

341.12

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

WOMEN AT WORK
IN THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BY

D. M. NORTHCROFT

(*Author of "Women Police," "British Women M.P.'s," etc.*)

With Preface by Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY (President of the
International Woman Suffrage Alliance).

(4th Edition.)



Pamphlet

PRICE SIXPENCE.

WADSWORTH & Co., THE RYDAL PRESS, KEIGHLEY.

1926

341.

22

NOR

The INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS

(Jus Suffragii)

is an international record of the women's movement, which is unique in its scope. All the five Continents are laid under contribution to supply news of women's doing. Every woman with a wide interest in world events ought to be a subscriber.

Send 6/- for a twelve months' subscription (post free) to

The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship,

11, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED

Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, and Repayment Claims of all descriptions

British subjects resident abroad are entitled to recover part refund of Tax on their Income from British Securities, and full refund of Tax on Foreign and Colonial Dividends.

Write for particulars to

MISS H. M. BAKER,
275, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

Telephone: Holborn 0377.

Association for Moral & Social Hygiene.

Founded by JOSEPHINE BUTLER in 1870 as the British Committee of the International Abolitionist Federation.

The objects of the Association are: The abolition of State-regulated prostitution especially within the British Empire; recognition of an Equal Moral Standard; to carry on a scientific study of prostitution and work towards its eradication, and to promote such legislative, social and hygienic reforms as will tend to encourage the highest public and private morality.

OFFICIAL ORGAN: "THE SHIELD."

Price 4/6 for four issues post free. Specimen copy sent on application. Minimum Subscription to the Association, 2/6. Including "The Shield" post free, 7/-.

Secretary: Miss ALISON NEILANS,
Orchard House, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE RALLY-RENDO

FOR ALL STUDENTS OF LIFE

28, DENMARK STREET, W.C.2.

Open daily from 10 a.m.

Book Department with large assortment of English and American New Thought Books.

Reading Room. Lending Library: Subscription 1/- per month, 10/6 a year.

LECTURES, CLASSES, HEALING MEETINGS, &c.

"The Rally" Monthly, 3/6 a year. Sample copy, 3d.

PREFACE.

It gives me much pleasure to write a Preface to this book, as it seems to me exactly what is needed. Peace is the most urgent necessity of the world, and the League exists to obtain and secure it. But the League is new, and has to struggle for its ideals in a world still inflamed by the passions of war, and demoralised by the miseries of the years since. It must depend on the enthusiasm of peoples whether the League as an organisation can defeat the powers arrayed against it, in open hostility, or in detached indifference. Enthusiasm depends on our knowledge of its constitution, its efforts and its successes, and on our knowledge of the striking personalities who are its leaders. In this book we can learn to know the work of the women.

In the first draft of the Covenant, which was drawn up in Paris in 1919, women were not included. The Allied women, at the invitation of the International Council of Women, and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, had determined to meet in Paris, to see that in the Peace the interests of women should not be overlooked. From this meeting, a joint deputation of Allied women waited on the Commission, presided over by President Wilson, and, amongst other points brought forward, laid stress on the necessity of the insertion in the Covenant of the important clause, Art. 7, which declares that:

"All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women."

Art. 7 is, therefore, women's great charter in the League, and in the following pages we can see something of what has already been accomplished. Women sit in the Assembly, and on several Commissions of the League. A few women have been appointed to very responsible positions, and their work has been of such fine quality as to deserve further recognition for the abilities of other women.

(Signed) MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY

(President, International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship),

11, Adam Street, Strand, London.

WOMEN AT WORK IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A. Organisation of the League of Nations.

The League of Nations is organised as follows:—

1. The Assembly and its Committees.
2. The Council.
3. The Secretariat.
4. Permanent and Temporary Advisory Commissions.
5. The International Labour Office.
6. The Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Council consists of Ministers and Ambassadors representing five permanent States, viz., Great Britain, France, Germany (admitted 1926), Italy, and Japan, with representatives of nine countries elected annually by the permanent States. The Court of International Justice, which sits at The Hague, is made up of well-known Judges, elected to serve nine years. Women are not yet represented on either the Council, or on the Court of International Justice.

B. Women in the Assembly.

The Assembly of the League of Nations, which corresponds to a great international Parliament, meets once a year at Geneva in the Salle de la Réformation. It consists of Delegations representing all the States Members of the League, and is at present composed of 56 nations, or more than three-quarters of the entire population of the world.* These Delegations may not consist of more than three representatives, and they may have only one vote, but the representatives may be accompanied by assistants or experts.

Seven countries—Great Britain, Australia, Norway,

*Abyssinia, Albania, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, San Domingo and Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Roumania—have so far included women, either as substitute delegates or technical advisers, in the Delegations; but no member State, up to the present, has yet sent a woman as a full delegate. The Scandinavian countries included women in their Delegations from the first. In 1921, Roumania appointed Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco to the Second Assembly, and she has sat in each succeeding one since. Ever since 1922, Great Britain and Australia have included a woman in their respective Delegations. In 1926, Germany included a woman technical adviser, Dr. Gertrud Bäumer.

As in the case of other Parliaments, the Assembly splits up into Committees, in order to facilitate its work. Six Committees, so far, have been established by the Assembly. The 1st Committee deals with legal and constitutional questions, including amendments to the Covenant. The 2nd Committee deals with technical organisations, including communications and transit, health and epidemics. The 3rd Committee is occupied with the reduction of armaments. The 4th Committee is concerned with Budget and financial questions. The 5th Committee is occupied with social and general questions, including the traffic in women and Children, Child Welfare, protection of women and children in the Near East, the opium traffic, intellectual co-operation, and refugee questions. The 6th Committee deals with political questions, including slavery, protection of minorities, admission of new members of the League, etc. Certain sections of the Secretariat carry out the work of these Assembly Committees.

Every member of the League is entitled to be represented on each one of these Committees. The women who sit in the Assembly are usually appointed each year to the 5th, or Humanitarian, Committee. In addition Fru Bugge Wicksell sits on the 1st, or Legal, Committee, and Fröken Forchhammer on the 2nd or Technical Committee.

Women in the First Assembly (1920).

Fru Wicksell, Substitute Delegate, Swedish Delegation.

Fröken Forchhammer, Technical Adviser on Women's Questions, Danish Delegation.

Dr. Kristine Bonnevie, Substitute Delegate, Norwegian Delegation.

Women in the Second Assembly (1921).

Fru Wicksell, Substitute Delegate, Swedish Delegation.

Fröken Forchhammer, Technical Adviser on Women's Questions, Danish Delegation.

Dr. Kristine Bonnevie, Substitute Delegate, Norwegian Delegation.

Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, Substitute Delegate, Roumanian Delegation.

Women in the Third Assembly (1922).

Fru Wicksell, Substitute Delegate, Swedish Delegation.
 Fröken Forchhammer, Technical Adviser on Women's Questions,
 Danish Delegation.
 Dr. Kristine Bonnevie, Substitute Delegate, Norwegian Delegation.
 Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, Substitute Delegate, Roumanian Delegation.
 Mrs. Coombe Tennant, J.P., Substitute Delegate, British Delegation.
 Mrs. Dale, Substitute Delegate, Australian Delegation.

Women in the Fourth Assembly (1923).

Fru Wicksell, Substitute Delegate, Swedish Delegation.
 Fröken Forchhammer, Technical Adviser on Women's Questions,
 Danish Delegation.
 Dr. Kristine Bonnevie, Substitute Delegate, Norwegian Delegation.
 Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, Substitute Delegate, Roumanian Delegation.
 Dame Edith Lyttelton, J.P., Substitute Delegate, British Delegation.
 Miss Jessie Webb, M.A., Substitute Delegate, Australian Delegation.

Women in the Fifth Assembly (1924).

Fru Wicksell, Substitute Delegate, Swedish Delegation.
 Fröken Forchhammer, Technical Adviser on Women's Questions,
 Danish Delegation.
 Dr. Kristine Bonnevie, Substitute Delegate, Norwegian Delegation.
 Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, Substitute Delegate, Roumanian Delegation.
 Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, M.A., Substitute Delegate, British Delegation.
 Mrs. E. F. Allan, LL.B., Substitute Delegate, Australian Delegation.

Women in the Sixth Assembly (1925).

Fru Wicksell, Substitute Delegate, Swedish Delegation.
 Fröken Forchhammer, Technical Adviser on Women's Questions,
 Danish Delegation.
 Fru Martha Larsen Jahn, Substitute Delegate, Norwegian Delegation.
 Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, Substitute Delegate, Roumanian Delegation.
 The Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Substitute Delegate, British Delegation.
 Mrs. Eleanor Mackinnon, O.B.E., Substitute Delegate, Australian
 Delegation.

Women in the Seventh Assembly (1926).

Fru Wicksell, Substitute Delegate, Swedish Delegation.
 Fröken Forchhammer, Substitute Delegate, Danish Delegation.
 Fru Martha Larsen Jahn, Substitute Delegate, Norwegian Delegation.
 Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, Substitute Delegate, Roumanian Delegation.
 Dame Edith Lyttelton, J.P., Substitute Delegate, British Delegation.
 Dr. Freda Bage, D.Sc., Substitute Delegate, Australian Delegation.
 Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, Technical Adviser, German Delegation.

Fru Bugge Wicksell.

Fru Bugge Wicksell is a Norwegian by birth, but has lived in Sweden ever since her marriage to Professor Karl Wicksell, formerly Professor of Economics at the University of Lund (Sweden). She has been a keen Feminist from her earliest years, and before her marriage was President of the Women's Rights Movement in Norway, which preceded the more modern Suffrage Movement.

When the International Woman Suffrage Alliance was

formed in Berlin in 1904, Fru Wicksell threw herself enthusiastically into its activities, and during the last twenty years she has attended every one of its biennial Congresses. She acted as a Vice-President of the Alliance for the period of election preceding the Rome Congress in 1923, but resigned this position, owing to the pressure of her work in the League of Nations. The Peace Movement has also absorbed a great deal of Fru Wicksell's energy for many years past, and she has been present at several Peace Conferences.

When the needs of a growing family no longer claimed all her attention, Fru Wicksell, who had always been greatly attracted to legal affairs, studied to become a lawyer, and obtained her degree at Lund University at the same time as her eldest son. She has never practised, but has specialised instead in international law, and the knowledge thus acquired has been invaluable during her work in the Peace Movement. It is a curious coincidence that, before the League of Nations came into existence, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were already preparing for a similar ideal, and Fru Wicksell assisted at the work of the Swedish Royal Committee appointed for this purpose. When the League forestalled Scandinavia's preparatory plan, Fru Wicksell was immediately elected as an alternate delegate in the Swedish Delegation to the First Assembly, and has attended each succeeding Assembly.

Fru Wicksell is connected with three Committees within the League, and is probably worked harder than any other of the women members of the Assembly. She is the only woman on the First Committee, which deals with legal questions concerning the Covenant, and she spends a large proportion of her time on this Committee. Though she sits as an alternate, she seldom fails to be present at all the meetings of the First Committee. In 1921, she was elected to the Mandates Commission, where she looks after the interests of the women and children in the mandated territories. She is the only woman on this Commission also. In common with the other women members of the Assembly, she sits on the Fifth or Humanitarian Committee.

Fröken Henni Forchhammer.

Miss Forchhammer is a noted linguist, and the author of "How to Learn Danish," a book which has been published in English, Dutch, French, and German editions, and enjoys a wide circulation in each of these countries. She has also acted as Lecturer on English Phonetics at the Danish State Holiday Courses in English. She is equally

interested in social questions, and was a pioneer in introducing University Extension Lectures and Housewifery Teaching into Denmark.

Miss Forchhammer has always taken an active interest in the international side of the Woman's Movement, more especially in connection with the International Council of Women. She has been President of the Norwegian National Council since 1913, and Vice-President of the International Council of Women since 1914. She is also Chairman of its Health Committee. Miss Forchhammer is proud of her connection with the International Council of Women, because this was the first organisation to promote peace and good-will between nations by means of its women, and has therefore helped to prepare the ground for the League of Nations itself. She has been connected for many years with the Peace Movement, and was a member of the neutral Conference at Stockholm in 1916.

Miss Forchhammer has acted as Technical Adviser to the Danish Delegation since 1920, and has been present at each succeeding Assembly. In 1926 she was appointed a substitute delegate. She was the first woman to speak in the Assembly, when, in 1920, she addressed the gathering on the subject of the Traffic in Women and Children. At this Assembly it was resolved that a Special Convention should be called on this Traffic, and that all the Governments affiliated to the League should be asked to send representatives. This Conference was held the following year in Geneva, and Miss Forchhammer, who attended as sole representative of the Danish Government, was made Vice-President of the Conference. She addressed the Assembly again on this subject in 1921. Miss Forchhammer is also deeply interested in the question of the deported women and girls in Asia Minor and other parts of the previous Ottoman Empire.

In connection with her appointment to the Assembly, she is attached as expert on women's questions to the Fifth or Humanitarian Committee, and also sits on the Second or Technical Committee, for Health questions. Since the First Assembly, Miss Forchhammer has been lecturing on the work of the League in various countries, including England, Holland, Norway and Denmark.

Fru Martha Larsen Jahn.

After having finished her college education at Oslo University, and spent some time abroad, Fru Larsen Jahn accepted a position in the Public Library of Oslo. In 1901, she went to the New York University Library School in

Albany, U.S.A., where she was the first Norwegian to obtain special theoretical library training. A year later she was appointed Chief Librarian of Trondhjem Public Library, Norway. She remained there for ten years, during which time she not only organised her own Library, but, at the request of the Norwegian Education Department, helped to organise other Norwegian Public Libraries, by inspection, lectures, and courses of instruction to librarians. In 1922 she married Gunnar Jahn, Chief Director of the Central Statistical Bureau of Norway, and left Trondhjem to live in Oslo.

Of late years, Fru Larsen Jahn has interested herself in social work and in the Peace Movement. She claims, however, to be first and foremost a Housewife, a profession the importance of which she considers to be second to none. Though deeply interested in politics, she is a non-Party woman, and also a sound Feminist. She is Vice-President of the Oslo Branch of the Norwegian Women's Public Health Association, which has a membership of 80,000 women, and which was the first Association to plan an organised campaign against tuberculosis in Norway. The Association has erected and is responsible for a large number of sanatoria, open-air schools, children's homes, etc., all over the country. Fru Larsen Jahn is also a member of the Norwegian Council for children's welfare.

Most of her work in the Peace Movement has been in her capacity as President of the Norwegian section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. As such, she has lectured to audiences of Norwegian women all over the country on the objects of the Women's International League, and on the activities of the League of Nations.

At the Sixth Assembly, Fru Larsen Jahn sat on the Fifth, or Humanitarian Committee, and also on the Second or Technical Committee. Education in relation to Peace has always been an object of much consideration in the Norwegian section of the Women's International League, and Fru Larsen Jahn is particularly anxious that some kind of permanent Institute of Education may eventually be created in connection with the League of Nations.

Mlle. Helene Vacaresco.

Mlle. Vacaresco, the daughter of the late Roumanian Minister to Rome and Brussels, is a descendant of one of the oldest families in Roumania, many of her ancestors having been poets like herself. She was brought up amongst very beautiful surroundings at the family country seat,

where she received a careful education, and learnt to speak six languages easily. From her early childhood she was a favourite with the late Queen-Poetess, "Carmen Sylva," at the Roumanian Court, and when in her teens was made her Lady-in-Waiting. A mutual love of literature drew the Queen and her young attendant very closely together, and when, later, Mlle. Vacaresco published a collection of Roumanian folk-songs under the title of "The Bard of the Dimbovitza," gathered from the villages near her country home, "Carmen Sylva" herself translated them into English and German. These poems have since been translated into practically every language, including Japanese, and have been awarded a special recognition from the French Academy. Mlle. Vacaresco has also written in English a volume of Roumanian tales called "The Songs of the Valiant Voevodi," and a novel entitled "The King's Wife."

Mlle. Vacaresco is a keen suffragist, and is a member of the Roumanian National Council of Women. She has spoken at the Sorbonne on behalf of giving Frenchwomen the vote. She is greatly in request in Parisian literary circles, and seats for her winter lectures at the Sorbonne are always booked months in advance. At Paris, where she and her mother now reside, invitations to her *salon* are eagerly sought by both literary and political people. She is a practical woman as well as a poet, and during the war did a great deal of relief work on behalf of her own distressed country, for which she was awarded the French Legion of Honour.

Mlle. Vacaresco has supported the League of Nations from its earliest days, and declares that Lord Robert Cecil is partly responsible for her first interest in this great international ideal. In 1919, she was made Secretary to the Roumanian Delegation at Geneva, and in 1921 was appointed a substitute delegate to the Assembly. She is attached to the Fifth Commission, and is deeply interested in the humanitarian side of the League's activities, especially in the question of the deported women and children from Asia Minor. Her speech in the Assembly on this subject was a memorable affair.

Dame Edith Lyttelton.

Dame Edith Lyttelton has always been interested in work on international lines, and helped to found, and was the first Hon. Secretary, of the Victoria League, an international organisation which mainly functions in the British Overseas Dominions, and which has for its object the development of mutual friendliness between Great Britain and her Dominions.

She also created, and is now Chairman of the Committee of Common Interests, which works within the English-Speaking Union, and has its headquarters at the London offices of that Association. This Committee has done a most useful work in bringing together various international interests, and securing personal contact between American visitors to this country, and English visitors to the United States. The idea of a "Teachers' Exchange Visits" scheme between England and America, which has recently been started in England, also originated with her.

Dame Edith is deeply interested in Literature and the Drama, and is a Governor of the "Old Vic," and of the Stratford Memorial Theatre; and also a member of the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre Committee. She has herself produced a good deal of dramatic work, one play, "Warp and Woof," based on industrial interests, enjoying an excellent run in London. She has written several short plays, magazine articles, essays, novels and biographies, but will probably be best remembered by her very able Life of her late husband, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.

During the war, Dame Edith, with Lady Lugard, started the War Refugees Committee, and was given the D.B.E. for her services, and also the Belgian Order of Elizabeth. In 1917, she became Deputy Director of the Women's Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, which raised, equipped, and trained the Women's Land Army. Dame Edith is a J.P. for St. Margaret's Division, City of Westminster, and was one of the earliest women magistrates to be appointed. She accompanied Lady Astor, in 1922, during her tour through the United States, when the American-born English woman M.P. spoke boldly on behalf of the League of Nations.

Dame Edith is specially interested in the industrial side of the League's activities, as Labour problems have always absorbed a good deal of her attention. She served on the Cave Committee appointed to inquire into the action of Trade Boards, and is now an appointed member and Vice-Chairman of the Waste Reclamation Trade Board. She is also the only woman member amongst a group of statesmen, under the Chairmanship of Lord Buckmaster, who are making an enquiry into the social, economic and medical aspects and dimensions of the drink problem in Great Britain.

Dame Edith was included as a substitute delegate in the British delegation to Geneva in 1923, so that she is at present the only Englishwoman to attend the Assembly twice in an official capacity.

Miss Freda Bage.

Miss Bage received her early education at St. Kilda, Melbourne, and then entered the University of Melbourne as a science student. She graduated in science with honours in 1905, in 1907 took her M.Sc., and in 1908 and 1909 was awarded the Victorian Government Research Scholarship. In 1909 she left Australia for a two years' visit to England and Europe, part of the time being spent in research work at King's College, London. Whilst over in this country, Miss Bage was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society.

On her return to Australia in 1911, she was appointed Senior Demonstrator in Biology in the University at Melbourne during the absence of Professor (now Sir Baldwin) Spencer. Two years later she was elected Acting Lecturer in Biology in the University of Queensland as locum tenens for Dr. Harvey Johnstone, then the head of that department.

In 1914, a residential College was established for women attending the University of Queensland, and the position of Principal was offered to and accepted by Miss Bage, who has continued in office ever since, under a College Council. As Principal of the College she has been in close touch with the women students, not only in the College, where the happiest co-operation has always existed between Principal and students, but also with the larger body of women students at the University, and through them with people in the many parts of Queensland from which the students are drawn. She has also thrown herself enthusiastically into the sports life of the College, and is a Vice-President of the Queensland Women's Hockey Association, and of the Queensland University Women's Sports Union.

In 1923, the women graduates thought it advisable to have a woman on the Governing Body of the University, and Miss Bage was asked to stand for election to the Senate of the University of Queensland, and was elected for a term of three years.

In 1924, Miss Bage was granted a year's leave of absence, which was spent in travelling in Ceylon and India, Europe and America. Before leaving she was appointed a delegate to various Conferences, and represented the Lyceum Club at an International Conference of Lyceum Clubs in Geneva, the National Council of Women of Queensland at a Meeting of Standing Committees of the International Council of Women at Copenhagen, and the Australian Federation of University Women at Oslo at their

Council Meeting at the Biennial Conference of the International Federation of University Women. She was also a delegate from the University of Queensland for the Education Conference of the League of Empire held in London.

Since her return to Australia in 1925, Miss Bage has been re-elected to the Senate of the University of Queensland for a further term of three years, and as President of the Queensland Women Graduates' Association for a further period of one year.

Dr. Gertrud Bäumer.

Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, included in the German Delegation to the Assembly in 1926 as a technical adviser on matters concerning infant welfare, child labour and the treatment of young offenders, is one of Germany's most representative women. In common with other women substitute delegates to the Assembly, she was appointed to the 5th, or Humanitarian Committee, as a special expert concerning the welfare of Youth.

Dr. Bäumer began life as a teacher, after studying philosophy and taking her degree as a Doctor of Philosophy. Since 1919, however, when German women were first granted equal suffrage, she has added many political activities to her earlier educational interests. She was one of the first women in the German National Assembly, and is now a member of the Reichstag, and is one of the Presidents on the Committee of the German Democratic Party. Since 1920 she has held a high post in the Home Office, where she is specially occupied with questions dealing with the welfare of young people.

Dr. Bäumer and her best friend, Dr. Helene Lange, may be described as the pivots of the Woman's Movement in Germany, and it was a great disappointment to Dr. Bäumer to be obliged, in 1919, to resign her official position as President of the National Council of Women in Germany, owing to the increasing pressure of her political work. She is always, however, a familiar figure at International Women's Congresses, and was Germany's representative at the Tenth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, in Paris, in 1926. At the meeting of women M.P.s of all nations in the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne on this occasion, it was her speech on international co-operation which evoked the generous and spontaneous embrace of a French suffrage leader, amidst the thunderous plaudits of a Parisian audience.

Another of Dr. Bäumer's interests is an Institute in Hamburg for social and pedagogical training, of which she

was a Director from 1916-1920. During the war this Institute was used as an emergency centre of administration for the welfare of the citizens, under the organisation of the National Woman's Service.

Dr. Bäumer is a distinguished public speaker on scientific and political problems, and a well-known author. She also edits *Die Frau*, in conjunction with Dr. Helene Lange, and *Die Hilfe*, in conjunction with Anton Erkelenz.

C. Women in the Secretariat.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations represents the permanent international Civil Service of the League. It is housed in a commodious building at Geneva, which was formerly a large hotel, and commands a magnificent view of the blue waters of Lake Léman. The work of the Secretariat is exceedingly responsible and important. Upon it devolves the carrying into action of the decisions or resolutions passed by the Council and the Assembly at its various meetings. Such action involves not only the collecting of information by means of Questionnaires to the 56 countries affiliated to the League, and making exhaustive investigations, etc., but also a vast mass of continuous correspondence with Governments, Societies, and individuals.

In order to facilitate the execution of its affairs, the Secretariat is divided into sections, each one dealing with various aspects of peace machinery. The legal Section supplies legal opinions to all departments, and is also in charge of the registration of treaties. The Political Section is responsible for the study and preparation of all political questions which come before the League, in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant. The Minorities Section deals with matters relating to minority countries and treaties. The Mandates Section carries out all the executive work of the Permanent Mandates Committee. The Transit Section is concerned with questions of communications and transit. The Financial and Economic Section deals with finance and economic international questions, and issues statistical data. The Disarmament Section is concerned with military, naval, and air questions. The Health Section deals with the health organisation of the League, including the study of typhus and other epidemics in Europe. The Social and Opium Section deals with the traffic in women and children, Child Welfare, deported women and children in the Near East, and with women's questions in general. The Information Section

keeps the public opinion of the world informed of the League's activities.

In addition to these sections, there are various departments in the Secretariat which deal with the internal affairs of the League. These include the Library; an Establishment office, which organises the various League Conferences; a financial department; a department of translators and interpreters, divided into French and British branches; a printing and publishing department, dealing with the preparation and publication of all the League documents; a general registry; and a pool of typists.

The higher ranks of the Secretariat consist of the Secretary-General (Sir Eric Drummond), three Assistant Secretary-Generals, and seven Directors, or Heads of Sections. Below these come members of sections, graded into two classes (A and B), an intermediate class, including members and secretaries of sections, and many other grades. The total staff of the Secretariat numbers about 496 men and women of about 41 different nationalities, chiefly French and English in the clerical and administrative staff. The proportion of women to men is about equal, but men preponderate in the higher branches, though there are many women who deserve promotion. All the secretaries of the various sections are women, including Miss Howard, Sir Eric Drummond's personal secretary, and women are at the head of many of the administrative departments of the internal affairs of the League. Practically all the stenographers and typists are women. The Library staff is entirely composed of women. There is one woman Chief of a section, Dame Rachel Crowdy, who presides over the Social Section, and the Section which is concerned with the control of opium and other dangerous drugs. The Chief Librarian is a woman, Miss Florence Wilson, and there are two B. members of a section, Mlle. Colin (Social Section), who is in charge of Child Welfare, and Miss Wall, detached from the Home Office for one year. Lady Blennerhasset is the only woman, with ten men, in the British branch of translators and interpreters, and Mlle. Monteanu is the only woman, with the same number of men, in the French branch. A woman, Dr. Gertrude Dixon, is Editor of the official Journal of the League, and Princess Radziwill occupies an important position in the Information Section, dealing chiefly with Women's Societies in all countries. No woman has yet been made Director of a section, although Dame Rachel herself, to all intents and purposes, is performing the actual work of a Director, and in a double section.

Dame Rachel Crowdy.

Although still quite a young woman, Dame Rachel Crowdy has had an extraordinarily eventful career. In her early twenties she spent a year in Guy's Hospital, the knowledge of nursing gained during this period proving invaluable later, on the outbreak of war. She next studied dispensing, and qualified for the diploma of the Apothecaries' Hall, after which she took charge of a Government Provident Dispensary in a London slum district, and obtained a good deal of experience of the lives of her poorer neighbours on the munificent salary of a guinea a week! Later she worked for the National Health Society as a Lecturer and Demonstrator.

On the outbreak of war, Dame Katharine Furse and Dame Rachel crossed to Boulogne with the first batch of trained V.A.D.s, and when later Dame Katharine returned to England, Dame Rachel remained on in charge, serving with the Expeditionary Force from 1914-1919 as Principal Commandant of thousands of V.A.D.s in France and Belgium. For this highly responsible work she received the Mons Star and the Royal Red Cross (1st and 2nd Classes), was mentioned in despatches, and made a Dame of the British Empire, and a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. She was also made Commander of the Order of Polonia Restituta for work on the Western Front during 1914-1919.

Dame Rachel's appointment as member of the Health Section in the Secretariat of the League of Nations followed immediately after the war, and she was later put in charge of the Social Section. This section, in its early days, was chiefly concerned with Health matters, and, whilst dealing primarily with this subject, Dame Rachel was appointed the only woman member of a Temporary Commission on the Anti-Typhus Campaign in Poland. Whilst serving on this Commission, she made a tour of many of the typhus-infested villages in Poland, in company with eight men officials.

As the work of the League developed, the question of Health was transferred to a department of its own, and various social and moral questions, such as the suppression of the traffic in women and children, and the assistance of the deported women and children from Asia Minor, were added to the Social Section. It is the business of the Social Section to collect expert information on all the subjects with which it deals, and furnish it to the Assembly and Committees, as well as to carry out all necessary plans of procedure as decided by these two bodies. In 1922, the

question of the suppression of the opium traffic was handed over to it, and it is very probable that before long the suppression of obscene publications will also be given into its hands. The work of the recent Conference on this subject was entrusted to the Social Section. The investigation into the opium traffic is of special interest to Dame Rachel, and she finds the knowledge of drugs gained in her earlier dispensing days of great assistance in this inquiry. In 1926, Smith College for Women (Geneva, U.S.A.) conferred on Dame Rachel the degree of Doctor of Law (*honoris causa*).

Miss Florence Wilson.

Miss Florence Wilson, formerly of Columbia University, U.S.A., early adopted librarianship as her future career, and has had a remarkably wide experience of work in libraries in more than one part of the world. She first entered the Library at Columbia University, where she organised a number of special libraries, and was for three years Librarian of the Natural Sciences. She also assisted in the University's exhibit of war maps and their interpretation, during the period of the war. Later she organised the Library for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in New York, where her knowledge of psychology was particularly useful. She then took charge of the archives, and organised a Library for Colonel House's Inquiry, which formed the Research Section of the Peace Conference. She afterwards did some important historical and documentary work as the only woman member of the American Peace Commission in Paris, before finally becoming appointed to her present position as Chief Librarian of the League of Nations.

The Library of the League of Nations occupies an entire wing of the Secretariat, with a room beneath corresponding in size. It contains over 40,000 volumes, including works on International Law, Economics, Finance, Health, History, Geography, Social Questions, Colonial Studies, Laws and Statutes of all countries, and a special collection of official Government publications, including the official Gazettes of all countries. The contents of these volumes naturally coincide with the work of the League as outlined in the Covenant. The Library Assistants, of whom Miss Bartlett is head, are all women, University-trained, and of various nationalities, who speak, altogether, some dozen different languages.

As the Library is an integral part of the work of the League, it requires to be so organised that all information

is immediately available. Miss Wilson has therefore adopted the latest and most modern technique. The new Library system is the most highly specialised in the world, the old methods of individual systems of cataloguing and classification being unified into a standardised system. This decimal system, known as the Brussels Classification, is in use at the Secretariat. The catalogue of the Library has its author, subject, and title under the same letter of the alphabet, and is a marvel of skilled classification. There is also an analytical subject index to all important periodicals received since 1920.

Applications reach Miss Wilson from students of library work from all over the world, who are anxious to learn more of the modern system of book classification, and methods of dealing with first-hand international sources. Hardly a day, too, passes without the arrival of some leading scholar or statesman from all the different countries, who come to Geneva to make a first-hand acquaintance with the Library of the League.

D. Women on Permanent and Temporary Advisory Commissions.

In addition to the six Committees of the Assembly mentioned on page 3, there are various permanent and temporary Commissions at work within the League, which have been set up as a result of certain resolutions passed by the assembly at its Annual Meetings. At the First Assembly, in 1920, it was decided that women as well as men should be asked to serve on these Commissions, and eight Commissions at present include one or more women members:—(1) The Permanent Mandates Commission, constituted in December, 1920—upon which Fru Bugge Wicksell (see page 4) sits as the only woman member, with eight men—is concerned with the well-being and development of peoples in territories formerly controlled by enemy countries, and now assigned as mandatories to other nations. Fru Bugge Wicksell sits on this Commission in the interests of the women and children living in these mandated territories. (2) The Permanent Health Commission, constituted in June, 1921—upon which Dr. Alice Hamilton sits as the only woman member, with 15 men—is doing very valuable preventive work, especially in connection with stamping out epidemics in post-war Europe, and also in interchange of information regarding international standards of hygiene. (3) The Commission on Deported Women and Children in Asia Minor, constituted in February, 1921, includes Dr.

Kennedy and Miss Emma Cushman, of Constantinople, and Miss Karen Jeppe, of Aleppo, and was set up by the Assembly as a result of a special report concerning the wholesale deportation of women and children by the Turks during the war. The difficulties met with by this Commission have at times been almost insurmountable, but already some thousands of these unfortunate people have been rescued. (4) The Commission on the Traffic in Opium, constituted in February, 1921—upon which Mrs. Hamilton Wright sits, the only woman member, with 12 men—is concerned with the suppression of opium and other dangerous drugs. (5) The Advisory Commission on the Traffic in Women and Children, constituted in January, 1922—upon which seven women now sit, with seven men members—Miss Baker (Great Britain), Miss Grace Abbott (U.S.A.), Mme. Avril de Ste. Croix (France), Dr. Paulina Luisi (Uruguay), Dr. Estrid Hein (Denmark), Mme. Curchod-Secrétan and Baroness de Montenach (Switzerland)—is concerned with the suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, formerly known as the White Slave Traffic, and the abolition of State Regulation of Vice. In 1925, the special question of the Protection of Children was included in the work of the Social Section, and six additional women assessors were appointed, with three men assessors, to sit upon the reconstituted Advisory Commission on the Traffic in Women and Children and Child Welfare. The women assessors are Miss Eleanor Rathbone, J.P., Dame Katharine Furse, Miss Eglantyne Jebb, all of whom are British women, Miss Julia Lathrop (U.S.A.), Miss Charlotte Whitton (Canada), and Mlle. Hélène Burniaux (Belgium). (6) The International Commission on Intellectual Co-operation, constituted in May, 1922—upon which Mme. Curie-Sklodowska and Dr. Kristine Bonnevie sit as the only two women members, with twelve men—is concerned with the development of international co-operation among the brain-workers of the world, exchange of knowledge, and the protection of scientific property. Mlle. Vacaresco (see p. 7) sits on a sub-committee of Art and Letters in connection with this Commission.

This Commission, which had been hampered from the outset by inadequate funds and by lack of a permanent organisation to prepare its programmes and carry out its plans, appealed, in 1924, to governments and other agencies for aid. The French government responded with an offer of 2,000,000 francs annually and a building in Paris, in a wing of the Palais Royal, to serve as an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation under the

complete control of the League, to carry out the projects of the Commission. The offer was accepted, and the Institute was opened in September, 1925. It is composed of seven sections as follows:—(1) General Section, (2) University Section, (3) Science Section, (4) Legal Section, (5) Literature Section, (6) Art Section, (7) Information Section. When the Institute was first opened, one woman Chief of Section (Literature), was appointed, Miss Gabriela Mistral, an eminent Chilian poetess, but she was unfortunately obliged to resign almost immediately for health reasons, and her place has not yet been filled. One woman, Mrs. James (Great Britain) acts as Assistant Chief of the Administrative Services of the Institute.

In addition to the women on these six Commissions, Mme. Dreyfus-Barney, of Paris, an American by birth, and a very active member of the International Council of Women, is the only woman on a small Commission which has been set up by the Council of the League of Nations to study the question of the Education of Young People in the aims and work of the League of Nations, and Frau Emmy Freundlich is the only woman amongst thirty-four men to sit on the Economic Commission of the League of Nations, which is preparing the way for the World Conference on Economic Problems. Frau Freundlich is the President of the International Co-operative Women's Guild.

Dr. Alice Hamilton.

Early in life Dr. Alice Hamilton determined to study medicine, and went to the only large co-educational medical school at that time, the University of Michigan, where she graduated in 1893. Later she specialised in bacteriology, and went to Germany for graduate work, visiting Leipsig, Munich, and Frankfurt-am-Main, where she was allowed to do laboratory work although women were not then admitted to lectures. She also had a year of graduate work at the John Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore. Dr. Hamilton then taught for a few years in a women's medical school and later accepted a position as research worker in bacteriology in the McCormick Institute, Chicago. In 1910, she resolved to specialise in research work in industrial medicine, and was appointed a member, with nine men, of the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases. In 1911, the Federal Government commissioned Dr. Hamilton to do exploratory work, first in the lead trades, and then with others, among them being the war-time industries—explosives and aniline dyes. She worked for the Department of Labour until 1921. Since 1919, Dr.

Hamilton has been assistant professor of industrial medicine at Harvard Medical School, holding a somewhat anomalous position in a school which does not admit women students! When the International Labour Bureau formed a consultative medical staff, Dr. Hamilton was appointed a member and has done whatever work was assigned her.

Miss Emma Cushman.

Miss Cushman, who is an American woman, was appointed a member of the Commission on Deported Women and Children in Asia Minor because of her long residence in that district, and her knowledge of Eastern peoples and their language. During the war she acted as Representative of the Entente Powers in the interior of Turkey, where she looked after thousands of prisoners of war, and at the same time was engaged in relief work for the Ottoman Christians, including some 46 different nationalities. For this work she received several decorations, including the French Legion of Honour. She is now the Director of the Near East Relief Orphan Training School at Corinth, Greece, and since the war has also been a Director of a group of Near East Relief Schools, through which have passed more than 9,000 refugee children. She introduced co-educational education in these schools, first in the interior of Turkey and later among the refugee children of Greece. Her plan of co-education was the first experiment of its kind in the Near East, and it met with entire success from the start. The Greek Government has conferred its highest civilian decoration, the gold cross of St. Xavier, in recognition of Miss Cushman's work. Her work is chiefly concerned with tactful questioning of frightened children taken from Turkish homes, for which an intimate knowledge of the language and of Eastern mentality is necessary. Hundreds of children have been rescued by her in this way.

Miss Karen Jeppe.

When Miss Jeppe was appointed, in 1921, as a member of the Advisory Commission on Deported Women and Children in Asia Minor, she had already had over 20 years' experience of Armenians, and of the Near East. Danish by birth, and a teacher by inclination, she was impelled by a strong inward impulse, whilst still only a young woman, to go out to Urfa, in Mesopotamia, and assist Dr. Lepsius in his well-known work of succouring the hapless Armenians. There she spent several years teaching the Armenian chil-

dren in Dr. Lepsius' orphanage, instructing them in various handicrafts, and evolving her own system of phonetics in teaching the Armenian language, which was later adopted in Armenian schools over the whole of Mesopotamia. She also trained a number of Armenian teachers to carry on work in the neighbouring schools. This quiet educational work, however, was fatally interrupted by the war, and the terrible sufferings of the Armenians from 1915 onwards completely broke down Miss Jeppe's health for the time being. In 1921, she went to Aleppo, a Syrian town under the French Protectorate, and here she commenced her dauntless work of assisting Armenian women and children to escape from the Turkish harems and the tents of the nomads, where they had been imprisoned for so many years.

Mrs. Hamilton Wright.

Mrs. Hamilton Wright, daughter of the late Hon. William Drew Washburn (U.S. Senator and member of a family long prominent in America for its distinguished Government service) is the widow of Hamilton Wright, a well-known scientist and diplomat, and a world-recognised leader in the fight against opium, who represented the United States at the International Opium Commission in Shanghai in 1908-9, and at the later International Opium Conferences held at The Hague, and was the originator of the Harrison anti-narcotic Act for the United States and other narcotic laws.

Mrs. Hamilton Wright was educated in the United States and at private schools in France and Germany. After her husband's death, in 1917, she determined to carry on his work, and in connection with her studies she visited China, Turkey, the Near East, etc., and is to-day probably one of the best-informed persons in the world on this intricate subject. She was instrumental in having the Opium question introduced into the Versailles Treaty, and was unanimously elected by the Council, in 1921, to serve as Assessor on the Opium Advisory Committee. She was reappointed in 1923, 1924 and 1925. In 1925, she was appointed by President Coolidge as delegate with full powers to attend the Geneva Conference of 1924-25. On behalf of the United States she introduced a resolution at the Conference for the sending of a Commission of Enquiry to the Near East, more particularly Persia, for the purpose of studying conditions on the spot, and considering the possibility of substituting other crops in place of opium.

Miss Annie Baker.

Miss Baker, Secretary and Director of the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, is one of the pioneers of the movement, having entered the office of the National Vigilance Association in 1887. This Association was founded in London in 1885, under the administration of the late Mr. W. A. Coote, and until 1898 its activities in the suppression of vice were purely national. In 1899, however, the first International Congress on this subject was held in London, and was attended by delegates from all the capitals of Europe. The International Bureau was then created as the headquarters of the movement, and has ever since been maintained as such at the expense of the National Vigilance Association. In succeeding years, Conferences and Congresses arranged by the International Bureau were held in different countries, resulting in an International Agreement in 1904, which provided for the International Protection of Women and Girls, and an International Convention of 1910, which provided for the punishment of traffickers. In June, 1921, the League of Nations called an official Conference, the proceedings of which were opened by a Report made by Miss Baker on behalf of the International Bureau, and which resulted in the appointment of the Advisory Commission on the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children. Miss Baker, who has been identified with every step of the work, sees in the establishment of this Commission the harvest of the labours of men and women pioneers of this movement in every country.

Miss Grace Abbott.

Miss Grace Abbott took a degree in Political Science at the University of Chicago, and also studied at the University of Chicago Law School. For several years she taught in the high school of her home town, and later at the University of Chicago, and Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. Later she became Director of the Immigrants' Protective League of Chicago, and went to live at Hull House, the social settlement established by Miss Jane Addams in the poorest part of the city. In 1917, she was appointed Director of the Child Labour Division of the United States Children's Bureau, where she was responsible for the administration of the first Federal child-labour law, which forbade the inter-State transportation of the products of child labour. She also held other public positions, including that of Adviser on the War Labour

Policies Board, Secretary of the Child Welfare Conferences, with which the Children's Year campaign was concluded, and Secretary of the Children's Commission of the First International Labour Conference. When Miss Julia Lathrop, who acted as Chief of the Children's Bureau for ten years, resigned in 1921, Miss Abbott was recommended as her successor. One of the big pieces of work now being done by the Children's Bureau is the administration of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act, which, since its passage into law, has been accepted by 40 State Legislatures which are working actively for the safety and well-being of mothers and babies. The Children's Bureau is also agitating for better protection of the child worker. In 1922, Miss Abbott was appointed by the American Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, to serve in an unofficial and consultative capacity on the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children, where she has been of great service.

Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix.

Mme. de Sainte-Croix is probably the best known and most respected social worker in France. She has the ear of the highest French statesmen, and is esteemed not only for her practical work, but also for her wit, for she is a brilliant conversationist. For over 30 years she has been the life of all Abolitionist work in France, and has addressed Conferences on this subject all over Europe and America. She was a co-worker with the late Mrs. Josephine Butler in the International Abolitionist Federation, and has been Secretary-General of the French Abolitionist Branch. Mme. de Sainte-Croix was a member of the French Extra-Parliamentary Committee, appointed by the Government in 1904 for the reform of the Regulation of Vice, and, after nearly four years' hard and unremitting work, persuaded the Committee to adopt a Report condemning the present Police Regulation of Vice. She was the first French woman to sit on a Parliamentary Commission. Some 20 years ago she founded a unique Rescue Society, which now has four branches. It is the only Rescue Society in France which receives girls who are registered prostitutes, which has no religious test, and which provides adequate medical treatment for venereal disease. Mme. de Sainte-Croix also founded the National Council of Women in France, and has been its President since 1922. In 1919, she received the French Gold Medal for Public Service, and, in 1920, was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Dr. Paulina Luisi.

Dr. Luisi was the first woman in Uruguay to graduate for the B.Sc., and the first to qualify as a doctor of medicine. She has interested herself in the Woman's Movement in South America for many years, and is Founder and President of the Uruguayan Woman Suffrage Society, and the National Council of Women, in Uruguay. She is indefatigable in her fight against alcoholism, the white slave traffic, and State regulation of vice. None of the Latin-American countries, with the exception of Brazil, has yet joined the International Convention against the white slave traffic, signed in Paris in 1910, and Dr. Luisi has been working very hard for many years in order that Uruguay may adhere to this Convention. In 1920, she pursued a vigorous campaign in the Argentine in favour of Abolition, concentrating specially at Buenos Aires, where she organised a Joint Abolition Committee, representing both Uruguay and the Argentine. In 1921, she pursued a similar campaign in Spain and Portugal. In 1922, the Uruguayan Government appointed Dr. Luisi a member of the Advisory Commission on the Traffic in Women and Children, and in October of the same year she was also appointed as the first Government delegate to the Fourth International Labour Conference, at Geneva. Dr. Luisi was also elected one of the seven Government delegates who form the Committee on Unemployment.

Dr. Estrid Hein.

Dr. Hein is a native of Denmark, and the daughter of a barrister connected with the Danish High Court, who was also a well-known politician, and a member for many years of the Second Chamber of the Danish Parliament. Dr. Hein early decided on a medical career, and, after qualifying in 1896, has practised for many years as an oculist in Copenhagen. She is keenly interested in the Woman's Movement, and for many years acted as President of the first Danish organisation for Women's Rights. She also served on a Commission called by the Governments of the three Scandinavian countries to consider the drafting of a new marriage law. Dr. Hein is a wholehearted supporter of the campaign against prostitution, and believes that the only remedy for the social evil is the suppression of licensed houses. She is also firmly convinced that more women police should be appointed in connection with prostitutes, and proposed a resolution on this subject at a recent meeting of the Advisory Commission on the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children.

Mme. Curchod-Secrétan.

Mme. Curchod-Secrétan comes from Canton Vaud, and belongs to a family which has given many illustrious members to the service of their country. She is the sister of Colonel Secrétan, to whose memory a monument at Lausanne has been recently unveiled. Mme. Curchod-Secrétan is particularly interested in young girls, and, as the wife of a clergyman, has had many opportunities of helping them. In 1919, she founded a special school for defective and backward girls. She is President of the International Association of "Les Amies de la Jeune Fille," founded in 1877, with headquarters at Neuchâtel, Switzerland. She has been connected with the Association for many years past as President of the Canton Vaud Branch and Vice-President of the National Swiss Branch, and was appointed as its representative on the Advisory Commission at Geneva after the death, in August, 1924, of Mme. Studer-Steinhauslin, who represented the Federation from 1922-1924. The Federation has branches in 50 countries, and a membership of several thousands. Among many other activities the Swiss branch has opened several Station Refuges and Homes in different countries for girl travellers, as well as reliable registry offices, to counteract the dangers of bogus agencies.

Baroness de Montenach.

Baroness de Montenach is the widow of Baron George de Montenach, of Fribourg, Switzerland, late Member of the Swiss Parliament. She has been President of the International Catholic Association for the protection of young girls since 1912, and before that acted successively as General Secretary and Vice-President in this society. The Association, which was founded in 1897, has its international headquarters at Fribourg, and comprises 22 national societies. By means of Homes, Registry Offices, Advisory Bureaux, and Station and Seaport Shelters, it works continuously for the help and protection of young girls. The colours of the Association are yellow and white, and placards in these colours, advertising the efforts of the Association, are everywhere in evidence. In 1922, the Association was invited by the League of Nations to send a representative to the Advisory Commission on the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, and Baroness de Montenach was accordingly elected. The knowledge gained by her and her Committee of the dangers to which unprotected and inexperienced girls are subject, and of the protective and preventive measures needed, makes her a valuable member of this Commission.

Dr. Kristine Bonnevie.

Dr. Kristine Bonnevie is a noted scientist, and a member of the Academy of Science in Oslo. She has been connected with the University of Oslo since 1900. In 1912, she became Professor of Zoology at the University, where she carries out extensive research work in heredity and allied sciences. An interesting feature of her tutorial course is a dredging expedition, which she conducts each June, and which consists of men and women students. These annual expeditions, as well as the whole of the University itself, are entirely free to students of all classes and both sexes. Dr. Bonnevie is also the author of numerous scientific treatises on zoology, embryology, and heredity, and has contributed largely to scientific publications. She is deeply interested in social questions, and was formerly a member of the Municipal Council of Oslo. This work, however, she has been obliged to relinquish, owing to the pressure of her scientific work. During the five years, 1920-1924, Dr. Bonnevie acted as an alternate delegate in the Norwegian Delegation to the Assembly, but resigned in 1925, owing to the pressure of her scientific duties. In 1922, she was elected to the Commission on Intellectual Co-operation, where she and Madame Curie, the noted world scientist, sit as the only women members.

Mme. Curie-Sklodowska.

Mme. Curie comes of a distinguished Polish family. She was born in Warsaw, where her father, Professor Sklodowska, taught in the Lycée, and superintended his brilliant young daughter's education. In her early twenties she entered the Faculté des Sciences at Paris as a student in chemistry, where she very soon made her mark. When 27 years of age, she married Dr. Pierre Curie, one of the Professors at the Science Academy, after which they pursued their scientific work and aspirations in common. The definite pursuit of radium, with the discovery of which Mme. Curie's name is indissolubly associated, began the year after her marriage, but the actual discovery of this new substance was not announced until 1898, when congratulations flowed in on the Curies from practically every scientific association and institution in the world. In 1903, M. and Mme. Curie, with Professor Becquerel, who assisted them, were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics. The Paris Faculty made Mme. Curie a Doctor of Science, and the Royal Society invited her and her husband to London to receive the Davy Medal. In 1900, Mme. Curie was nomin-

ated Professor of Physics and Chemistry at Sèvres, and, after her husband's death in 1906, she succeeded him as Professor of the Faculté des Sciences at the Sorbonne. In 1911, Mme. Curie was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, and numerous other distinctions were bestowed by national and foreign scientific bodies, including a gift of radium from the women of America. She is now Director of the Physico-Chemical Department of the University of Paris.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone was educated at Kensington High School and Somerville College, Oxford. After leaving College she became occupied in Woman Suffrage propaganda, industrial investigations, and social work generally. For many years she was secretary of the Liverpool Women's Suffrage Society, and President of the West Lancashire, West Cheshire and North Wales Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies. When Mrs. Henry Fawcett resigned the Presidency of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, now known as the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, Miss Rathbone was elected President in her place and still holds this office. Miss Rathbone was the first woman to be elected to the Liverpool City Council in 1909, as an Independent, and she still represents Granby Ward in this capacity. In the General Election of 1922, she stood as an Independent candidate for the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool. As hon. secretary of the Liverpool Women's Industrial Council from 1897-1914, Miss Rathbone carried out various researches, and published memoranda on questions relating to women's work. She also published a report on the conditions of labour at the Liverpool docks. Since the war Miss Rathbone has been closely identified with the movement in favour of Family Endowment or Family Allowances, and is the author of a valuable book on this subject, "The Disinherited Family—A Plea for the Endowment of the Family" (Edward Arnold & Co.).

Miss Eglantyne Jebb.

Miss Jebb comes of distinguished stock, the Jebb family having been eminent in literary work since the end of the 17th century. Miss Jebb herself published in 1906, a work entitled "Cambridge: A Brief Study of Social Questions," which is probably unique as an intensive study of the social and industrial history of an English town. Miss Jebb is the hon. secretary of the Save the

Children Fund, and a Vice-President of the Save the Children Fund International Union, with its headquarters at Geneva, and affiliated and associated committees in 34 different countries besides Great Britain and the British Dominions. She founded the Save the Children Fund in 1919, in conjunction with her sister, Mrs. Charles Buxton, who had previously helped in founding the Fight the Famine Council, which was formed to arouse public opinion in England for the raising of the blockade against ex-enemy countries in Central Europe, and for the readjustment of economic conditions in those lands. For a time Miss Jebb was joint hon. secretary (with Miss Marion Ellis) of the Council, and it was in this position that she was prosecuted by the Crown under the Defence of the Realm Act, for a technical breach of the regulations governing printed matter.

Dame Katharine Furse.

Dame Katharine Furse is the daughter of John Addington Symonds, the author, and the widow of Charles E. Furse, the artist. For some years she was a wood carver by profession, making many of the frames for her husband's pictures, and later carving for house decoration for various London firms. In 1910, she joined the V.A.D. under the Red Cross, and took an active part in developing this national work for aid to the sick and wounded. She also studied similar work in France and Italy. When war broke out, Dame Katharine joined the Headquarters Staff of the British Red Cross Society, and was sent to France to investigate how V.A.D.s could be used on the Lines of Communication. In October, 1914, she and Dame Rachel Crowdy went to Boulogne with the first party of V.A.D.s, and started the Rest Station there, but she was recalled to London in January, 1915, to organise the V.A.D. Department as Commandant-in-Chief. Dame Katharine resigned from the Red Cross in 1917, and was appointed Director of the Women's Royal Naval Service at the Admiralty, where she remained until this Service was demobilised in 1919. In 1922, she joined the Girl Guides as Assistant Chief Commissioner.

Miss Julia Lathrop.

For many years Miss Lathrop was a voluntary resident of Hull House, Chicago, and a co-worker with Miss Jane Addams in making exhaustive researches in the social welfare of children in that city. These two, with Dr. Cornelia De Bey and Miss Mary McDowell, all Suffragists

and all philanthropists, came to be known as Chicago's "four maiden aunts," because of their valuable public services. From 1893 to 1909, Miss Lathrop was a hard-working member of the Illinois State Board of Charities; she was also Vice-President of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. Miss Lathrop was largely responsible for starting the Society of Mental Hygiene, a visiting nurse association for people just out of hospital. She also furthered progressive measures for the care of epileptics and the feebleminded, and made a special study of the care of the insane. She has toured foreign countries extensively in her efforts to know how other lands deal with the social care of children and dependents. In 1912, she was appointed by President Taft as Head of the Federal Children's Bureau, a department of the Department of Commerce and Labour. She was the first American woman to be placed at the head of a Federal Bureau, which carried a salary of £5,000. Miss Lathrop held this post for ten years, resigning in 1921, when she was succeeded by Miss Grace Abbott (see p. 21).

Miss Charlotte Whitton.

Miss Whitton is of Yorkshire descent, but a Canadian of three generations. She studied at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, where she took her M.A. degree, and was also a University Medallist in English and History. From 1918-1922, she acted as Assistant Secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada, and as assistant Editor of "Social Welfare." During this time she carried out numerous researches on various social problems, especially immigration and child welfare, and was entrusted with special legislative research work on Unmarried Parenthood, and the drafting of recommendations for Ontario legislation on this subject, 1921-2. In 1920, Miss Whitton was elected a member of the Advisory Council on Immigration of Women to Canada, called by the Canadian Government in that year. From 1922-5 she acted as Private Secretary to the Canadian Ministry of Trade and Commerce, during which period she spoke for Canada at Wembley, on "Women's Day," 1924. In 1925, she was appointed Executive Secretary to the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, of which, since its inception in 1920, she had acted as Hon. Secretary at the Government's request. Miss Whitton is President of the Ottawa Women's Press Club, the author of several studies on Child Welfare, and particularly on Immigration, and the Editor of a quarterly magazine, "Canadian Child Welfare News."

Mlle. Hélène Burniaux.

Born in Brussels in 1889, Mlle. Burniaux entered the teaching profession, becoming a Professor of St. Gilles, and more recently a Government Inspector of Education. From her earliest years she was particularly attracted to social and industrial problems. In 1910, she joined the Socialist Party in Belgium, and played an active part in support of its politics. In 1919, she attended the first I.L.O. Conference at Washington, in the capacity of a workers' delegate adviser, and in 1921, at Geneva, she attended, as Belgian delegate, the founding of the International Federation of Working Women. In 1922, at Vienna, she was made President of this body. In 1925, the International Federation of Working Women was absorbed into the International Federation of Trade Unions, and a Women's Advisory Committee was substituted in its place, consisting of five women representatives from different countries, of whom Mlle. Burniaux represents Belgium. The business of this Committee is transacted at Amsterdam, where the International Federation of Trade Unions has always had its secretariat. It assists the International Federation by making suggestions and giving advice on questions of social legislation for women, and in the collection of statistical and other information concerning women workers. It also convenes Conferences of working women when necessary, usually just before the biennial Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

E. Women in the International Labour Office.

The International Labour Office, formerly housed at some little distance outside Geneva, now has its own building not far from the Secretariat on the lake shore. The new building is constructed entirely of reinforced concrete and has been enriched by gifts from many of the States Members of the organisation. Canada has given all the doors on the ground floor, manufactured from Canadian wood, India has given the wood for the panelling of the Council Chamber, France the Gobelin tapestry for the same place, whilst Britain has supplied the furnishing. Switzerland has given two stone figures placed one on either side of the main entrance. Denmark, Belgium, Finland, Japan and Holland have sent paintings, or objets d'art. This building forms part of the International Labour Organisation which was set up by the Labour Section (Part XIII.) of the Peace Treaty.

Every nation which joins the League becomes at the same time a Member of the International Labour Organisation, but it is also possible for a country to join the latter body without joining the League. The International Labour Office, of which Mr. Albert Thomas is Director, and the Secretariat of the League of Nations work together in close co-operation with regard to all questions which concern both organisations.

The International Labour Office has two special functions. One is to secure humane labour conditions throughout the world. The other is to collect and distribute information on all subjects relating to industrial and labour conditions. In order to facilitate these objects, the office is divided into three main Divisions: (a) *Diplomatic*, which organises and prepares the work of the Conferences, and deals with all official correspondence between the Office and Governments; (b) *Intelligence*, which is responsible for the collection and distribution of information; and (c) *Research*, which pursues scientific studies and enquiries. Attached to these Divisions are a number of technical services, dealing *inter alia* with Unemployment, Agriculture, Industrial Hygiene, Safety, Russian Affairs, Disablement, Industrial Relations, and Co-operation.

The higher staff of these Sections consists of two grades known as Members of Section A (either specially appointed or promoted from B) and Members of Section B (usually selected by competitive examination). The lower-grade staff is also chosen chiefly by competitive examination. In all, the staff numbers about 300, and comprises men and women of 30 different nationalities.

Article 395 of the Labour Section of the Peace Treaty ensures that "a certain number of the staff of the International Labour Office shall be women," and at present the proportion between the sexes is, roughly, half and half. The women members of the staff are accorded the same pay and chances of promotion as the men, and marriage is not penalised. From 1920-1924 there was one woman Chief of a Section in the Research Division, Miss Sophy Sanger, who held a highly responsible post, chiefly concerned with collecting the labour laws of all the different countries, and translating these into French and English. There are 15 women B members of Sections, and a woman, Mme. Laverrière, is at the head of the Pool of Typists. The Assistant Librarian is also a woman. Women B members doing particularly responsible work are Mrs. Weaver, who watches the conditions of labour and slavery in all the mandated territories, and Miss Mundt, who acts as informa-

tion officer to women's organisations all over the world, keeping these informed, by means of correspondence and conferences, of the standards of legislation for women and children in all the different countries, and especially of the Draft Conventions adopted at each International Labour Conference.

F. Women at the International Labour Conferences.

The International Labour Conference meets once a year, usually at Geneva. It corresponds to an International Social Parliament, and is composed of delegates from the 56 Member States of the League. Each country, whether large or small, has equal rights and voting power at the Conferences, and is represented by the same number of delegates, viz., two Government Delegates, one Employers' Delegate, and one Workers' Delegate. Each of these delegates is also allowed to bring two advisers for each subject on the agenda, and, as Art. 389 of the Labour Section of the Peace Treaty expressly states that, "when questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman," women technical experts have always been very fairly represented at these Conferences. Very few women, so far, have been appointed full delegates, but women technical advisers, like the women substitute delegates in the Assembly, exercise a good deal of influence, and, when acting for a delegate in his absence, may both vote and speak in public, in the same way as a delegate. The International Labour Conference cannot make laws, because no international organisation can pass legislation which is binding on the several countries, unless the countries themselves are willing to give up part of their right to make their own laws. Therefore, each Conference votes instead (1) *Draft Conventions*, by which countries strictly undertake to observe certain regulations, and (2) *Recommendations*, which are to be taken as guides in passing national legislation, or in issuing administrative orders. These may vary in different countries, but they have to conform to one and the same principle. Each State is bound to submit the Draft Conventions voted by the Conference to its Parliament or other competent authority within a given time, and, once the Conventions have been ratified, or the Recommendations made the subject of special legislation, the State is bound to enforce them. Discussion of legislation on behalf of women and children has occupied an important part of practically every Conference so far held.

Nine Conferences have so far been held. The First, at Washington, in November, 1919, was an extremely important Conference, its discussions being confined almost exclusively to the needs of industrial workers, including regulation of the hours of work, with an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week; unemployment and its prevention; protection of workers against industrial diseases; employment of women before and after child-birth; minimum age of employment of women and young persons in nightwork. Twenty-three women delegates or technical advisers attended from 15 countries.

Women at the First I.L.O. Conference, Washington, 1919.

G.D.=Government Delegate. G=Government Delegate Adviser. E.=Employers' Delegate Adviser. W=Workers' Delegate Adviser.

- Miss Hélène Burniaux, Professor of St. Gilles. Belgium. W.
 Miss Victoire Cappe, Vice-President, General Federation of Evangelical and Free Unions of Belgium. Belgium. W.
 Mrs. Kathleen Derry, Member, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Canada. W.
 Señora Laura G. de Zayas Bazan, Professor in the Normal School, Cuba. G.
 Mrs. M. Stivinova, Majerova, Municipal Councillor of Prague, Czecho-Slovakia. W.
 Mrs. Louisa Landova Stychova, Member of Parliament. Czecho-Slovakia. W.
 Mrs. Marie Hjelmer, Member of Parliament. Denmark. G.
 Mrs. Letellier, Labour Inspector. France. G.
 Miss Jeanne Bouvier, Member of the Federation of Clothing Workers. France. W.
 Miss Constance Smith, Senior Lady Inspector of Factories. Great Britain. G.
 Mrs. B. Majoribanks, late Chief of the Employment Bureau for Women at Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. Great Britain. E.
 Miss Margaret Bondfield, Member of the Parliamentary Committee, Trades Union Congress. Great Britain. W.
 Miss Mary MacArthur, National Federation of Women Workers. Great Britain. W.
 Mrs. Casartelli Cabrini, General Secretary of Women's National Association, Member of Central Committee of the Employment Bureau. Italy. G.
 Mrs. Taka Tanaka. Japan. G.
 Mrs. Suze Groeneweg, Member of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament. G.
 Miss Henriette Kuyper. Netherlands. G.
 Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, State Inspector of Factories. Norway. G.D.
 Mrs. Zofja Praussowa, Labour Inspector. Poland. G.
 Mrs. Mabel Grouitch. Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. G.
 Marquise de Casa Cortes. Spain. G.
 Mrs. Teresa Escoriaza, Teacher. Spain. G.
 Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, M.P., Government Inspector of Factories. Sweden. G.

The Second Conference was held at Genoa, in June, 1920, and was specially devoted to maritime questions, which, so far, concern women very little, and no women were present.

The Third Conference was held at Geneva, in October, 1921, and dealt mainly with agricultural questions, including the protection of women in agriculture before and after childbirth, and nightwork in agriculture of women, young persons, and children. Nineteen women delegates or technical advisers attended from 14 different countries.

Women at the Third I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1921.

- Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, President, Women's Industrial League. South Africa. W.
 Mrs. Luders, Regierungsrat, Ministry of Labour. Germany. G.
 Miss Gertrud Hanna, General Federation of German Trade Unions, Member of the Prussian Parliament. Germany. W.
 Mrs. Laura G. de Zayas Bazan, Professor of the National School, Havana. Cuba. G.
 Mrs. Letellier, Departmental Inspector of Labour. France. G.
 Miss Jeanne Bouvier, Secretary of the "Bourse du Travail," Paris. France. W.
 Miss I. Sloan, Chief Staff Officer (Women's Section), Ministry of Labour. Great Britain. G.
 Miss Margaret Bondfield, J.P., Member of General Council, Trades Union Congress. Great Britain. W.
 Miss T. Livesley, General Council, Trades Union Congress, General Union of Textile Workers. Great Britain. W.
 Miss Mary Zignieri, Ministry of National Economy. Greece. G.
 Miss G. M. Broughton, O.B.E., I.S.C., Adviser, Labour Bureau, Department of Industries. India. G.
 Mrs. L. Casartelli Cabrini, National Association of Italian Women. Italy. W.
 Mrs. Altobelli, Secretary of the Italian Land Workers' Federation. Italy. W.
 Mrs. Moto Matsumoto. Japan. G.
 Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, State Inspector of Factories. Norway. G.D.
 Miss Mansholt, Director of the State School of Agricultural Domestic Science at De Eollecate. Netherlands. G.
 Mrs. Marie Sokal. Poland. W.
 Mrs. Gillabert-Roudin. Switzerland. G.
 Miss B. Rubickova, President, Printers' Workers' Trade Union. Czecho-Slovakia. W.

The Fourth Conference was held at Geneva, in 1922, and was devoted to the overhauling of the machinery of the International Labour Organisation, and to preparatory work in connection with emigration problems. Owing to the character of the discussions at this Conference, only four women delegates or technical advisers attended from four different countries.

Women at the Fourth I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1922.

- Mrs. Esther Broch, Denmark. G.
 Mme. Moine, Treasurer of the Union of Shorthand-Typists. France. W.

Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, Government Woman Factory Inspector, President of the Norwegian National Council of Women, Vice-President of the International Working Women's Federation. Norway. G.D.

Dr. Paulina Luisi, Doctor of Medicine, Founder and President of the National Council of Women, and of the Women's Suffrage Society in Uruguay. Uruguay. G.D.

The Fifth Conference was held at Geneva, in October, 1923, and was concerned chiefly with general principles for the organisation of factory inspection. Twelve women delegates or technical advisers attended from ten different countries.

Women at the Fifth I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1923.

Miss Carmichael, President of National Council of Women in Nova Scotia. Canada. G.D.

Mrs. James Carruthers. Canada. G.

Mrs. Julia Arenholt, Civil Engineer, Factory Inspector. Denmark. G.

Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, State Inspector of Factories. Norway. G.D.

Miss Constance Smith, O.B.E., Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories. Great Britain. G.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, J.P., President of the General Council of Trade Unions. Great Britain. W.

Mrs. Letellier, Departmental Inspector of Labour. France. G.

Mrs. Kiyō Ishihara. Japan. G.

Mlle. Schaffner, Ex-Inspector of Factories. Switzerland. G.

Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, M.P., Inspector of Labour. Sweden. G.

Mme. S. Pagliari-Volonteri, Factory Inspector. Italy. G.

Miss B. Stafford, Factory Inspector. Ireland. G.

The Sixth Conference was held at Geneva, in June, 1924, and was chiefly concerned with questions of unemployment and hours of work. Nine women delegates or technical advisers attended from eight different countries.

Women at the Sixth I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1924.

Mrs. Chas. H. Thorburn, Vice-President of the National Council of Women. Canada. G.D.

Mrs. Laura G. de Zayaz Bazan. Cuba. G.

Mrs. Julie Arenholt, Civil Engineer, Inspector of Factories. Denmark. G.

Mrs. Gabrielle Letellier, Departmental Inspector of Factories. France. G.

Miss Margaret Grace Bondfield, J.P., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of Ministry of Labour. Member of Governing Body of International Labour Office. Great Britain. G.D.

Miss Julia Varley, Trade Union Organiser. The Workers' Union. Great Britain. W.

Mrs. Marie Svolos, former Factory Inspector; General Secretary of Factories and Workshops. Ireland. G.

Miss B. Stafford, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Ireland. G.

Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, Inspector of Factories. Norway. G.D.

The Seventh Conference was held at Geneva, in May, 1925, and was chiefly concerned with workers' compensation in cases of accidents during work. Six women technical advisers attended from six different countries.

Women at the Seventh I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1925.

Miss Julia Varley, Trade Union Organiser, The Workers' Union. Great Britain. W.

Miss Clara Black, Member of the Workers' Insurance Council, Denmark. G.

Mme. Gabrielle Letellier, Departmental Inspector of Labour. France. G.

Miss Brigid Stafford, Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Irish Free State. G.

Miss G. J. Stemberg, Doctor of Law, Director in the Ministry of Labour, Commerce, and Industry. Netherlands. G.

Mme. Isabela Sadoveanu. Roumania. G.

The Eighth Conference was held at Geneva, in May, 1926, and was chiefly concerned with the adoption of a Convention on the simplification of emigration inspection. Immediately after its conclusion, the new I.L.O. building was officially inaugurated. Five women technical advisers attended from four different countries.

Women at the Eighth I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1926.

Miss Gladys Sydney Pott, O.B.E., Overseas Settlement Department, Dominions Office. Great Britain. G.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, J.P., Chief Woman officer Union of General and Municipal Workers (now M.P., 1926). Great Britain. W.

Miss Fanny Ulfbeck, Secretary of the Emigration Section of the Young Women's Christian Association. Denmark. G.

Miss G. J. Stemberg, Doctor of Law; Director in the Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry. Netherlands. G.

Mrs. Balsiger, Ministerial Counsellor, Emigration Office, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Poland. G.

The I.L.O. Conferences, as a rule, meet only once a year, but in 1926 the unusual course was adopted of holding the ninth session almost as soon as the Eighth was concluded. The object of the Ninth Conference was to discuss a number of maritime problems. No women delegates or advisers were present.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

CLASSES, PRIVATE LESSONS & SPEECH CLUB

For all particulars apply to

MISS LUCY BELL

(Author of "Art of Public Speaking.") (Routledge 2/6).

Minerva Club, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1.

The Women's International League

(British Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom)

is a body organised in thirty countries, and with correspondents all over the world, to carry out an educative campaign designed to make all the peoples ready for international co-operation and world peace.

Its Programme includes work for an all-inclusive League of Nations, for Universal Disarmament by agreement amongst Nations, and the settlement of International disputes by obligatory Arbitration and other peaceful means. Further particulars will be sent on application to MISS DOROTHY WOODMAN, B.A., 55, Gower Street, W.C.1.

"The Women will put an End to War,"

declares a great American. They can do so by once and for all declaring their intention never again to support war in any shape or form. If the women who hate war, the mothers who wish to see their homes safe, will but take this stand, they make war impossible.

JOIN THE "NO MORE WAR MOVEMENT."

The Secretary, 11, Doughty Street, W.C., will gladly send, on application, a specimen copy of the monthly paper "NO MORE WAR," containing all particulars of the Movement.

The PLANE TREE RESTAURANT, Ltd.

106, GT. RUSSELL ST., W.C.1. Tel.: Museum 6027.

Delicious Home-made Scones, Cakes
and Chocolates NOW DELIVERED
DAILY in the neighbourhood. ::

**CATERING DONE FOR PRIVATE PARTIES,
ENTERTAINMENTS, DANCES, ETC.**

The ASSOCIATION for INTERNATIONAL
UNDERSTANDING,

SENTINEL HOUSE,
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.1.

AN ORGANISATION FOR THE POPULAR
STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Hon. Secretary:

J. W. WHEELER-BENNETT, Esq., Jun.

“TO UNDERSTAND, WE
MUST FIRST LEARN.”

THOMAS MASARYK,
PRESIDENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

READ

THE BULLETIN.

Official Organ of the
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN,
containing news regarding women's activities from all over the world.

SUBSCRIPTION 3/- A YEAR.

Write for specimen copies to the Editor, 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

“WOMEN'S EMPLO

The Fortnightly Journal for Educated Women Workers.
UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION AS TO NEW OPENINGS

Opportunities for Training.
List of Recommended Schools and Institutions.
List of Hostels and Clubs for Professional Women.

VACANT POSTS.

Price 3d. (post free 3½d.)
Published (1st and 3rd Fridays in the Month) by the
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,
RUSSELL SQUARE, W.C.1.
Phone: Museum 519.