards, M... ... W | 1235 Fletcher, G. E. C. | D |
| 1179 Edwards, N.... ... Q U I | 1236 Flood, M. L. | C |
| 1180 Edwards, S. L. ... O | 1237 Foggitt, I. | Leeds |
| 1181 Ellaby, S. L... ... O | 1238 Ford, M. M. | O |
| 1182 Elliott, M. M. ... O | 1239 Forde, M. E. | Dub |
| 1183 Ellis, A. K. ... ...C \& Manit | 1240 Forrest, F. M. | W |
| 1184 Ellis, D. C. ... ... O | 1241 Forrester, J. O. | - \& C |
| 1185*Ellis, E. V. ... ... C \& Dub | 1242 Fortey, I. C. ... | . C \& Dub |
| 1186 Ellis, W. M. ... ... L | 1243 Foster, E. <br> 1244 Foster E. M. | L |
| 1187 Elmslie, E. M. H. ... L | 1245 Foster, M. | L |
| 1188 Enfield, J. ... ... O | 1246*Fowlds, H. | L |
| 1189 England, E. M. ... L | 1247 Fowler, D. L. | L |
| 1190 England, I. L. ... L | 1248 Fowler, M. E. | L |
| 1191 Engvall, E. V. ... I | 1249 Fox-Davies, G. M. | . ... L |
| 1192 Ettershank, M. D. ... E | 1250 Frampton, E. L. | L |
| 1193 Evans, Mrs. (née Parry) W | 1251 Francis, F. G. | C \& L |

1371 Harden, A
1372 Harding, M.
1373 Harding, N. D
1374 Hardingham, Mrs. (née
Iredale)
1375 Hardy, Mrs. (née Earl) 1376 Hardy, J. 1377 Hardy,
1378 Hardy, M. E.
1379 Harmer, F. E.
1380 Harper, L
1381 Harris, C. K....
1382 Harris,
1383 Harris, D. M.
1384 Harris, D. M
1386 Harris, F M
1387 Harris, M. E.
1388*Harris, M. E. A. (Mrs
Richardson
1390 Harrison, Elizabeth
1390 Harrison, Elizab
1391 Harrison, Elsie
1392 Harrison, G. ...
1394 Harrison, M. M.
1395 Harrop, M
1396 Hart, E. E. ...
1397 Hartley, J.
1399 Hartnell, C. M
1400 Hartshorn, Mrs. (née Short)
1401 Harvey, M. A.
1402 Harwood, H.
1403 Harwood, H. M.
1404 *Hastings, Mrs. (née Jones)
1405 Hastings, E. M
1406 Hastings, O. M
(née
1408 Hawkins, E. $\ddot{B}$
1410 Hawkins, G. ...
411 Hawkins, W M
412 Hawthorn, F. A.
1413 Hawtrey, C. L. M.
1414 Hay, A. M
1415 Hay, J
1417 Hayes, R. W.
1418 Hayman,
1419*Hayward, E. V
1420 Headford, H. C
1421 Heather, W. C
1422 Heaton, E. M.
1423 Hedley,
1424 *Hemmant, M


604 Jones，M．
605 Jones，M Gwladys
1606 Jones，M．V．D．
1607 Jones，O．E
1608 Jowers，B．E
1609 Kane，M．M．
1610＊Kaye，R．A．
1611 Keating，A．
1612 Keating，M．
1613 Keen，E．A．
1614 Keen，E．E．
1615 Keen，E．M
1617 Keen，G．M
1618 Kellett，E．M
1619 Kemeys－Tynte，G．H．
1620 Kemp，M
1621 Kenyon，A
1622 Ker，M．D．
1624 Kilner，L．L＇E．
1625 Kilroe，E．S．M
1626 Kilroe，M．S．H．
1627 King，A．I．L
$1628^{*}$ King，D．G
1629 King，F．M．
1630 King，H．C．
1631 King，M．E．
1633 Kirby，A
1634 Kirby，E．L
1635 Kirby，M．F
1636 Kirk，F．
1637 Kirk，M．
1638＊Kirkwood，E．J．G．
1639 Knight，M．
1640 Knight，P．
641 Knipe，F．M
1643＊Knowles，M．．．
1644 Knox，E．C
1645 Lacy，Mrs．（née Bagge）
1646 Lamb，K．H
1647 Lamb，P．J．$\ldots$ ．
1649 Langhorne，M．M．W 1650 Larg，Mrs．（née Michelsen） $1651^{*}$ Lavelle，D．H 1652 Law，R．M 1653 Lawford，E．W． 1654 Lawrence，D．．． 1655 Lawrence， 1657 Lawther，M．J．V． 1659 Lee，E．M 1660 Lee，F．K． 1661 Lee，M．M． 1662 Lees，E．

663 Lees，E．M．L 1664 Lees，I． 666 Lees，M．E． 667 Lefeaux，G．S 668 Leigh，M．M．
670 Le Maitre，L．C
670 Lennon，
673＊Levy，S．F． 674 Lewer，I．E． 676 Lewis，A．K． 677 Lewis，G．E． 679 Liberty，E 680 Liberty， K 682 Light，K．E．．．． 684 Lindsay，A 685 Lindsay，B．L．P 886 Lindsay， 688 Linfield， 690 Linton，A．S．． 691 Lispert，E．A 1692 Lister，M 694 Littlejohn，Mrs．（née Cooper）

1721 Lucas，I．
1723 Luccock，F
1724 Luke E．M 1725 Lumb，W．M．L 1726 Lund，S．M 1727 Lunn，A．M． 1728 Lunn，A．M． 1729 Lunn，F．L． 1730 Lunniss，F．M． 1731 Lupton，M．E． 1732 Lymburn，J 1733 Lyon，M．
1734 Macalister，C．M
1735 MacAlley，L．I
1736 MacArthur，K．L．．．．
1738 Macdonald，M．E．Le
1738 MacFarlane，E．K．
1739 Macfarlane，J．A
1740 Macfarlane，
1741 Macgregor，A．A．
1743 Macgregor，E．M．
1742 Macgregor，M．L
1745＊MacKay，Mrs．
1745＊MacKay，
1746 Mackenzie
1747 Mackenzie，E．F．
1748 Mackenzie，
1749 Mackenzie
1750 Mackereth，M．E
1751 Mackie，M．D
1752 Maclardy，M．McI．St．C．
1753 Maclaren，B．J．de B
1754 MacLeod M．C B．
1755 Macnab，M．
1756 MacNaught，$\underset{\text { P．G．}}{ }$ ．
1757 Macpherson，Janet
1758 Macpherson，Jean
1760 Madan，A．H．
1760 Main，E．H．B
1761 Makin，A
1762 Male，G
1764 Malim，M．C．．
1764 Maltby，F．R．
1765 Manning，P．L
1767 Marriott S．V．
1767 Marriott，S．V
1768 Marsh，G．
1769 Marsh，M．E．．．．
1771 Marshall，D．S
1772 Marshall，R．M
1773 Martin，C．M
1774 Martin，H．M
1775 Martin，H．P
1776 Martin，I．K
1777 Martin，
1778 Mason，B．
1779 Mason，E．
1 Mason，E．．．．．．．

Leeds
Leeds
1780 Mason，F．A．（Mother
1781 Mason Hges）
1782 Mason，L．G
1783 Masson，K．H
1784 Mather，D．M．
1785 Mather，E．M．
1786 Mathews，A．．．．
1788 Matthews，Mrs．（née Bryan）
1789 Matthews，H．D
1790 Maughan，W．H．
1791 Mavor，D．（Mrs．W．©
Croft）
1792 Mawdsley，M．D．
1793 Mawson，M
1794 May，E．G．
1795 May，K．M．．．．
1797 M＇Clelland F ．
1798 MClelland，E．E
1798 McClemens，S．E
C $\quad . . \quad$ L
1800 McConnachie，Mrs．（née
1801 Rennie）
1801 McCrea，G．J．．．．C \＆Dub
1802 McCurdy，M．．．．L \＆R U I
$1803 \mathrm{McDiarmid}, \mathrm{A} . \mathrm{M}$ ．
1805 McDougall，Mrs．（née
Cowper)

L \＆$\stackrel{\text { C }}{\text { E }}$
1806 McFarlane，L．E．
1807 McFarlane，M．M
1808 McGeown，I．M．
1810 McIlroy，R．
1811 McIntyre，J．
1812 McLeannan，F．L … Dub
1913 McLellan，J．S．
1814 McMeikan，A．
1815＊McMichael，M
1816 McNair，I．T．（née Pither）
1817 McNeille，Mr
1819 McRae，B．K
1820＊Meadows，G．M．J．．．．Leeds
1821 Mease Mrs．（née
1822 Meabb）．．．．O \＆Dub
Bris
1822 Measham，C．E
C\＆${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {C }}$
1825 Meikle，E．L．
1825 Meikle，E．L．．．．．
Leeds

1827 Mellor，D．E．
1828 Mellor，D．L
1830 Melville，F．H．，．J．P．．．
1831 Mercier，W．
$\qquad$
1833 Metcalf，Mrs．（née O＇Neill）N U I
1834 Meyer，M．T．
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| 1954 Ordish, E. | L | 2014 Petzsche, M. A. | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1955 O'Riordan, E. | N U I | 2015*Philpot, M. G. | L |
| 1956 O'Riordon, N. E. | N U I | 2016 Phillips, A. E. | L |
| 1957 Orme, E. L. | Bris | 2017 Phillips, M. L. | L |
| 1958 Ormrod, E. | C | 2018 Philp, B. B. | $\bigcirc$ |
| 1959 Orton, E. M. P. | L | 2019 Phipps, M. E. A. | L |
| 1960 Orton, F. E. M. | C | 2020 Pickett, E. M. | L |
| 1961 Osman, M. E. | St. A | 2021 Pickles, G. . | Leeds |
| 1962 Owen, E. | D | 2022 Pillman, M. K. | C |
| 1963 Owen, E. M. | L | 2023 Pilsbury, Mrs. | L |
| 1964* Owen, F. M. | Dub | 2024 Pinck, A. | V |
| 1965 Owen, G. F. | - L | 2025 Pipe, D. M. L. | L |
| 1966 Owen, K. R. | W | 2026 Piper, G. E. McK. | L |
| 1967 Owen, S. M. | W | 2027 Platt, A. M. ... | L |
| 1968 Oyler, M. | O | 2028 Platts, A. E. | C |
| 1969 Ozanne, I. B. | C | 2029 Plowman, D. M. | L |
| 1970 Padwick, G. J. | O | 2030 Pocock, Mrs. (née Le Gros) |  |
| 1971 *Pagan, E. H. C. | E | 2031 Pollard, F. M. ... | L |
| 1972 Palmer, L. E. S. | L | 2032 Pollard, M. . | Leeds |
| 1973*Palmer, M. E. | L | 2033 Pomeroy, F. A. | L |
| 1974 Pantin, E. C. | C | 2034 Porter, E. H. | Liv |
| 1975 Parker-Gray, G. | L | 2035 Potter, E. G. | W |
| 1976 Parr, K. E. | C | 2036 Potter, J. M. | M |
| 1977 Parsons, H. L. | O | 2037 Potts, H. E. | C |
| 1978 Pass, W. D. S. | L | 2038 Pountney, M. E. D. | L |
| 1979 Patrick, D. | C | 2039 Powell, H. L. | C |
| 1980 Patterson, D. C. | G | 2040 Powell, M. | C |
| 1981 Patterson, F. M. | L | 2041 Power, M. E | N U I |
| 1982 Patton, E. R.. | Dub | 2042*Poyser, F. R. | U |
| 1983 Patton, W. T. | R U I | 2043 Presley, E. C. | L |
| 1984*Paull, B. | C | 2044 Prichard, M. E | O |
| 1985 Payne, L. M. | W | 2045 Price, G. V. | C |
| 1986 Payton, M. E. | B | 2046 Priestman Mrs. (née Bréal) | C |
| 1987 Peacock, M. | C | 2047 Pringle, M. G. ... | E |
| 1988 Pearce, A. B. | L | 2048 Punnett, M. . | , |
| 1989 Pearce, M. A. | L | 2049 Purver, K. M. | L |
| 1990*Pearce, M. E. | L | 2050 Pye, F. A. . | \& Bris |
| 1991 Pearn, W. M. | L | 2051 Pym, R. I. | Bris |
| 1992 Pears, G. M. | E | 2052 Quelch, M. | L |
| 1993 Pearse, G. E. . | C | 2053 Quibell, E. M. | , |
| 1994 Pearson, E. M. | R U I | 2054 Quixley, M. L. |  |
| 1995 Pearson, H. D. | L | 2055 Rackham, J. M. | L |
| 1996 Peatfield, I. L. | L | 2056 Radcliffe, F. M. | Leeds |
| 1997 Peaty, M. F. .. | C | 2057 Rahilly, Mrs. (née Giusani) | N U I |
| 1998 Pedder, M. W. | L | 2058 Rainford, S. J. ... | M |
| 1999 Pedley, D. | Leeds | 2059 Rainsford-Hannay, R. | \& Dub |
| 2000 Pedlow, E. O. | N U I | 2060 Ralph, H. D. G. ... | L |
| 2001 Peel, H. E. | S | 2061 Rammell, E. L. | C |
| 2002 Peet, E. M. ... | O | 2062 Ramsay, E. L. | L |
| 2003 Pendlebury, I. L. | B | 2063 Ramsbottom, A. H. | M |
| 2004 Pennington, D | M | 2064 Rance, G. M. |  |
| 2005 Penrose, E., J.p. | O \& Dub | 2065 Randell, F. A | St. A |
| 2006 Penson, E. | L | 2066 Rankin, Mrs. (née |  |
| 2007 Percy, E. G. | L | Farquhar) | A |
| 2008 Perren, C. E. | C | 2067 Rasmussan, M. L. | L |
| 2009 Perrott, M. M. | L | 2068 Rattray, M. ... | L |
| 2010 Perry, M. A. | Leeds | 2069 Rawlinson, E. | M |
| 2011 Petrie, L. | C | 2070 Ready, M. T. | L |
| 2012 Pettifor, C. B. | L | 2071 Redfern, P. | O |
| 2013 Petty, G. G. ... | L | 2072 Reed, M. A. ... | C |

2073 Reed, V. A. . 2074 Reed, W. M. 2075 Rees, A. A 2076 Reeve, K. 2077 Reeves, M. A 2078 Reid, A
2079 Reid, C. 2080 Reid, J. E. F. 2081 Reid, M. E. 2082 Renny, Mrs. (née Miller) 2083 Rest 2084. Revell, M. J 2085 Reynolds, C 2086 Reynolds, N. J. K 2087 Reynolds, R. 2089 Rhys, E. E. M. R. 2090 Rhys, W
2091 Richards, E. E
2092 Richards, E. M
2093 Richards, F. G
2094 Richardson, D.
2095 Richardson, E. M
2096 Richardson, E. W
2097 Richardson, G. M
2098 Richardson, L. E
2099 Richmond, M. R.
2100 Ridge, L
2101 Ridley, E. M
2102 Ridley, M. C
2103 Rigg, M. D
2104 Riley, M
2105 Riley, M. E
2106 Rimmer, M.
2108 Ritchie E. D.
2109 Robb, C.
2110 Roberts, Mrs. (née Lamb)
2111 Roberts, C. E.
2112 Roberts, D. E.
2113 Roberts, D. G.
2114 Roberts, G.
2115 Roberts, G. E.
2116 Roberts, I. K.
2117 Roberts, M. D
2118 Roberts, Mabel E.
2119 Roberts, Margaret E.
2120 Robertson, M. E
2121 Robinson, E.
2122 Robinson, Ethelwyn M.
2123 Robinson, Edith M
2124 Robinson, L
2125 Robson,
2126 Robson, E. M
2127 Roe, C. M
2128 Rogers, L.
2129 Roles, A
2130 Roper, G. M...
2131 Roscoe, J.
2132 Rose, J.

2141 Rowbotham, M. D
2143 Rowden, V. W
2144 Rowley P. A.
2145 Rowley,.
2146 Rowlingson, E. V 2147 Roxburgh, S. L. 2148 Rudd, C. C. I. F 2149 Ruddle, M. P. E 2150 Rudkin, O. 2151 Rudmose-Bro 2152 Ruegg, P. C. 2154 Ruffell, D
2155 Rushton, M. L.
2156 Russell, A. I. 2157 Russell, I. D. 2158 Russell, P. M. 2159 Rutledge, E. J 2160 Ryder, M. A. .. 2161 Sailman, I. P. V 2162 Salt, L. G
2163 Sampson, I. M 2164 Samuel, K 2165 Sanctuary, M. C 2166 Sanderson, L. M
2168 Saunders, F

- 2169 de Sausmarez, A. K

2170 de Sausmarez, E. F.
2171 Savage, O. M
2172 Savill, L. H.
2173 Scannell, K. F. F.
2174 Schlumberger, B. J 2175 Scholes, M. K.
2176 Schué, B. E.
2177 Scott, A. M. E.
2178 Scott, H.
2179 Scott, J. P. 2180 Scott, M. D. M.
2181 Scott-Moncrieff, K
2182 Scoular, E. McI. E
2183 Scrymgeour, M. B
2184 Searle, F
2185 Sears, F. C. ...
2186 Seelly, G.
2187 Seers, A.
2188 Selby, A.
2189 Selby,
2190 Sempill; Mrs.
(née
2191 Semple, A. M. B.

2192 Semple, M. C..
2193 Serjeant, N. E
2194 Sewell, M. C
2195 Sexton, E. C.
2196 Shapley, N. G.
2197 Sharman, K. L
2198 Sharp, C. N.
2199 Sharp, M.
$2200^{*}$ Sharp, P
2201*Sharpe, Mrs. Mackay
2202 Sharples, A. H
2203 Shea, Mrs. (née Hodge)
2204 Shearman, S. K
200 Sheavyn, P.
2206 Shebbeare, Mrs
2208 Sheldon,
2209 Shelton, M.
210 Shennan E
2211 Shephard, Mrs. (née
Richards)
2212 Shepherd, E. M
2213 Shepherd, K. M
2214 Shephẹrd, S. M
2215 Sheppard, R
2216 Shipley, C. M.
2217 Shipsey, K. A.
2218 Shore, B. E.
2219 Shore, M. A
2220*Shortle, E. I
2221 Shove, A. M
2222 Shovélier, E. M
2223 Silk, F. M.
2224 Simeon, A
2225 Simey, E.
2227 Simpson, Mrs. (née Baily)
2228 Simpson, A
2228 Simpson, A.
2230 Simpson, J.
2231 Simpson, M
2232 Simpson, M. I
2233 Sinclair, J. C
2234 Skeat, M. F.
2235 Skeel, C. A.
2236 Skelton, M. P.
2237 Skevington, A. B.
2238 Skilton, G. A. N
2239 Skinner, J. G.
2240 Skinner, M. C. H. D.
2241 Sladden, Mrs. (née Ford)
2242 Slater, W
2243 Smith, Mrs. (nëe
Callebaut)

2244 Smith, Mrs
2245 Smith,
2246 Smith, A.
2247 Smith, B. B.
(née Boyd-Mackay)
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\begin{abstract}


#### Abstract

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2278 Sowby, C. L
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2281 Sowden, M. F.
2282 Sowerbutts, H.
2283 Spary, E.
2284 Spearing, J. E.
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2286 Speirs, M. H. P
2287 Spence, G. W.
2288 Spencer, L. Leigh
2289 Spencer, M.
2290 Spenser, B.
2291 Spikes, K. W
2292 Spruce, G. ...
2294 Stacey, G. M.
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2296 Stafford, M. H.
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2299 Staveley, D. W
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65 Smith, M. M. Hugh
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2317 Stokes, E. H
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2320 Stopford F.
2321 Stratford, A. G.
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2325 Stubbs, M
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2328 Summers-Gill, E. M.
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2330 Sutcliffe, D
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2342 Tait, I
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2346 Taylor, A. L
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2354 Temple, V. M.
2355*Terrett, D. A.
2356 Tesh, E
2357 Tessier, V. M.
2359 Thatcher, K. M
2359 Thomas, Mrs. (née Pross)
2360 Thomas, A. M.
2361*Thomas, C. D.
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2380 Thornton, M. Ẅ
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2525*Wild, R.
2526 Wilkins, E.
2527 Wilkins, P. F.
2528 Wikinson, E. R.
2530 Wilkinson, V B
2531 Willans, L M
2532 Willcock E.
2533 Willett, A.
2534 Willey, F A
2535 Williams, Mrs. (née
Tugwell)
2535 Williams, Mrs. (née
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2536 Williams, Mrs. Rees
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2597 Wragge, K. ... $\quad .$.
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2617 \text { Zachary, K. T. }
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& 2617 \text { Zachary, K. } \\
& 2618 \text { Zelensky, L. A. }
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* Cease to be members 1st December, 1923.


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[^1]:    * Died 22nd September, 1923.

