

N.C.W. NEWS

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REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL MEETING AND
CONFERENCE

HELD IN PORTSMOUTH, OCTOBER 6—10, 1930.



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PAMPHLET

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* This list does not include the *Honorary* Vice-Presidents, who are elected to serve for life.

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MRS. KEYNES, J.P.
President of the National Council of Women.

N. C. W. NEWS.

NOVEMBER, 1930.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE NUMBER.

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ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING AND CONFERENCE.

GUILDHALL, PORTSMOUTH.

October 6th—10th, 1930.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

THE LORD MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH, Councillor J. E. Smith, J.P., in welcoming the Representatives at the Council Meeting on October 7th said:—

“Mrs. Keynes, Mrs. Donaldson, Ladies, I am delighted to be here this morning, and to meet you under such conditions and I realize the honour which is ours in welcoming the many distinguished members of the N.C.W. to our city for your 1930 Conference. I count it one of the greatest pleasures and privileges to have the honour of greeting such desirable visitors, and sincerely trust that you will appreciate the sincerity of the welcome it is my pleasant duty to offer. During my two years of office I have not until to-day experienced the pleasure of welcoming an Organisation composed entirely of women. I must confess to a slight nervousness in extending this welcome and thus subjecting this city, its loyal citizens, and its attractions, to the criticism of an organisation renowned for its high ideals. The citizens of Portsmouth, however, can never be said to evade their responsibilities, but rather to help in any way in their power to further the success of any enterprise. Therefore, I feel our city will find just as much favour in the eyes of your Conference as in the eyes of many of those that have preceded it.

During the period of its existence the N.C.W. has shown itself as a progressive and beneficial force, not only as regards the women folk of our country, but the country as a whole. The ideals of the National Council are such as one might expect from the finest and kindest members of our land, and in every instance point to a sincere desire to raise the standard of life in its various phases. That such a splendid organisation should choose Portsmouth and Southsea for the seat of its Conference this year is for us an undoubted honour. I trust that the 1930 Conference will ever be to you a pleasant recollection, which will induce you to return again, and I hope that your deliberations will be carried to a successful issue.

I am delighted to extend this warm welcome to you in the hope that it will be one of the best Conferences that the N.C.W. has ever held. Even we men believe that women are now-a-days coming very much to the fore. We have had during the last few weeks a visit from what can be termed one of the greatest women of our country. I refer to Miss Amy Johnson, and we were delighted as a city to welcome her here. In these days we are proud of our women of England, and therefore I am delighted to have had the opportunity of welcoming you to our great city, in the hope that when you have finished your deliberations and when you have seen something of Portsmouth and Southsea and admired the sea, it will induce many of you, who have come from far away, to return for your summer holidays. In which case, I would, at any rate, feel that Southsea was on the upward path. I wish you every success, and hope your deliberations will be to the benefit of the city and the country at large.”

MRS. DONALDSON, President of the Portsmouth Branch, gave the Conference a very cordial welcome on behalf of the Branch.

THE PRESIDENT, in reply to the Lord Mayor, thanked him and the Lady Mayoress for their welcome. Since Portsmouth had always formed a link with the British Dominions overseas and the colonies, the subject chosen for the Conference—“Women and the Empire”—was, she ventured to think, appropriate to the place.

When the previous meeting of the N.C.W. was held at Portsmouth in 1909, the Mayor at that time would not receive them, as he feared they might be connected with the suffragettes, and the meetings were held on the pier.

Women were still asking for wider opportunities of serving their country, but since their programme did not include any demand for admission to the Navy, it was to be hoped that Portsmouth would regard them as reasonable people!

The N.C.W. were most grateful to the Lord Mayor and Council for granting them the free use of the Guildhall, and for the cordiality of their civic reception.

In referring to the national calamity due to the loss of the R.101, Mrs. Keynes reminded the Conference of the words of the Air Minister, Lord Thomson, whose loss they were deploring so deeply, when he gave an official welcome to Miss Amy Johnson in August:

“Your flight to Australia,” Lord Thomson said, “was, and will remain, one of the most memorable achievements of 1930,

a year which has been a young woman's year for obvious reasons. Fired with that spirit of adventure which has contributed more than any other single factor to the development of the British Commonwealth of Nations, you set out alone. You realised all the risks you ran; nevertheless you started."

Some of these words, the President said, might now be applied to the Air Minister himself and those who accompanied him in this valiant effort to strengthen the communications of Empire.

The meeting rose to express their sympathy.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I have much pleasure in welcoming you all to this, the 33rd Conference of the National Council of Women of Great Britain.

From such a gathering we may all hope to receive a valuable stimulus. The central organisation obtains a fresh mandate and much needed encouragement in its arduous and continuous task, while—as I hope and believe—you in your turn gain a wider outlook and fresh inspiration by meeting together, and by discussing from every point of view important matters upon which we all require enlightenment.

Here, too, decisions are reached and policy is shaped which will provide material for work in your own Branches or specialised organisations during the coming year, although it must always be recognised that our constitution wisely allows a large measure of independence and autonomy to all the constituent bodies. Branches formulate their own rules and no Branch or Affiliated Society shall be considered responsible for the opinion of the Council expressed in resolutions, unless and until that Branch or Affiliated Society has itself affirmed the resolution.

We can, therefore, in Council discuss freely, and vote freely on subjects which many organisations would consider too controversial for their programme.

The Affiliated Nationally Organised Societies are of course entirely independent. They incur no responsibility for any action taken by the National Council or by each other, but they give valuable help on the Executive and in the specialised Committees through which this Council works. I am glad of this opportunity of saying how greatly their co-operation is appreciated and how much it contributes to the effectiveness of the National Council as a whole.

All of you—the Affiliated Societies—have your definite propaganda, and I believe you all gain, and realise that you gain, a wider outlook from joint work with other organisations, some of

which may touch your own interests at various points. Meanwhile, you stand on your own feet and go forward on the way you have marked out for yourselves.

The path of the Branches is not so clear or so well-marked and has to adapt itself to local conditions. The Branches have it as their duty to link up so far as possible all the social work in their locality, and then to take a general survey of the situation. The weakness of voluntary work is that it is apt to be spasmodic, developing on one side or the other according to the special interests of the more active members of the community. It is for the Branches of the National Council to take a wide view, to co-ordinate, to see where there is over-lapping or where gaps have been left, and then to take means to cover the ground as effectively as possible.

The work of voluntary associations, such as ours, can be of very great help in doing pioneer or experimental work, which if successful may in some cases be taken over by the local authority, leaving the voluntary association to pass on to fresh enterprises.

Many of our Branches are doing this. We must all be *alive*—not merely busy, but alive to the needs of the community in which we live, alive to the possibilities of serving those needs in the best possible way. "Industry is not an uncommon virtue. But imagination, and especially the kind of imagination that keeps its moorings is rare." (*Late Prof. Allyn Young.*) Let us cultivate this kind of imagination, and be prepared to move, sanely and wisely, in any direction where the need arises.

The task of our central organisation and of our Branches is not an easy one. Its very diversity causes perplexity. Propaganda is comparatively simple when all are working on the same lines towards one definite aim and agreed purpose. We have to find common ground among divergent interests.

This aspect of our organisation was specially emphasised by the President of the International Council of Women in her Presidential Address at Vienna. The result is that in our Councils, both National and International, we have not a highly specialised machine, but one that is easily modified and adaptable to the needs of the moment, whether local, national, or international.

Among the subjects calling for our immediate attention are several of outstanding importance, One, in which many of us will be engaged as soon as we leave this Conference, is the election of women candidates to Borough and County Borough Councils. And no time should be lost in preparing for the still more important elections to the County Council early next year. Progress in this matter is slow and disappointing. I believe one reason for

this is that where public service is concerned many women suffer from what is now called an "inferiority complex." They think themselves unequal to the demands of public work, instead of taking their courage in both hands and making themselves fit for it by practice and experience. Professor Eddington, speaking a few weeks ago to the World Power Conference in Berlin, said: "I am going to tantalise you with a vision of vast supplies of energy, only it is so securely locked away that for all the good it can do us it might as well be in the remotest star—unless we can find the key to the lock." I am convinced that there are in women vast supplies of energy still locked away which might contribute largely to the welfare of the human race. It is for us to find the key.

A member of the present Government, speaking recently to a country audience, said he wanted women to understand that they were living in a tremendously important period of the history of the world, and they were going to have the chance of saying how the world should be governed. Let us take up this challenge. Both legislation and administration call for the contribution that women can make. The working out of schemes of Public Assistance under the Local Government Act, and the provisions of the new Mental Treatment Act are convincing examples of the need for the Woman Councillor. Under the Mental Treatment Act we have made good our contention and won our point that no Mental Hospital should be without women on the Committee of Management. They are now to be there—on committees and sub-committees—but in many cases will have to be co-opted, although the Mental Hospitals Association, the Municipal Corporations Association and the County Councils Association have all protested against the principle of co-option. It is hoped that our closer links with a large group of Women Citizens' Associations will help to supply the need for women Councillors.

Then we have extremely important Departmental Reports to study. The Interim Report on Maternal Mortality advances to a fresh stage a discussion that has long been on our minds. When we met in York two years ago, we welcomed the appointment of the Committee. The investigation is not yet complete, but enough material is before us for detailed study, and this gives opportunity for suggestions of various methods of dealing with the problem. I commend the Report to you for consideration in all the Branches.

There are also the Reports on Vagrancy, on the Catering Trade, on the Supply of Films for the Colonies, while we await the Report on the Civil Service, and a promised Bill to amend the Children Act.

The Imperial Conference is much in our minds at this time, and

is reflected in the title we have given to our public meetings of "Women and the Empire." We have sent to members of the Imperial Conference memoranda on certain subjects to which we have given much attention: Nationality of Married Women, Maintenance and Affiliation Orders, the Cinema, the Welfare of Seamen in Ports, Tolerated Brothels in the Crown Colonies, Representation of Women in the League of Nations, Social Status of Women of the Indigenous Races and Protection of Children, and Slavery Commission under the League of Nations.

If we omit from our discussions the great questions of trade and finance, it is not because we undervalue their importance. But our special duty at the moment is to lay stress upon subjects which might otherwise be overlooked and which yet have an important bearing upon social welfare in the Empire. When women have a more assured position in the Councils of Empire, they can take a part in solving these other problems. Meanwhile, they can do good work by studying the social and legal position of their sisters overseas. In some cases, the women of the Dominions have set us an example and can inspire and help us. In other cases, the women of the Mother Country can hold out a helping hand to their sisters of the more backward races included in the Empire.

It is in this spirit of alertness with regard to our own local needs, to our national needs, to our Imperial needs, that we pass on to the work of this Conference—this Parliament of Women—in which I trust we shall all find inspiration.

ANNUAL REPORT.

During the past year many meetings have been held in the new offices in Murray House, and Vandon Street is speedily becoming better known. In addition to the nine meetings of the Executive Committee with an average attendance of 65 members, there have been regular meetings of the 20 Sectional Committees; but while members have expressed appreciation of the airy and comfortable Committee room, the increased rent is still a serious consideration.

It is with very great regret that we have to record the loss this year of four of our oldest supporters. With the death early in January of **Mrs. Arnold Gem** there passed away one of the original founders of the National Council of Women and the Local Secretary of the historic Conference in Nottingham in 1895; in March there followed the death of **Miss Constance Smith, O.B.E.**, who was at one time so well known to the members of our Indus-

trial Committee, on which she served from its initiation; while in June the sad news reached us of the death of **Mrs. Carden, O.B.E.**, which deprived the N.C.W. of an old and dear friend, and the Women Police movement of one to whom it owes a very great debt, since it was the good work done by our Women Patrols under her leadership which led ultimately to the establishment of Women Police. It was in 1914 that Mrs. Carden became Hon. Sec. of the Women Patrols Committee, which post she held for ten years, and, as Mrs. Creighton says, those who worked with her will always remember her unflinching kindness and courtesy, allied with her indefatigable energy and enthusiasm. Then in July we heard of the death of **Miss Clephan**, of our Leicester Branch, who, though removed from active work for some years by ill health, has left an indelible mark on the whole question of the care and treatment of mental deficients.

The resignation of **Miss Eaton** as Hon. Editor of the N.C.W. NEWS, which office she held from 1907 till 1929, leaves another gap in our ranks. At the January meeting Mrs. Keynes, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented Miss Eaton with three beautifully bound volumes of the NEWS, the first containing her portrait and a dedication, as a very small token of their appreciation of her devoted service for 22 years—services which were possibly apt to be taken too much for granted. We know that Miss Eaton's good wishes go with Miss Clara Smith, who at one time helped her as Assistant Editor, and who has now been appointed as Editor.

Another resignation, after 30 years of most efficient and always unobtrusive work, is that of **Miss E. C. Harvey** as Hon. Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee. This Committee presented her with a combined leather bag and umbrella as a small gift in memory of her long connection with the N.C.W., which is fortunately not severed, as she is still on the Committee and always ready with advice and help for her successor, Mrs. Bidder.

The largest of the Sectional Committees, the Public Service and Women Magistrates Committee, of which Mrs. Keynes continues to act as Convener, has had under consideration among other matters the position of women as magistrates, jurors, and probation officers, and the desirability of their admission to the Consular and Diplomatic Service.

The Lord Chancellor, though unable to receive a deputation to lay before him the position as regards **women magistrates**, had replied indicating his sympathy with the desire for an increased number throughout the country. The need appears to be greatest in Berkshire, Derbyshire, Durham, Herefordshire, Oxfordshire,

Shropshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire, in which counties, with 117 Petty Sessional Divisions, only 48 women have been appointed. A letter on the subject signed by Mrs. Keynes appeared in "The Times" on 15th July.

The Committee have considered the problem of the small number of **Women serving on Juries** and of the right of "challenge" by which they can be removed, and would suggest that Branches should urge those women who are qualified to be ready to serve.

As regards **Women Probation Officers**, in reply to a question in the House as to whether the Home Secretary was aware that there were 468 Courts of Summary Jurisdiction where there were no women probation officers, he stated that it was hoped to issue a circular letter to magistrates drawing their attention to the need. This letter was issued on July 31st, and strongly urges the appointment of a woman probation officer in every area in which no such appointment has as yet been made.

A memorandum on **Women in the Diplomatic and Consular Service**, pointing out that the duties and conditions of the Civil Service Overseas afford suitable opportunities for the employment of women and that the service which women can render is urgently needed, has been sent to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service. Since the examinations for the highest grade of the Civil Service are now open to women, there should be no difficulty in ascertaining their qualifications for the diplomatic and consular service, and we therefore urged the repeal of the regulations contained in Command Paper 1244.

In November, 1929, a **Memorandum on Vagrancy** was presented to the Departmental Committee on the Relief of the Casual Poor, specially emphasising the need for uniformity of treatment of vagrants, their classification, and the national organisation of the whole problem.

The Household Service League has made an excellent start, having held 34 meetings in London and the provinces, mainly arranged by the Branches. Miss Squire, the Convener, and Miss Randle, the Hon. Secretary, have addressed many of these meetings. Miss Muncaster, as Hon. Treasurer of the Committee, has interested new members and given considerable help in raising funds, while a letter about the League from Miss Green appeared in "The Times" on 2nd August. The League seeks to promote the **domestic training** of girls, both in elementary and secondary schools, and the specialised household training of women, both as housewives and servants; and it has collected particulars of the training provided by various local authorities, as well as by the

State at the 30 Home Training Centres for unemployed women.

A list of suggested subjects for lectures has been drawn up by the Household Service League and two leaflets published, which should be in the hands of every householder, viz. "Law and Custom regulating Domestic Service," price 2d., and "National Health Insurance," price 3d. A series of broadcast talks on "The Future of Domestic Service," opened by Lady Emmott, has also been published in pamphlet form by the B.B.C.

While the Household Service League has been investigating opportunities for domestic training, the Industrial Committee has obtained information with regard to **openings in Industry and Commerce** throughout the country for Secondary School girls. This information has been forwarded to the Minister of Labour, with the request that the good work done in London by the Headmistresses' Committee in advising girls may be extended to the provinces.

The Migration Committee has assisted in making known the useful work which is being done at **Market Harborough Training School** under the S.O.S.B.W. in preparing girls for life overseas.

The Parliamentary Committee has through Miss Bertha Mason, the Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, been kept in close touch with the numerous Bills before the House. The majority of those in which N.C.W. was specially interested have however failed to secure a place upon the Statute Book. A letter was addressed to certain members of the House of Lords, urging them to support Lord Astor's resolution in favour of the admission of peeresses in their own right to the House of Lords, but this resolution was lost by 4 votes only.

As the result of proposals submitted to the Executive, and on 7th May to the Annual meeting of the **National Women Citizens' Association** by their President, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, that body decided to join the Women Citizens' Section of the N.C.W. and to co-operate in its work with the representatives of the Branches. The Council will doubtless wish to extend a hearty welcome to the numerous local associations of women citizens, whose co-operation should materially strengthen our efforts in the cause of local government and national efficiency.

The passage of the **Local Government Act, 1929**, is of great importance to women, and the attention of the Branches and affiliated Societies has been specially directed to the urgent need to prepare a list of women willing to stand for election to Local Governing bodies, or to be co-opted to Public Assistance, Guardians or other Committees; the advantage of direct election being stressed. The immediate effect of this Act has been to displace

2,300 elected women who were serving as Poor Law Guardians and to transfer their duties to County Councils and County Borough Councils, on which there were serving only 360 elected women; and while it is true that the new authorities may co-opt men or women, they are not obliged to co-opt anyone on Public Assistance Committees nor are County Boroughs obliged to set up Guardians Committees on which women must serve. The Branches have been specially urged to send up any information regarding the appointments made in their respective areas, and a most interesting summary and analysis of the new schemes for the administration of Public Assistance, especially as regards the inclusion of women, was presented to the Executive on the 21st February by the Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, Miss Bertha Mason.

The **Mental Treatment Bill**, which has now received the royal assent, provides for the appointment of at least two women on the Committee of Management of every mental hospital and at least one woman on each of the Sub-Committees. This is a point the importance of which has been repeatedly pressed by the N.C.W.

This provision does not, however, apply to London, where special conditions prevail.

The Committee for the **Humane Treatment of Animals**, which has now been constituted as a full Sectional Committee under the Convenership of Miss Brodie-Hall, regrets to report that the Bill for the Humane Slaughter of Animals has again failed to pass. The Council was represented by Miss Brodie-Hall on a Deputation to the City of London Markets Board to urge the adoption of the humane killer at Islington, but though they were willing to support a Bill applicable to the whole country, they were meanwhile not prepared to adopt humane slaughter at their Islington abattoir. This Committee has learnt with satisfaction that there are no performing wild animals at the circus at Olympia.

On the Public Health Committee Miss Musson has been newly appointed as Convener and Mrs. Killby as Hon. Secretary. The report of the Departmental Committee on the **Training and Employment of Midwives** has been considered both by this Committee and by the National Health Insurance Committee, especially as regards the proposed transfer of powers from the Central Midwives Board to the Ministry of Health, on which opinion appears to be strongly divided.

The Moral Welfare Committee has considered the necessity for more adequate facilities for the treatment and **after care** of persons suffering from venereal diseases. The opportunities

available through the powers conferred on local authorities now make it possible to provide clinics and treatment where public opinion is sufficiently awakened. Lady Nunburnholme continues to act as Convener, with the help of Mrs. Thiselton, newly appointed as Hon. Secretary.

As regards the **Nationality of British Women**, on the 13th January a very representative deputation of 22 affiliated Societies waited on the Home Secretary to urge that a British woman on marriage with an alien should not lose her British nationality without her consent, and that a foreign woman should not acquire it unless she so wished. The deputation, which was introduced by Mrs. Keynes, also asked that at the Codification Conference on International Law at the Hague when the question of Nationality would be considered, the British Government should take the lead with a view to securing the adoption of these principles throughout the Empire, and they further pressed for the inclusion of women in the delegation. In reply the Home Secretary had stated that he was willing to receive the names of women who might be attached in some capacity to the British delegation, and the N.C.W. sent forward the name of Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Barrister-at-Law.

At the joint demonstration at the Hague organised by the I.C.W. and the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, the N.C.W. was represented by its Acting Vice-President, Miss Cecile Matheson. A Pageant, where girls representing different countries were attired in black or white according to their nationality rights, showed Great Britain's representative in black, with two tiny white spots representing very small concessions.

On 21st February, Capt. Cazalet's Bill was introduced under the ten minutes rule and a joint whip was sent by N.C.W. and N.U.S.E.C. to the members of the House of Commons urging them to be in their places to support the Bill, which however has been dropped.

The small *ad hoc* Committee which had been appointed by the Executive to work for the Bill was then reconstituted on a wider and more representative basis, and floated off as an independent Committee under the title of "**Nationality of Married Women Pass the Bill Committee.**" Miss Chrystal Macmillan was appointed as its Convener and Mrs. Morley as its Hon. Secretary.

This committee has already secured the signatures of 222 M.P.'s to a Memorial which it has presented to the Prime Minister and has published a new leaflet.

On the subject of **Women Police**, a great step forward has,

we feel, been made in the appointment of Miss Peto at Scotland Yard as Adviser to the Commissioner on the Organisation and Training of Police Women.

A Joint Deputation from the N.C.W. and the N.U.S.E.C. had waited on the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland on 2nd December, 1929, to urge not only the appointment of a woman inspector at Home Office, but also that the Police Acts should apply to women police and that their duties should be clearly defined. They had further asked that a woman should be appointed to serve on the Police Council. The Home Secretary, while promising his sympathetic consideration, had stated that a substantial increase in Women Police had already been authorised in London, but he questioned whether it was desirable to compel the local authorities to employ more women. Your Committee was much disappointed to learn that the Police Council, at its meeting on 4th March had decided to take no action with regard to the conditions of recruitment and training of women police. In view of this decision a strong protest has been addressed to the Home Secretary, reminding him that the need for regulations defining the duties of women police has been officially recognised since 1920.

Miss Tancred, the energetic Convener of this Committee, has secured the help of Miss Cowlin as its Hon. Secretary. Miss Tancred has recently written an up-to-date leaflet on the subject of Women Police.

The **Welfare of Children** has as usual been under special consideration, and the Parliamentary Committee has collected much useful information from the Branches with regard to the health and education of children living in Canal boats in connection with the Canal Boats Bill, which however was talked out.

The Cinema Committee has had under consideration the education and moral welfare of children employed in the variety entertainments which are increasingly shown in Cinema Houses between the films, and a Memorandum on the subject has been sent to the Board of Education and a question also asked in the House. Two new conditions for which this Committee has been agitating for some time have now been recommended by the Home Office to Local Authorities granting Cinema licences, namely, that a copy of the certificate of the Censorship Board must be shown before the exhibition of the film, and that the full programme must be shown at the entrance to the Cinema.

On April 3rd, the Convener, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, and Miss Bertha Mason took part in an important deputation to the President of the Board of Film Censors, which had been organised by the

London Public Morality Council and dealt with the general tendency of the films shown and the re-action of various audiences.

The question of amendments to the **Children Act** has been further considered by the Special Sub-Committee set up for the purpose, and its numerous recommendations, together with those of the Scottish Standing Committee, have been forwarded to the Home Office and to the Scottish Office.

On the **Safety First Week Campaign** the N.C.W. was represented by the Convener of the Temperance Committee, Mrs. Good-year, the special points on which the Branches were asked to concentrate being the dangers to which children are exposed through carelessness in the home and in traffic, and the accidents brought about by the misuse of alcohol.

The Executive Committee suggested that in the booklet issued by the Safety First Council to motorists the finding of the Medical Research Council should be included, to the effect that in an emergency calling for the exercise of the highest powers of judgment alcohol is not merely useless but detrimental.

Questions concerning **World Peace** have been discussed at the meetings of the Peace Committee, and the N.C.W. was represented on the Deputation to the Naval Disarmament Conference arranged by the Women's Peace Crusade by Miss C. Matheson. This Deputation represented a number of British, American, French and Japanese women's organisations, wishing to press for naval reduction. The ladies of the delegations to the Naval Conference were entertained by the President and Executive Committee on 13th March, when Lady Emmott most kindly placed her house at our disposal.

In view of the fact that the **Colonial Conference and the Imperial Conference** were to meet in London, it was decided to urge the inclusion upon their agenda of certain important subjects, and a request to this effect together with a memorandum on the following points has accordingly been forwarded to the Government:—

Nationality of Married Women.

Enforcement of Affiliation Orders Overseas.

Social Work for Seamen in Ports: women on Port Committees.

Abolition of Licensed Areas and Brothels in the Crown Colonies.

The Cinema: free entry for educational films, exclusion of undesirable films, etc.

League of Nations and International Labour Office: appointment of women delegates and advisers.

Social Status of Women of the indigenous races and protection of children.

Much time has this year been devoted to International work in connection with the Quinquennial Conference of the **International Council of Women**, held in Vienna from 26th May to the 7th June under the presidency of the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. This was attended by about 200 members of the British Council, the majority being quinquennial contributors, and many members were also able to avail themselves of the kind invitations from the Hungarian Council to visit Budapest before the meetings, and from the National Council of Women of Czechoslovakia to visit Prague afterwards. The ten British delegates who attended the meeting were as follows:—Mrs. Keynes, The Lady Emmott, Mrs. William Cadbury, Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Miss Tancred, Mrs. William Fyfe, Miss M. C. Matheson, Mrs. Neville Rolfe, Mrs. Percy Bigland, and Miss Norah Green.

Proxies were also appointed, and representatives to serve on the various I.C.W. Standing Committees. Among the members of Executive now holding office under the I.C.W. are Lady Trustram Eve, newly appointed as its Hon. Treasurer and Convener of its Finance Committee; Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, one of its Vice-Presidents; Mrs. George Cadbury, Convener of its Peace Committee; and Miss Cecile Matheson, newly elected as Convener of its Committee on Trades and Professions. Owing to the fact that the **I.C.W. Office** has been **removed from London**, Miss Zimmern has sent in her resignation as General Secretary, and letters for I.C.W. should for the present be addressed to the House of Cromar, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.

On the return of the delegates from Vienna a very successful Dinner in the Hyde Park Hotel was organised by our Hospitality Committee, under the Chairmanship of Marjorie, Lady Nunburnholme. About 200 were present, including visitors from India, U.S.A., Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. Mrs. Keynes presided, the chief speakers being the Countess of Iveagh, Mr. J. Maynard Keynes, Miss Cornelia Sorabji and Dr. Valeria Parker, and £91 resulted for the funds of the N.C.W.

A successful "At Home," was also given on behalf of the British Colonies Committee by Mrs. Patrick Ness, and a meeting followed by tea was held at Women's Service House on 1st July, when impressions of the I.C.W. meetings were given by the British delegates.

We are glad to report the formation of four **new branches** during the past year at Aylesbury, Hastings and St. Leonards, Northumberland, and Ruislip, and the affiliation of two new

Societies, the British College of Nurses and the Incorp. Society of Chiropodists.

Two of the Branches, Malvern and Middlesbrough, have held exhibitions on "The Preservation of the Countryside," a subject stressed at our Arts and Letters Committee in an interesting lecture by Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, illustrated by lantern slides; while Colwyn Bay reports an exhibition of Arts and Crafts.

Mrs. Keynes and Miss Matheson have addressed many Branch meetings and their encouragement and help have been greatly appreciated. Lady Clarendon also, as Convener of the Home Counties Standing Committee, called a meeting of the various Standing Committees at Pitt House, Hampstead, as a result of which they are to meet again in Portsmouth to discuss the possibilities of further development.

While in the provinces our Branches do much practical work, at Headquarters with the increasing number of Committee meetings, more and more time is necessarily given up to discussion. May we therefore suggest to any possible critics that they would do well to ponder the words of Mrs. Hamilton, M.P., who in an article in Harper's Magazine, writes:—"Talk, in modern times, is the 'most potent instrument of practical action. It is through it that 'minds communicate, interact and move. Talk is the substitute and 'the only possible substitute for force. Disbelief in talk, contempt 'for talk—so prevalent nowadays—is neither more nor less than a 'disbelief in and contempt for all that we mean by civilisation.'"

NORAH E. GREEN,
General Secretary.

FINANCE REPORT.

By The Hon. Treasurer, LADY TRUSTRAM EVE.

There is not much to report this year, 1930, as our Expenditure has been fairly normal. Our Expenditure on Rent is £288 in comparison with £259 the year before, and we have had to pay this from the New Offices Account. We also have had Solicitors' Fees £21 2s. od., this is for consultations as to Income Tax, which unfortunately failed to relieve us of this burden. Our Electric Light Account was heavy, £21 3s. 3d., though this was for 1½ years, but the system at our new quarters is a very expensive one.

New Offices Account.

This has not yet reached the £4000 needed, and of the total, £3218, a substantial part consists of Interest earned by the money

invested. This year we drew from the Fund £178 9s. 10d., for Rent, Rates and Taxes, and received in Interest only £136 19s. 11d., showing that we really need another £1000 invested to meet our needs, and you will remember that £4000 was always suggested as the minimum required.

We should not have paid our way without the £91 raised by the Dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel, and also we have made £45 by letting the Committee Room for the 10 weeks' course of Lectures, but although we have these Assets our Bank Balance is reduced. It does not need a very great calculation to see that we need an increase of £150 a year to our Income, and this could be secured by forming about 30 new Branches (we have 4 as a beginning), or by securing 600 new 5/- subscribers for Headquarters. Of course the first way is far preferable, as every Branch is a centre of interest and work.

The list of **unpaid Branch Fees** is not yet obliterated, though quite short:—

Canterbury (partly paid).
Middlesbrough (paid after books were closed).
Colwyn Bay.

International Council of Women.

We have to bear a large share in the Assessment of countries. Great Britain has pluckily shouldered £200 a year. Last year Great Britain paid no less a sum than £345 3s. 10d., including of course donations, but chiefly through our Quinquennial Contributors, now to be called "Triennial," as the I.C.W. will meet every third year. We have at the moment 209 Triennial Contributors, and these may pay £1 a year or £3 for the whole period at once, though from a Treasurer's point of view the £1 a year is preferable, as it gives the steady Income that is required for Current Expenses.

RESOLUTIONS

PASSED BY

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

AT PORTSMOUTH, 7TH, 8TH, 9TH OCTOBER, 1930.

Nationality of Married Women.

"That the National Council of Women urge the Prime Minister to provide facilities at the earliest possible date in the

next Parliamentary session for legislation on the Nationality of Married Women, which shall embody the principles contained in Captain Cazalet's Bill."

Maternal Mortality and Morbidity.

"That the National Council of Women welcome the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity, with its message of hope as to the possibility of a general reduction of mortality and morbidity. At the same time it recognises the complexity of the problems involved and the fact that the enquiry is not yet complete.

Further, that the National Council of Women urge Local Authorities to put into force the powers they already possess with regard to the provision of maternity services."

Disarmament Conference.

"That the National Council of Women urge His Majesty's Government to make every effort to secure the completion of the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at its forthcoming Meeting in November, so as to enable the proposed World Disarmament Conference to be held at the earliest practicable moment."

Humane Slaughter.

"That the National Council of Women urge the Government without delay to introduce a Bill, making humane killing compulsory for all animals in licensed or unlicensed places."

1. Sexual Offences against Children.

"That the National Council of Women deplore the delay in the introduction of legislation on the lines of the recommendations contained in the Reports of the Departmental Committees on Offences against Young Persons and on the Treatment of Young Offenders respectively, and urge H.M. Government to introduce such legislation at the earliest possible date."

2. Film Censorship. (referred back).

3. Powers of Ministers.

"That the National Council of Women view with apprehension the increasing tendency to hand over to Ministers of Departments powers to frame regulations which have the force of statutes and to make decisions against which there is no appeal to the jurisdiction of the Courts.

The Council calls attention to the fact that these powers have been used to differentiate between the rights of men as a class and

women as a class, and records the opinion that such delegation of powers by Parliament is dangerous to the liberty of the subject and contrary to the fundamental principles of the British Constitution."

4. Solicitation Laws.

"That the National Council of Women call upon the Government to introduce without delay and carry through all its stages legislation:—

- (a) To repeal the existing legislation relating to solicitation between the sexes.
- (b) To substitute a single enactment of general application, making it an offence for any person, whether man or woman, to annoy or molest with persistence by offensive words or behaviour any other person in any street or public place.

Further, this Council views with apprehension the perfunctory and unsatisfactory evidence upon which women are frequently convicted of solicitation at present, and calls upon the Government to introduce safeguards to prevent this in any new legislation on the subject."

5. Woman Inspector of Constabulary.

"That in view of the growing demand for policewomen, the National Council of Women urge the Home Secretary to appoint a Woman Inspector of Constabulary at the Home Office, one of whose functions shall be to advise Chief Constables in England and Wales, and in Scotland, in all matters affecting the appointment, selection, training and duties of provincial policewomen.

6. Prison System for Women:

"That in the opinion of the National Council of Women the time is now ripe for a revision of the system of imprisonment for women, and for the establishment of experimental institutions conducted on the lines of cottage homes, with facilities for domestic and other training and for out-door work."

7. Social Work for Seamen in Ports.

"That in view of the high death and damage rate among seafarers and the resulting serious reactions on the health and welfare of women and children, and the large number of British men and boys involved, the National Council of Women recommend its Branches and the Overseas Councils of Women and Correspondents to give all possible support to the endeavour to procure for the seafarers of all nations better social, medical and recreational facilities in all the leading ports of the world."

8. Status and Conditions of Women of non-European Races in British Territories.

"This Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women views with concern the widespread existence of cruel and degrading conditions of slavery among women of non-European races in British Territories to men of their own tribes. It calls upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies to use his authority and influence to secure the adoption by the Colonial Authorities of immediate and energetic remedial and educative measures.

It further urges the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint a suitably qualified woman as an official in a responsible position at the Colonial Office, to advise on questions particularly affecting women and children in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories."

9. Native Races and the Liquor Traffic.

"The National Council of Women views with concern the unsatisfactory legislation with regard to the liquor traffic in Africa and other native territories. It is convinced that this traffic is contrary to the cultivation of satisfactory relations with the rulers and peoples, and is opposed to good government.

The Council re-affirms its conviction that the governing principle underlying our dealings with the native races should be that of 'Trusteeship.' It therefore calls upon His Majesty's Government to take, on its own initiative, steps for the abolition of the liquor traffic in the various native territories under its control."

10. Conditions of Employment of Women in the Civil Service.

"That the National Council of Women re-affirm its conviction that the national administration will gain in efficiency and increased public confidence by the full and equal inclusion of women throughout the Civil Service, and therefore call upon the Government to provide without delay for:—

- 1 The abolition of segregated women's branches and the employment of men and women civil servants on equal terms throughout all Departments.
- 2 The abolition of the marriage bar.
- 3 The eligibility of women to posts overseas.
- 4 The adoption of the principle of equal pay for men and women civil servants of the same grades and seniority."

II. Care of the Mentally Defective.

"That the National Council of Women is of opinion that further definite practical means should be taken to prevent the propagation of the mentally defective, and in order that the most appropriate legislation to secure this end can be passed, the Council urges the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the causation of Mental Deficiency, and into all means of prevention, including sterilisation and the prevention of marriage."

12. Provision for the Unfit.

"That in order to check the increasing numbers of the unfit, Branches shall bring pressure to bear upon their local authorities to take active steps in their areas:—

- 1 To ascertain the number of mentally defective persons and provide for them as enacted by the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913.
- 2 To provide for the effective treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease, as enacted by the Ministry of Health Order of 1916."

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Number of Resolutions to be chosen by ballot.

"In Article XIII, par. 3, substitute the word 'twelve' for the word 'eight' in lines 2, 3, and 5."

NORAH E. GREEN,
Gen. Secretary.

THE SPECIAL SERVICE.

The Meeting of the National Council of Women was made the occasion for a great United Service for Women in the Church of St. Mary, Portsea, on October 7th. THE RIGHT REV. NEVILLE LOVETT, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF PORTSMOUTH, gave the Address.

ESTHER IV. 14.—"*Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this.*"

The book of Esther occupies an obscure corner in the Old Testament, but it is essentially a story for women. It is the story of a humble woman finding herself possessed of great political influence. Her kinsman urges her to risk her very life to prevent a cruel injustice and a barbarous slaughter.

"Who knoweth," it saith, "whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this." In other words, who is prepared to deny that, in the providence of God, it has come to pass that you have powerful influence with the government, just at the moment when very serious things are happening. I hardly need, I think, to point out to you the parallel between that one woman and the women of this Empire and of this country, and shall I not say, the members of the National Council of Women. It is a truism to say that our times are exceptional. Never before, probably, in the story of civilisation, has there been quite such a combination of anxiety and idealism—there is restlessness in the air. How often we are told it! Well, restlessness may be far, far better than stagnation,—more full of hope, more full of possibilities.

Then again, there are economic problems of a most serious kind, and yet at the same time, for countless of thousands the standard of living has risen, and possibly, in some directions, is rising. I have not worked among the people in various kinds of parishes for 35 years without knowing perfectly well that, as far as the South of England is concerned, the standard of life among the people has, shall I say, gloriously risen in the course of these 35 years. Undoubtedly!

Then again, there is the woeful list of the unemployed. I say our economic problems are without parallel, and we have our social problems. Even if we wished to carry on life—family life and social life—in all classes of the community exactly as they were 50 or 100 years ago, it simply could not be done. Science and ingenuity of all kinds, discoveries and conveniences, have completely changed the social conditions under which we live. We have strength and wonderful amenities, and we have, perhaps the most difficult possession of all—the amazing and hitherto unparalleled knowledge of everyone else, and all that goes on. It is a terrible thing to have to carry in your mind, stories fresh from every day's press—the crimes, disasters, the struggles, the injustices of countless millions of people of all races and languages.

And so, you, the Delegates of the National Council of Women, meet here in Portsmouth—a suggestive place in itself, Portsmouth. Someone, no less a person than Lord Selborne, said in my hearing, 'The history of Portsmouth is the history of England.' Well, I say, you meet here, within a very few months after the whole of the women of this country have been received within, shall I say, the palace or the factory of political influence. Perhaps you may find it something of a palace of political influence. I would like you to. But you must find it a factory by grim work first, and I

suggest to you that you recognise your responsibilities as more than one half the voting power of Great Britain. And who knows whether thou hast not been called to this kingdom of influence in the very centre of the nation's Government for such a time as this? You take council together from to-day onwards this week on matters in which women must necessarily have, not only their own concern, but their own contribution to make. You don't want to do the men's work,—no sensible woman does. It will take a woman all her time to do her own work. But you do want to be in a position in the great affairs of national life to do the woman's part which no man will ever be able to do adequately. For everything that concerns the life of the people, men have their contribution to make, and grant that they may make it! But there is a side in everything which they cannot and will not make, because it is not in their nature to do it. It is for the women to make the contribution that naturally belongs to the women to make in great questions of national welfare. Each, as you have been told again and again is complementary to the other, and when I look at your Agenda, it seems to me that you are going to concern yourselves with just the very things that ought to concern women at such a time as this.

One has to do with children—crimes against children. Directly you mention 'child,' you visualise the home, and I suggest that there is a danger of the child being taken from its home and from those influences which only a woman can bring to bear upon the developing child, and that child, her own. There is a danger, although due to the most excellent intentions, of the State taking a child out of its mother's arms and saying, 'Here, let me.' I think this is dangerous. I know that the danger is not so great in this country as it is in America and in other countries. It is worth bearing in mind, and what I want truly to suggest to you is that the home is, after all, the yolk of our Christianity and our civilisation, and too much encouragement cannot possibly be given to the building up and maintaining of the great central idea in human welfare—the right kind of home.

It is a curious thing that never, perhaps, in our story, have men and women concerned themselves so much with the beauty—the decorative beauty,—of their homes, and never, perhaps, has there been such a drifting away, in spite of it, from home life. It is one of the curious paradoxes of our times. But the serious thing that I want to emphasise to you this morning, as you go to your deliberations, is sexual crimes against children. What a hideous idea it is! But does it not include the great crime of parents who break up their marriage by unfaithfulness on one side or the other, with the

stony, cold, and culpable indifference to the effect upon the children which belong to them both? Much argument is used and various proposals are made as to this difficult question of divorces, but very little do I see said, by the one side or the other, on the desperate wrong that marital unfaithfulness does to the children by robbing them of that idealism of love and unity which ought to be their heritage in their homes. What you will say, and what you might think of this, I do not know.

My father used to tell me that he used to see people crowding out from the Assembly Halls in London, with tears streaming down their faces, after hearing Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, sing "Home, sweet Home." May I suggest to the National Council of Women that if they can by some means move the people of this land to a great and determined effort to maintain the home life of the nation, and to develop the national welfare on the basis of intense and complete home life, they will be doing the greatest thing of all that could be expected of them when called to the kingdom at such a time as this.

I would like to say a word about another serious question, which I see you are going to touch—the occupation of the leisure of the people. The shortened hours of work thrown upon men and women, young and old, the responsibility of occupying their minds and bodies through many hours exactly as they will. When labour of all kinds held men or women almost from dawn till bedtime, this kind of question did not arise, and it did not matter a great deal whether the entertainments of the public were simply a matter of profit, speculation, and for gain, but I submit that now, when at least one-third of many people's time is a time of leisure, the time has also come for serious concern to be given to this work for the national welfare, to see that all forms of entertainment are inspired, not by 'what will pay best,' and 'what will draw people most,' but by what will most really lift them up and satisfy their higher natures.

One other concern I will briefly allude to, and that is, inter-racial contact. I do not know that this is a matter which would affect very much most of you here this morning, but members of the Conference know very well that inter-communications of our day are bringing into closest contact races, differing not only in colour but differing much more in temperament, in character, in moral standards, in racial outlook, and these contacts cannot be avoided. They are going to press in upon us more and more. Already, here for instance in Portsmouth, I have had to learn of a most difficult matter which all came out of a difference of racial temperament between a man of the East and the people of Hampshire.

I always remember seeing in Southampton, a tall, dignified Mohammedan from India, leading by the hands two of my Sunday School children whom he had met with in the parks at Southampton—indicative of the kind of thing that is going to be as the races intermingle more and more; and we have got to find what the Latins call 'the way of living' for when we are all intermingled. There are very great problems in that—problems not unconnected with the whole sisterhood, and most naturally a matter of grave consideration for women. It is not all easy sailing. Mere humanity is not going to settle these problems—only great wisdom, great love of human souls, wise discretion, and self-discipline.

This is a great matter and will require from us all not only experience of life, and not only trained power. These you will have in your Conference, but there is a third thing—which your very presence here this morning recognises that you must have—and that is the strength and guidance of the Holy, Blessed and Glorious Trinity. As you go to your Conference, think of God, as Creator—think of Him as Restorer—think of Him as the giver of strength—the Father who created, the Son who redeemed, the Holy Ghost who sanctifies you. Here is a capacity for a human soul greater than any acquirement of political power. As you and those whom you serve in your work and women's committees for the human race are linked up and belong to the Creator of the Universe, remember you are potential temples of the Spirit of God. Here is the power and the strength of our most holy faith, and in that power and in that strength, I bid you go forward to your Conference, doubting nothing, but recognising that in God's Providence you have been called to this which you are doing, and that if you are faithful your reward shall be sure. Your reward! yes, the reward of your path, for you shall be able to spend your woman's heart upon the betterment of the race.

A woman once told me,—and I always say that a woman told me, because if it came from a mere man, you would take it for what it is worth—that no woman was really happy unless she was in some way or other sacrificing herself. Such a statement, if it be true, brings with it obvious dangers, but the great protection against the dangers is that you should be sacrificing yourself to the greatest of all causes, the cause of God—the construction of new and better things, the raising to perfection of life and circumstances, and the inspiring of the community in which you live with the very power and the Spirit of God.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETING.

Chairman: THE RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF PORTSMOUTH, C.B.E., D.D.

THE BISHOP said he thought a meeting specially for young people had been called because such people were "in the position of heiresses;" and if they asked of what they were heiresses, the truth was that the present members of the National Council of Women wanted them to inherit the Council's work when they themselves were too old to carry on any longer, and of course if they were to carry on, they ought to know what it was all about. In a short time they would be part of the voting power of the English people—at an age when they were at any rate supposed to have come to years of discretion, they would possess a vote which would help to determine the life and history of the English people.

Some people adopted the attitude of not taking an interest in politics, or of joining organisations just because their friends did so, but that kind of attitude would not do. The British Empire could not be treated in that way. But before any girl could be the right kind of voter, she had got to know what she wanted to get done. And there the N.C.W. came in. The N.C.W. tried to find out what the women of this country wanted, and what was best for its women and children.

There was no need for anyone to be more irresponsible and more ignorant than she could help being. Some people thought it funny to talk and think like a congenital idiot but it was not—not at any rate for those who had or were going to have votes. If they were going to be fit to be citizenesses, they must "sense" three things:—

First, personality—and a person "is a rational or intelligent unit able to act upon its environment." They must be able to get the best out of life, but to remember that other people liked to get the best also.

Secondly, justice—a citizeness should have a great feeling for justice. Men and women did not all start the same; they were born in different circumstances, with different surroundings and different temperaments. They started unequal, and those who had the best start should do what they could to make it up to the others. It was only worthy of a woman that she should think of those who had had, compared with her, a very poor start in life and try to equalise the opportunities.

Thirdly, time—using that word in the sense of those "marked spaces in life" which are covered by the expression "killing time." To kill time was a thing they could not afford to do—70 or 80 years.

of life was not long enough for that. Life was made up of different stages with different opportunities at each stage. If they wanted to be of use to other girls, then they must be it now when they were girls themselves. And when they were 90, they should do all they could to help the other people aged 90. Each stage of life offered its special opportunities of being useful to other people, opportunities which would never be exactly the same again. If they could get this sense of life being, so to speak, in sections, presenting chances of being useful that passed away with the years, then they would not "waste time."

In conclusion the Bishop referred to the loss of R.101, asking the audience to stand for a moment in silent memory of the gallant adventurers who had lost their lives in France.

GIRLS AND THE EMPIRE.

MARJORIE, LADY NUNBURNHOLME, said:—"I feel that this meeting should have been addressed by a girl of your own age, with your outlook and point of view about the great Empire, of which we in Britain are the heart, but you must be kind and forgive the short-comings of your elderly speaker.

Before talking about the subject of the meeting, may I say a word about the National Council of Women, and the Conference which is being held in your City. The National Council of Women works for the good of the nation as a whole, and not especially for women and children, and it is, in my opinion, one of the very few Societies sufficiently broad minded enough to include all shades of opinion on its platforms, and there is no doubt but that it is of immense help to women whose lives still in many cases lack the contacts available to men, to be trained to listen—and in silence—to the other side of one's cherished beliefs. The training members obtain enables them to take their part in many forms of public life.

The National Council of Women is affiliated to the International Council of Women, and it is the proud boast of the latter that it is the fore-runner of the League of Nations. Lady Aberdeen, who was the first President of the International Council, is to this day called with affection the Mother of the League—in Geneva.

Although these are difficult days for those of you who would like to go out to help to build up and strengthen the Anglo-Saxon element in the great Dominions, there is always room for the first class brain and for anyone with personality.

The first thing to be learnt by the budding settler is that an attitude of cock-sureness will not do. You must learn to give

the man on the spot credit for knowing about conditions out there.

One aspect of life overseas is much more sane and wholesome than our own, and that is that they know that all work is honourable, and there is no sort of feeling that people lose caste by doing useful domestic work.

Any girl going out to the Dominions should be equipped with a good knowledge of domestic work. For those who are taking advantage of assisted passages, there is the excellent training of the Market Harborough Centre, where all kinds of domestic work are taught. Of course, anyone taking advantage of the training at this centre provided free, and going out by an assisted passage, must undertake to work as a Home Helper at first—but there is nothing to prevent her becoming a Member of Parliament later. Even for those going out unassisted, a knowledge of domestic work is most important, and makes all the difference to one's happiness, health and success.

Adaptability is essential. I was struck with this fact when reading one of the entrancing pamphlets issued by the Overseas Settlement for British Women. So many girls made good, but not in what one would have expected would have been their particular jobs. For instance, a Norland Nurse ran a Dress Shop, a Hospital Nurse became the proprietor of an Arts and Crafts Shop, and Women in Civil Service at home became Home Helps out there, and so on.

To those of you who find that the difficulties of to-day make it impossible for you to leave this country, I would say, Why not pioneer over here in breaking down prejudices and raising all honest useful work to the dignity inherent in it? There is also work for you to do in the question of clothes—Long Skirts are coming back, because Fashion so decrees, but you will lose a great deal if you allow yourselves to be bound and lassoed in trailing draperies and small waists. All of you who want to pioneer and emulate Amy Johnson, see to it that you go out equipped in comfort.

MISS OLIVE WILLIS (Headmistress of Downe House, Newbury) said that as she was out of her own school, she proposed to say something about Education.

Youth was very important at the present day—perhaps a little too important because it had a feeling that if it went on cheerfully, happily and easily, things were bound to go right. The general sentiment was "Leave things to youth and don't bother your old heads about it."

There were two dangers which perhaps youth hardly realised.

There was such a thing as regress as well as progress. Progress was not necessarily automatic. Looking at history they would find quite distinctly evidence of regress: people and civilisations going downhill. And nearly always the people at such times of regress thought they were getting on very nicely. The Roman Empire, for instance, thought itself as steady as a rock when it was on the edge of destruction. The girls of the present day should realise that we too had reached a moment when regress would easily be possible.

Miss Willis went on to say that she herself was always fighting the battle for new ways and methods, new sorts of examinations in education. Most examinations were very old-fashioned, but girls did not protest. They felt it had always been like that—"Safety first. We had better stick to the old things. It would be disastrous to change." But it would not. It would be a good thing if girls would put their new ideas into words and get something new established in examinations. The old-fashioned kind of examination was holding back education.

Now why were people being too conservative in the matter of education? It was not so much the fault of the girls as of the boys. The boys during the last ten years had seen the girls coming up and taking their places. It had been rather a trying business for them. There was a certain amount of very natural jealousy, and also the conservative spirit was very strong in boys. It was because girls had to adapt themselves to boys' examinations that education was being kept back, and it was the girls who must think the matter out. They would have to ask for anything fresh if they wanted it—it would not be offered to them—and they must be prepared to meet some difficulty in changing public opinion.

There was a certain element of diffidence in girls of the present day, not with regard to physical things, but with regard to public opinion. When they found public opinion against them, they got shy and inclined to give in. They should remember that, as women of the Empire, they were tribeswomen. There was once a village in Central Africa from which all the young men had been drawn away to work in the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia. The girls had been left with no-one knowing what was to happen, when Miss Mabel Shaw came and restored to them their right feelings of tribal responsibility. She made those girls feel that they must make themselves fit to have strong, fine children to carry on the tribe.

That was also the business of the girls of the present day. They were going to be the mothers of the next generation, but their children would not be the best kind of "tribe children" unless they themselves were prepared to make a move forward and

take an active part in the work and the thought of the world. Everything really depended on their development, their sense of responsibility, their ideals of justice and honour now. If they were indifferent to religion—because the world was so—their children would be a poor sort when it came to action and courage in the world. So much depended on their "tribal feeling." Miss Mabel Shaw taught her village girls to be the best people they could "of their time and place"—she tried to make them understand their own point of view as members of an African tribe. They were not necessarily Christians, but they used to speak of Miss Shaw's chapel as "The house of the tribe of Christ," and if some British people thought of their church as the "house of the tribe of Christ," it would perhaps make it more real to them.

One of the things the modern girl had to discover was a new way of expressing religion, of making religion and science compatible. It was partly language that was at fault just now. People were too much tied up in the language of the last generation, which did not express what they wanted to say. It was for youth to undertake the work of making clear its own ideas.

In conclusion, Miss Willis referred to the work of the Girl Guides, saying that it represented some of the best kind of work that was being done for the Empire, i.e. for the tribe, at the present day. Hampshire, in particular, well deserved the fine reputation it had for Guiding. "Let this spirit of joy and keenness of the Guides be infectious. It is a bit of extraordinarily important work that can be done, but that is not the only thing or the only way. You can be radiating that splendid kindness which is so characteristic of your generation. You are the kindest, most generous, most tolerant of your generation that the world has known. You are the salt and the light, and long may the light shine and the salt keep its flavour."

MISS GREENWOOD (member of the London Junior Group) made an eloquent little speech in proposing the Vote of Thanks.

Portsmouth, she said, was a port with a tradition of courage, the courage of those who went out to fight and those who waited at home. Its coat of arms bore three symbols; on one side was a ship being rowed to the west, with trumpeters at the prow. Ships had always been symbols of adventure, and this country's greatness was due to its spirit of adventure. On the other side was the Virgin and Child, and those figures, to people of all creeds, were symbols of purity and youth. Truth would be revealed to those who approached it with a pure heart and childlike spirit. Thirdly, the coat of arms bore the Morning Star, and it was for youth to bring to the world that which is heralded by the morning star.

First Public Meeting.

WOMEN IN THE DOMINIONS.

THE COUNTESS OF SELBORNE J.P., presided over a Public Meeting on the evening of October 7th.

WOMEN IN AUSTRALIA.

MRS. MUSCIO introduced her subject by recalling the large size of Australia and its small population of 6½ millions, 98% of whom were of British stock.

One of the most interesting facts about Australia to such an audience of women was that South Australia (then a separate colony) was one of the first countries in the world to give the franchise—in 1894—to women on equal terms with men. New Zealand had done so a few months earlier, and in 1899 Western Australia was the other Australian State to give women the vote before the coming of Federation in 1901. After the Federal Franchise Act was passed early in 1902, every woman over 21 in Australia was able to exercise the federal franchise, and the other four states followed suit in granting women their state franchise, Victoria being the last in 1908. But although all Australian women had had the federal vote for nearly 29 years, and the women of one state at least for 36 years, very few women as yet had been elected to the Australian Parliaments. Altogether there had been four women so elected, only two of whom were now sitting: Miss Holman, a Labour member in the West Australian Parliament, now in her third term; and Mrs. Longman, a Nationalist, recently elected to the Queensland Parliament. Mrs. Cowan (Nationalist) of Western Australia, elected in 1921, had been the first woman to sit in an Australian Parliament, and Miss Preston-Stanley (Nationalist) had sat for one term in the New South Wales Parliament. No woman had yet been elected to the Federal Parliament.

A few women had been members of municipal councils, and in some of the states a few had sat as honorary magistrates in Children's Courts.

The Federal Government had been more generous to women than the electors. Twice a woman had been made a member of a Federal Royal Commission, and each year, for nine years, a woman had been sent as substitute delegate to the League of Nations Assembly. The State Governments showed an increasing tendency to appoint women to administrative boards, especially those dealing with Public Health, and the Federal Government had put women on its boards concerned with censorship of Films.

Nevertheless few women had succeeded in getting into Parlia-

ment, and an attempt to distinguish some of the reasons for this would throw light on some of the factors affecting life in Australia and women in particular.

In the first place, the party aspect of politics was especially strong in Australia. In England perhaps party politics had been strong, too, but in England, at the time when women were demanding the vote, a new party—the Labour Party—had been growing into power; and by making itself the champion of new ideas and new practices, the Labour Party had helped to break up the traditions and formulae of the older parties. In Australia the Labour Party had been well established before votes for women were actively demanded and the demand was certainly granted easily enough. The Country Party had joined with the National Party to oppose Labour, and thus there were these two highly organised party machines, which gave little opportunity for Independents or minorities or new types of candidates. Proportional representation would give women a better chance, and in fact when proportional representation had been introduced in New South Wales a few years ago, one woman had been returned. But all parties had agreed to abolish this system, which might damage the party machines, and so proportional representation had gone and the woman member had lost her seat.

The second factor which kept women out of active politics was the scarcity of leisured women. This was partly because of the more even distribution of wealth, but also partly because the problem of domestic help was very acute. Even those women who could afford to pay for help very often could not get it. But even in these circumstances, an extraordinary amount of public work was done by women. There was a certain admirable type of Australian woman—not at all uncommon—who could keep her house, cook excellent meals, make her own clothes, preside at a meeting, write an article, run a fête in aid of a charity, look after her husband and growing children and even entertain guests, and do all these things well. But this meant fewer intelligent women to run as candidates for Parliamentary or municipal office. This state of affairs was gradually changing as Australia was being transformed from a wholly primary producing country into an industrial one. The census of 1921 revealed that 25.8% of all breadwinners were primary producers, while 31.2% were in industrial occupations, and this disparity was steadily increasing. The spread of industry did not mean more domestic helpers, especially as one quarter of all industrial employees were females since the great growth in the textile and clothing trades. But increasing industrialisation did mean the increasing use of electricity and

labour saving devices in the home, the growth of flats, including those which offered homework and restaurant service. It meant also more families with a steady income of a fairly high figure not dependent on the vagaries of the droughts which afflict Australian primary producers. The urbanisation of Australia was notorious, over 62% of the population living in towns and most of them in the six capital cities. In New South Wales, which contained over two-fifths of the people of Australia, 68% of the population was urban. In the earlier days women in the country districts endured many hardships, but the telephone, motor car, wireless and the aeroplane (which now always carried mails and passengers into places far from railways), had helped to give women in the country also more leisure and wider interests. The Country Women's Associations in every state had done much to bring medical comforts and social amenities within the reach of every woman.

It was astonishing how much public work had already been done by Australian women even though they had not gone into Parliament. Infant Health Centres, Day Nurseries, Free Kindergartens, Bush Nurses, Children's Courts, Women Police, and many other social institutions owed their existence directly or indirectly to women's efforts. Women too had freed themselves from most of the legal disabilities they had suffered, though there were a few anomalies still left which they might remove. Thus women were unable to sit on juries except in Brisbane where there was an optional list for women. And the principle of equal guardianship of the mother with the father in respect of minor children was not yet recognised in all States. In most matters the passing of Removal of Sex Disqualification Bills or similar acts towards the end of the war had removed the last barriers to legal and professional equality with men.

Another factor which had restricted women politically was perhaps the ease with which women had obtained the vote. There was little opposition and so the matter had not roused the intense intellectual and emotional reactions that it did in England. In this connection it would be noted that new countries were not always the most progressive. There was a great advantage in the absence of tradition so that prejudices deep rooted in history were not present to prevent change, but on the other hand there was not the same intensity of intellectual life as among certain groups in an older community. In a new country the chief preoccupation was naturally with practical and material things, so that there was much that is conservative in a country like Australia when it was a question of a rapid advance in new ideas. Another factor which made politics difficult was the tone set by professional politi-

cians in some of the Parliaments. It would be a good thing if some of these could be invaded by a group of women, trained in the committees of women's organisations to consider the public welfare with an impartial and devoted mind.

Reference had been made to Australian housewives, and the majority of Australian women had to play that role to some extent. Then also the great body of countrywomen had been mentioned, to whom with their menfolk all Australia owed a debt of gratitude, for Australia still had to live by the sale of its primary products in the world's markets. Important also was the increasing body of women industrial employees, numbering half a million or so. Their wages were regulated by Arbitration Courts, as were those of men, and the unskilled woman worker received generally about half the wage of a man on the ground that the man had to support a family. In the Civil Service women received less than men, which was a grievance. Medical women in Government service were paid the same as men but there was a reluctance to appoint women to the higher posts. The woman who was Assistant Chief Inspector of Schools in Victoria had recently been refused appointment as Chief Inspector. The highest administrative position enjoyed by a woman was that of Dr. Jean Grieg, Chief Medical Officer to the Education Department in Victoria.

In conclusion Mrs. Muscio said that in Australia women could claim to have kept step with other countries in the two great aims of organised women: (1) to do certain public work which had been neglected or undervalued and to play their part in securing the welfare of the community; and (2) to set up new standards of value for women to supersede the old standards which still persisted from an age when woman had had a definitely inferior status. Women who worked, like men who worked, were better than those who did not have to or did not choose to work, and most women in Australia at least had to do some work—a very good augury for their intelligent progress.

THE LEGAL POSITION OF WOMEN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

MISS IRIS HOWARD (Acting Agent General for Nova Scotia) began by reminding her audience that Nova Scotia was the oldest part of the Dominion of Canada. It was founded in 1621 by James I, so that it was old enough to have some of the problems of an old country as well as the advantages of a new one.

All women were originally in this Province, as in Great Britain, subject to the Common Law restrictions. The privileges now held by them have been granted by special enactment. Where no

special provision has been made the Common Law restriction still holds, woman not being a "person" in the eyes of the statute unless specially so declared.

Franchise.

Voting powers are open to everyone, male or female, who can comply with the franchise requirements which are that they should be 21 years of age, a British subject by birth or naturalisation, and resident within the specified district for six months. The voter must not be absent from the country for the purpose of residence for more than eight months in the year; this latter does not apply to teachers, students, or anyone enlisted for service with the forces.

Non-residents have the right of voting in a district where they own property to the value of \$300 (£60) or over. Partners and joint tenants both have a right to vote, but members of a public body cannot vote on the property of the body.

The voting lists are revised yearly.

Members of the Legislature.

Women are eligible equally with men, subject to the same qualifications, to sit in both Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislature. They may act as barristers, solicitors, commissioners of the Supreme Court and Notaries Public.

To become eligible for election to the House of Assembly, which consists of 43 members, it is necessary to be of British nationality by birth or naturalisation and over 21 years of age, also the candidate must not be a member of either of the Houses of the Dominion Government.

The members of the House of Assembly share the privileges and immunities of the House of Commons of Canada; they are not liable to civil action, prosecution or arrest for debt, or action of civil nature during any session of the Legislature or during 15 days preceeding or following each session.

Municipal Councillor.

Everyone qualified to become a member of the House of Assembly is qualified to serve as a councillor, with one or two exceptions. No one is eligible who within five years has been convicted of selling or keeping for sale intoxicating liquor; nobody who is actually employed as a teacher; who is over 60 years of age, or has been a councillor within the past six years.

Inheritance.

The property of a man who dies intestate descends to his children in equal shares, if he has no issue half his property goes

to his widow and the other half in equal shares to his father and mother, if he has no parents then to his brothers and sisters equally.

If a married woman dies intestate her husband takes a third of her personal property and the residue goes to her children or their legal representatives. If there are no children the husband takes half the property and the rest is divided between the parents or the brothers and sisters equally, if there are no surviving relatives then all the property goes to the husband. Children, descendants and relatives of an intestate begotten before his death but born thereafter shall in all cases inherit in the same manner as if they had been born in the lifetime of the intestate and had survived him.

Any child born after the death of the father for whom no provision has been made in the father's will shall have the same interests in the will as if he had died intestate and all legatees will abate in proportion their bequests.

Lands held in dower by a widow will after her decease be divided as in the case of the other lands of the intestate.

Married Women Property Act.

A married woman shall be capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of by will or otherwise any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were unmarried without the intervention of any trustee.

When a married woman carries on a business separately to her husband she must file a certificate giving her name and the name of her husband, nature of the business, and address. If this is not done her property may be taken on execution as the property of her husband, or her husband may be made liable for her debts.

Insurance.

A married woman may insure her life in favour of her husband or her children; this shall not be part of her estate or be subject to her debts.

If a man has insured his life in favour of his wife and she has been divorced or is proved to be guilty of adultery which her husband has not condoned, she cannot claim the money, which will be paid direct to the children, if any, or will become part of his estate if there are none.

Protection order.

Any married woman who has a decree for alimony, whose husband is a lunatic, is undergoing sentence in a gaol, is a habitual drunkard, refuses to support the family or has deserted her,

may apply to a judge for an order of protection entitling her to enjoy all the earnings of her infant children free from the debts of her husband. If an order is made discharging this order of protection the married woman can continue to enjoy for her separate use any property which during the interval she has acquired by the earnings of her infant children.

With regard to what might be called the human position of women, in Canada as well as in Nova Scotia, they were practically free, independent, and level with men. In Nova Scotia no woman had as yet put up for membership of Parliament though this year had seen the first woman member of the Senate, who came in under a Conservative Government. In the Province of Alberta the two women members were described by the Governor as "better than all the men."

In Canada women took life seriously but not too much so. They had their National Council of Women, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, women representatives to the League of Nations, and various other organisations; but they had found that it was above all the men who were trying to help on women and bring them into public work. Over and over again it had been said that the masculine type of woman would never get assistance from men who would, however, always help the more feminine one. Men in Canada did not approve of women working on the land, and that was rather a difficulty as there was practically only a choice between domestic service and the land for women going out to Canada.

The Canadian system of co-education meant that girls and boys grew up together and, therefore, understood one another better.

Divorce was a Dominion matter and dealt with entirely by the Senate. It was not looked on with any very great favour, and was extremely difficult to obtain.

In conclusion Miss Howard said that if a woman going out to Canada was to be successful in business, she must also be successful in home-making, and she must keep her dignity whatever happened. If she had the courage to begin by taking domestic work, she would get her footing in the new country, and if she had brains would certainly find the opportunity to use them. It was no good going to a new country unless she was prepared to work with her hands as well as with her head. New countries wanted women with the adventurous spirit. And in her opinion, the success or failure of most of the families settling in a new country depended on the woman.

WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MRS. McILWRAITH (President of the National Council of Women of South Africa) said that the first thing to be realised about South Africa was that the Europeans were a very small minority embedded in a great non-European majority—roughly speaking, there were 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million Europeans and close upon 7 million natives. The white races in such a country must feel they had been placed there to help forward the development of the black people. Unfortunately the two European nationalities represented in the Union of South Africa had their own sad history, and difficulties were still arising between them, though it was to be hoped that with the years these would gradually die away.

Until a few months ago, South Africa had been the Cinderella of the Dominions with regard to the franchise of women. Now the European women there were fully enfranchised. For a good many years they had possessed the municipal franchise, and quite a fair percentage of women had undertaken municipal duties. Natal being one of the pioneers in this respect. Women were serving on School Boards, School Committees, and also on Film Censorship Boards to which they were appointed by Government.

The Union contained four Provincial Councils, one Federal Council, a House of Assembly and an Upper House, but in view of the very recent granting of the franchise no women, of course, had as yet been elected to Parliament and no one knew how much prejudice might exist against women members of Parliament.

With regard to the influence of women on social questions, child welfare organisation was very up-to-date. Some most able women were doing this child welfare work, which touched the non-European as well as the European population.

Industrial legislation was excellent from the women's point of view. South Africa was, of course, a very young country industrially but she was profiting by the experience of her elders.

The National Council of Women was taking up very vigorously the matter of allowing women to serve on juries; and in conclusion Mrs. McIlwraith said she thought women were, generally speaking very eager to take their place in public affairs, and that they had had a certain measure of encouragement.

WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND.

MISS HAVELAAR said that in New Zealand, which was a very small Dominion, the highest adjective of praise was "English," and their children were taught that "English" and "England" represented the highest of everything.

At present there were no women in Parliament though several

were serving on municipal councils. New Zealand had all the usual women's activities and societies, and in what was being done for children, they were a little ahead of the other Dominions. They possessed that wonderful man—Dr. Truby King—and everywhere in New Zealand a Plunket Society would be found. Women's activities had begun from the centre—the home—and therefore children were their first consideration. In four months, women had collected £25,000 in order to endow a Chair of Obstetrics in the Medical School at Dunedin.

WOMEN OF NATIVE RACES.

LADY SELBORNE said she wanted to say a few words about the inhabitants of South Africa who were subjects of the King though they did not spring from our race, and to consider the position of women among the undeveloped races. A woman to an African native was on a very little higher level than the cow with which he bought her. She was simply merchandise. She might be affectionate and faithful as a dog is, and she had her uses. But the African really regarded her as simply a means of prolonging the life of the tribe, and not as an individual with rights of her own; though of course this point of view is being gradually eaten into by his contact with the whites.

Those people who wished to push the negro along as quickly as possible should remember his attitude towards women, and consider what the position of white women might be if the voting power in a country were largely possessed by blacks. Sympathisers with the difficulties and disabilities of black men might not think of such a point if they had never been in South Africa, but the white people living there could not be blamed if they were reluctant to put themselves under a black yoke. No doubt in time this backward attitude towards women would be eliminated as civilisation spread. Those coloured people who were half-white had already adopted a more civilised position, and no longer bought their wives. And as the proportion of whites spreads, no doubt their views about women would percolate into native society.

Such customs could not be changed by the wave of a wand. Law alone could not change a custom; it had to be weeded out of the ground. It could, in fact, only be done by the influence of woman upon woman and man upon man, and it was the missionaries and teachers who were really helping these black people.

Lady Selborne ended by saying that she hoped the women of South Africa, now that they had the vote, would think specially of the women of the native races as well as those of their own more more favoured people.

*Second Public Meeting.**October 9th.***OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITISH WOMEN IN SOCIAL WORK OVERSEAS.***Chairman:* THE LADY EMMOTT, J.P., Vice-President.

LADY EMMOTT, in her opening remarks, said: "I am very glad to be here this evening to take the chair, because I am very much interested in the whole question of the opportunities for women overseas, which is our subject to-night. Last Tuesday, you heard various speakers from the Dominions on the Legal Position of Women. As our speaker to-night is coming to speak chiefly about a country in which we feel a very special interest, I would like to say a word or two about the need there is for women to go out and make good in the Dominions.

As regards nurses, fully trained nurses and probationers are needed very much in many parts of the Empire. In Kenya I am told there is a tremendous development in hospital work and especially in special hospitals for the natives, and workers are needed to help there. Also in Australia the Bush Nursing system is being largely extended.

In Canada they are making a great effort to promote their welfare work on scientific lines. It is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of local conditions before trying to work in any of the Dominions and that is why it is always recommended that girls should complete their training in the Dominion to which they are going. In Canada the University of Toronto has started a special course of instruction for those who are going to undertake this social welfare work. Obviously, in the beginning when pioneer women were going out, their work was chiefly domestic, but now that the population has increased so much and conditions are more fully developed you will realise how much need there will be for welfare work, both paid and unpaid. Anyone who is thinking of going out would do well to consult the Society for Oversea Settlement of British Women, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, which can give full information about the different Dominions."

MRS. PALMER: "I have been asked to speak to you about opportunities for social service for British women overseas with special respect to India. I am acquainted with India, as I have been 17 years there, but I must make two qualifications; first that the part of India which I really know well is Western India. I

have visited from time to time a great many other parts, but I ask you to bear in mind the fact and not to expect me to talk to you about the whole of India. Suppose an American came to Europe and lived for a long time in Spain with an occasional visit to Turkey, Norway or Germany, you would not really expect her to be able to speak authoritatively about the conditions of life in other parts of Europe. India is as large as the whole of Europe without Russia.

Therefore I will talk to you about Western India which is about the size of the British Isles. I left India rather over a year ago and a great deal has happened politically in India since, which has to some extent altered the conditions which I have known so well. Therefore if at the end of my speech anybody who knows other parts of India or has been there more recently likes to get up and contradict anything I have said, they may do so. In an audience like this it is not necessary to stress the social conditions of women's life in India; you must be more than well acquainted with the fact known to us as the "purdah" system—a system which prevails among the Mohammedans and to a large extent among the Hindus, which also has the sanction of a religious custom—that women shall see no men except the nearest men of their own family. This system is not as rigid in Western India as it is in the north or in Bengal. But the fact remains that until quite recent years the seclusion of women has kept them back tremendously in every way. It has also fostered in men the idea that it is quite unnecessary to educate women. It practically works out to this; that, except for a few outstanding examples, there have been hardly any women occupied in social work—Pandita Ramabai and one or two others are the very few pioneers. It has also resulted in their having no opportunity of learning social work.

Then there is another system about which you already know a great deal—the caste system. This forbids a person of caste to touch in any way a person of a lower caste. It is not a question of riches, of noble birth or lowly birth, but it is like a gigantic system of trade unions. There are castes of almost every conceivable profession—smiths, goldsmiths, and so on. But there are no castes of engineers, railway workers, or any modern profession. When a woman wants to do social work, she can only do it for the women of her own caste; if one's father was a carpenter one can only help the wives and children of carpenters. This absolutely excludes the majority of one's fellow citizens.

These are the two things which are the background of the social work of Indian women. Into this state of society have come Western ideas—the ideas of the brotherhood of men, the sisterhood

of women and the fatherhood of God, These have been brought to them not only by missionaries, whose lives of self-sacrificing service have had great effect, but also by the lives and self-sacrificing work of the Government servants—men who have laboured for many years in that country, trying to end a great many of the evils so prevalent there. This example has awakened in Indians a real desire to serve their fellow creatures in the same kind of way. During the last 25 years there has been a great awakening of social conscience among Indians and it is one of the most encouraging things to see how readily the young Indians are awakening to the idea of social service. The inauguration of the National Council of Women of India has done already and will do in the future an enormous work in helping forward this feeling of social service. Our National Council is very young yet; it was officially recognised at the meeting of the Executive of the International Council of Women in Geneva three years ago. The Quinquennial Council Meeting in Vienna was attended by a few delegates from India—the first time that any had been present at a Quinquennial Meeting. It is very much in its infancy, and when you remember the extent of the area of the world's surface called India you will not wonder that its progress is slow. Also if you remember the vast millions of illiterate women who inhabit that area of the Empire and the small number of educated women you will not be surprised. In spite of all that, I want to tell you one way in which the formation of a National Council is already working. Up till this time, when people tried to improve conditions in India they did it by showing how the English did such things. Infant welfare, children's aid work, and so on, were started. But under the tide of anti-British feeling, British ways of working became unpopular, and now the National Council of Women, through its questionnaires and papers, can show how Spain, Brazil, Portugal or Germany do the work, and can set a standard to which India should conform.

As regards opportunities for British women for social work in India, I think I had better say at once, that now, under present conditions, there are very few big posts open to British women except in the nursing profession. There are still these in the European hospitals of the big presidency cities. There are few others except in connection with missionary or other charitable societies. The trend of public opinion during the last few years has caused both Government and charitable societies to fill vacancies with Indians, so far as it is possible.

Are there any other vacancies? One must consider who are the British women who go to India and what they go for. They fall practically into two classes—the women who come to work as

missionaries, nurses, or educationalists, and the women who come as wives. There are no unmarried British ladies in India except those definitely connected with some distinct piece of work. There are the girls who come out to be with their fathers and mothers during the last year or two of their service, and there are plenty of young married women who come out as brides and perhaps spend many years of their married life in India, but their first concern is with their husbands and later with their children. The brides usually come out rather young; the majority of them have never done any social work in England and have never even sat upon a committee. You would never believe the number of ladies I have tried to train as honorary secretaries of committees, or even as members. There is, of course, a certain class of rather older women who come out as wives of army people, but their work is almost exclusively in connection with the regiment. Allowing for these two main classes, what opportunities for social work are there? Missionaries, nurses, etc., of course, are always needed and are right in the work from the moment they start. As regard the wives, they may come out with some knowledge of child welfare work, or girls clubs. The first thing they have to do is to learn one of the languages if they are to be of any use. For those who have come to make their life's work in India we recommend that the first year should be devoted exclusively to language study. You do not expect a man or woman who is going to do serious work to be proficient in a language under two years. You can't do infant welfare work among women unless you know something of their language; that is essential. Then also, you must be prepared to put on one side a great deal of what you have always thought necessary, and to adapt yourself to the very different conditions and circumstances of the country. Given that you will do this and that you will try to learn the conditions of the people and are willing to allow yourself to be instructed by those who know more than you, you will find your help is welcomed, even under present conditions. If you come with sympathy and with humility I know no one who will more readily accept suggestions than the Indian woman. I have found them very glad to accept friendship when offered to them. It makes one ashamed to see how willing they are to give their friendship. Not long ago a Hindu lady who was very Nationalist and very outspoken in her condemnation of the Government said: "Give me Englishwomen to work with; they know how to work with others. They are fair in their judgment and their attitude is neither indifferent nor interfering. They are appreciative of your efforts, and they do not push you aside if you make mistakes."

I will give you one more instance. In Bombay there has

been for many years a Settlement of University Women—a missionary settlement working among girl students. Four months ago, when the disturbances were at their height, a very nice looking man came and asked to see the Warden. He said he was expecting any day to be arrested on account of his opinions, and he came to ask if the settlement would receive his wife. The Warden said she was sorry to hear of this and asked if there were not any way in which he could avoid arrest. He said his opinions were too well known, but he would like to know when he was in prison that his wife was with them and he was prepared to make all necessary financial arrangements. The Warden said she considered it a very great honour but she wondered why, if things were like this, he was prepared to entrust his wife to English women. He replied that this had nothing to do with it, he had no animosity against English women and this was a Christian house and not concerned with politics; he wanted his wife to stay in the settlement and learn English and to do social work. In the end she went to the settlement and is there now and very happy. For thirty years a succession of English women have been working quietly among the educated classes in Bombay and are friendly with every educated family in the city. These are the sort of opportunities which English women can set themselves to make use of—opportunities of friendship. If we hold the Golden Rule and bring friendship with us, it will be warmly received and welcomed.”

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

THE HON. MRS. FRANKLIN (Vice-President) said: “A valedictory address—and myself! Nobody except the older members of this council can feel how absurd it seems, because for many years some of us have had the great joy and pleasure of hearing the masterly valedictory addresses from that great woman and our great President, Mrs. Creighton. I was one of her many admirers and if I had been told in those days that it would ever be my fate to try and imitate what she did I would have believed it quite impossible: it seems to me more significant of increasing age than the fact that I have been President of this great organisation. I am one of the few who have sat at the feet of Mrs. Creighton and now I am asked to be her humble disciple and do for you what she did.

The task is a very difficult one. I have in my hand the Report of the Conference in Portsmouth in 1909. That was called a “Conference” and the report contains many valuable addresses, given on that occasion, but the actual resolutions passed are not in it. We have changed very much since then—the conference side

of our proceedings has fallen into the background and now we meet to discuss more and more resolutions, and in future we shall have yet more—12 definitely chosen ones—instead of 8. Thanks to the able presidency of Mrs. Keynes we have managed to get through 12 resolutions at this meeting, but if we go on piling them up our very kind hostesses will have to make up their minds that it will not be a four or five days’ meeting but at least a fortnight! Perhaps people think this is looming in the distance and that is why we have so far received no invitations for next year!

In discussing the resolutions passed, one’s work is much easier than in summing up the deep thoughts ably presented by great speakers, as was the duty of Mrs. Creighton. Sometimes it was difficult for her not to show some kind of bias in dwelling more on one subject than on another. In this case there will be little difficulty in choosing. You may have noticed that we did not even appoint tellers this year and there was not one occasion on which we had to count the votes. What does that mean? Of course it might mean that we had resolutions on which we were all agreed, that it was hardly necessary to discuss them and that perhaps we wasted our time in doing so. I don’t think that at all—I think there is perhaps a different spirit in our proceedings. We may almost say there was something more akin to a business Meeting of the Society of Friends. In these, as you may know, there is free discussion but no actual voting, the Chairman is able without putting the question to the vote, to sense the feeling of the meeting. Members seemed more ready to give way to argument, to allow themselves to become convinced, so that it is possible to get an almost unanimous vote on most questions of the day. I think that is a distinct advance. People do not feel annoyed because they have not carried their points. We have had very good speakers and much has been done, but after all, though we solemnly pass resolutions and decide what is to be done with them, we cannot be quite sure that these resolution will be read with very great care and attention by the Ministers who receive them, or even by their secretaries. But we can be quite sure that there is not a single person here who has not gained in understanding of the big social questions we have discussed. At the Portsmouth gathering in 1909, presided over by our beloved President, Mrs. Edwin Gray, we had all just come back from an international meeting. We had been overseas to Toronto and we had many messages of goodwill from our sister Councils, from Frau Stritt, President of the German Council at that time (she is now dead), from Dr. Alice Salomon—who is still a Vice-President—and others. We discussed then, as we have done this time, the work of women overseas. We had addresses on

S. Africa, Australia and Canada, and it is interesting to note very much the same tone going through these addresses, while there is also a distinct feeling of advance as to what is happening at the moment. We had Mrs. George Cadbury with us then and she was not any keener or younger twenty years ago than she is now, and Lady Laura Ridding whom we welcomed on our platform yesterday. Then we met on the pier where we may have had more sunshine but I don't think we had quite so much keenness or so much youth as here. This year we have met under this beautifully thought-out poster, emblematic of so much of our feelings and of what we understand and believe:—our love of children, of home, together with our spirit of adventure and advance.

As for our proceedings, we began as we are now accustomed to do, by a delightful greeting from the Lord Mayor, and, from Mrs. Keynes, a most interesting presidential address, telling us of good work done and of new hopes for our Council. Miss Green's report is always so full of meat that it requires a long time to digest. I think when you do digest it you will have reason to feel proud of what our Council is doing. Our Treasurer then told us that our rent is still an anxiety and that the New Offices Fund is not complete. We welcomed new appointments in the elections and regretted the loss of others, but we don't lose those who are not in office—no one ever seems to lose interest in the N.C.W. We had a very unusual entertainment, for which we are very grateful,—a business house lunch—which made us see not only what an enterprising firm can do but also their extreme interest in the many sides of women's work. The procession of women workers was a lesson to us all. We saw in how many directions we women were undertaking important work.

Our first resolution on the Report of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity was a very important one from its educational side, because it made us realise how much there was still to be done, and why it was urgent that we should see that the reforms already made possible should be carried out in our various towns.

An important urgency resolution from Mrs. Cadbury—the outcome of her visit to Geneva—showed us that if we do not want our neighbours to feel restive we must put our hands to what we have undertaken and make our Government as well as theirs see the importance of the Disarmament Conference.

Miss Kelly gave us much information and much help when she spoke to the resolution on Sexual Offences, and if Miss Kelly could not teach an audience, who could? You in Portsmouth are indeed fortunate to have her as your fellow citizen, as we are fortunate to have her on our Executive.

The resolution on the Cinema—when we agreed that the whole business of discussing the management of that great industry and wonderful opportunity for good should be reviewed by our Cinema Committee—sent us back to that Committee determined that we would find out more and more about it and urge the President of the Board of Film Censors to carry on his work to greater and greater advantage. It is an enormous responsibility for the women of the country to see that films should be very different from what they are. When we heard of the horror of that ghastly fire in Paisley, I for one, felt that it was not only the bodily danger to the children that horrified us, but the moral danger too. It seemed to me terrible that children, unaccompanied, should be watching such horrible and exciting things as they did. We can well understand how they were so frightened and uncontrolled that, even if arrangements had been better, there was still danger of their losing their heads. There are so many other dangers in the films for the minds and hearts and souls of children. I am very glad that this resolution came up so that we may go back determined to watch and help to remedy what is wrong.

Miss Bertha Mason made a masterly speech showing us how our constitution is being constantly undermined. Parliament makes the laws but rules are made in Ministerial Departments. An amendment to omit the clause calling attention to the fact that the powers of Ministers have been used to differentiate between the rights of women as a class and men as a class was vetoed and we passed the resolution as it stood. It is one which will have a most educative value.

The combined resolution on the Solicitation Laws is valuable and is one which will help us to set up a public opinion which will react on the standards of conduct. Once again I think the speeches must have helped very considerably and made us more able to cope with the difficulties which must arise, not only in public work but in the many ways in which we can influence conduct.

A woman inspector of constabulary—women police—well, we have once again heard from Miss Tancred how, when the question of women police and the scheme for it was brought before the Police Council, it was shelved because none of the preliminary work had been done. Some of us think that we have spoken enough about women police. Believe me, it is not so; if we stopped, it would fall out of the public view, we have to hammer and hammer before we can get it through. I wonder how many of us who listened to the speeches on the prison system had realised before what a blot our prison system is, especially as regards women. I think the speeches that we have heard, both from Commissioner Mrs. Lamb, and from Mrs. Bigland, will make us feel that it is our distinct duty not to forget this.

Nor shall we forget the appeal made by Mrs. Neville Rolfe that we should not allow our merchant service to be the least considered service of the country. She reminded us that we all know that miners lead very hard lives, that our coal comes to us as a result of hourly danger bravely met; but so does our tea, coffee and rice. We forget to look after the welfare of the 200,000 men—of whom 100,000 are under 19—when working for us in the merchant service. She pleaded for the abolition of the slum areas in our ports and for social amenities for our merchant seamen and for the men who come to our shores. It is an international question and we must treat them as we would wish our own boys treated.

Mrs. Hubback's speech may not have been a revelation to some of us because we have already heard in London discussions on the status of women of non-European races. I believe that many of us here, however, did not realise that slavery does exist of native women to native men. "Is there slavery still under the British flag?" one is often asked. It is a most burning question. The Duchess of Atholl and many important men and women are working to redress this terrible wrong. The fact that we added to this resolution the request that a woman official should be in a prominent position at the Colonial Office, should help to form public opinion and help us in the educative work that must be done in this country. We were reminded of what had been done in the early struggle for the abolition of slavery and how we did abolish Suttie though it was acclaimed as a religious rite. Public opinion must be aroused and then only—however much entrenched in hard-worn usage—matters will be improved.

This morning we discussed the question of the native races and the liquor traffic. Lady Horsley put her case well; she reminded us of our trusteeship and that the sale of gin and spirits brings in a revenue which is tainted.

The question of women in the Civil Service was perhaps the one which excited most interest, possibly because of the way in which Mrs. Oliver Strachey put her case. She was burning with enthusiasm and enthusiasm is infectious. The lesson to be drawn from these speeches was that if the State is a bad employer the whole market value of employees throughout the country is lowered. Someone urged that we could only expect it to pay the market value, but the point was that we were discussing equality, not the amount of salary paid.

Mrs. Potts' earnest plea for provision for the mentally unfit will make us remember to work in that direction in our Branches and there will be many opportunities as time goes on. The care of the mentally defective and need of more legislation with regard to

their marriage, sterilisation and so on, was amended, I think wisely, to a request for a Royal Commission.

Some people think that if we discuss 12 resolutions we cannot possibly make up our minds about them and therefore it is very dangerous to pass them. I believe they will not feel that about these 12 resolutions because we have been thinking about practically all of them for a long time. On the very technical subjects we were well advised not to come to a decision but to leave them to the experts who will be called to discuss them. That something must be done and will be done, for the sake of the people themselves and their children and homes, for whom Miss Paterson pleaded so beautifully, is certain. None of us who heard these speeches will be willing to go away and do nothing. If many witnesses embodying many points of view come before a Royal Commission, legislation will, I believe, follow.

I have left the two evening speeches for the last. We had a most interesting address from Mrs. Muscio, telling us of the many activities of Australia and reminding us that, though there are many women enfranchised in that country, conditions are extremely difficult, distances are great, and women have little time to spare owing to lack of domestic help and such like causes. Perhaps because they have had the vote for so long the idea of sitting in Parliament does not seem exactly to come into their view, and there are not many women Members of Parliament in Australia. But the Dominions have a way of following suit and I believe that as time goes on there will be more women helping the men there. Mrs. Muscio told us not only how very large Australia was, but also how sparsely populated, and when she told us it was as large as Europe without France, it made us realise under what difficulties our sisters there work.

Then we had an extremely instructive address from Miss Iris Howard, Acting Agent General for Nova Scotia—a unique position for a woman. Do we not feel how very much the last years have done to show us what women can do and are doing? There are women who have won distinction in the air, on the rifle range, as engineers; they have won the Newdigate prize, the Hawthornden prize, the great architectural competition for a National Theatre, etc. We are asking more and more to be considered as human beings and not as abnormalities. Yet, though I do not wish to strike a pessimistic note—I have no Jeremiad to sing over the present age—I could not help wondering, for example, when I listened on the first evening to the meeting for girls, if there was not something that we were missing. It is all very well to tell girls that they are wonderful creatures—they are, perhaps because they have had wonderful parents, and they have had opportunities made

for them by even more wonderful women. Still one wonders whether these women for whom everything is made so easy will rise to the heights of greatness and of personality that we recognise in some of the women still with us and many who have passed on. Was Dame Millicent told in her youth, for example, that she was an unusual girl? I think rather that her fight for freedom was based on the desire to achieve the opportunity and freedom so that she might serve, help and inspire.

We are translating this freedom of ours into our education and while we abhor the old stern discipline of the past, we are in danger of forgetting that wise, loving discipline which results in self-discipline and self-control. We don't give this to our children, we are only determined that they shall have a "good time." The children ask for one thing after another because the grown up people have given them everything they wanted, not what they needed. They are never allowed to be alone and to be themselves, And now we are reaping the whirlwind. The children do not know how to use their leisure, have never been taught how to use it. But do grown-up people know how to use it? During all the school years we have omitted to use children's natural desire for knowledge, for those ideas which stimulate their powers of imagination, which develop their personality and make them into great human beings, and we appeal to other equally natural desires—the desire of possessing (marks, prizes and scholarships)—the desire for excelling, for praise. . . etc. We forget whilst feeding their bodies, to feed their souls and to give them the joy of conquering difficulties, of finding their own amusements. We ought to show them that *we* care about books, music, art and architecture, and let them share the things that we care for. We encourage them to want things that cost money, while all the time treasures that cost nothing are at their doors, and we do not teach them to enjoy them—nor do we, ourselves.

If we have never loved books of history and travel, poetry and romances, never learned to put ourselves in the other fellow's place, to picture what life may be in other classes, in other circumstances, in another country, it is difficult surely when we grow up to become really social human beings. We become so certain that we know best how things should be done and have no faith in humanity. Many of us who have served on Committees have learned through the passage of time that though things could be better managed if there were a Committee of one and we that one, yet the clash of ideas, the contribution of the individual into the general fund of thought, often stimulates other ideas, and thus only does civilization grow. As we look round the world at the moment, we are inclined to wonder how

the Committees of one—the Dictator—whether it be in Italy, Russia, Germany or Spain, will re-act on Society as a whole, and whether a nation like an individual does not learn best by realising that "the will is ours to make it Thine."

That we should learn the right use of freedom seems to me the end of all true education and much more important even than the most important of Resolutions. It behoves us all as serious women assembled in Council and working out our ideas and ideals, not only in the Council Assembly but in daily life in the home, to think deeply on this subject.

Mrs. Keynes this afternoon quoted that beautiful passage from Tennyson, who may be early Victorian but still charms many of us by his melodious verse and helpful inspiration. But last year something happened in this world of ours which though it has passed unnoticed by many, was a very great happening indeed. Many must be glad, as I am glad, that we were alive when one of the greatest poems of the world was given to us by a man ripe in years and in thought.

The "Testament of Beauty" is full of religion, philosophy and entrancing beauty, so let me end with a quotation from Robert Bridges:

I halt not then nor stumble at how the duteous call
was gotten in course of nature, rather it lieth to show
how it was after-shapen in man from physical
to moral ends and came no longer only to affirm
but sometimes even to oppose the bidding of instinct
posting beside *ought* the equivalent *ought not*
the stern forbiddances of those tables of stone
that Moses fetched out of the thunder of Sinai.

Surely the moral uncertainty of the moment is a danger to the human race! We are passing through a moral crisis in which many are ignorant of the elementary right and wrong.

The "ought" and the "ought-not" which came to us (as the legend says) in the thunder of Sinai, must be perhaps re-interpreted so that the citizens of the future will not be made law-abiding by order from without, but from compelling power of the conscience within. Then they will no longer think first of their own rights and privileges, but will learn the lesson of the old Hebrew prophet:—

"Justice, justice shall ye do," and "Love your neighbour
as yourself."

(The Address was extempore, the above is a summary version compiled from shorthand notes.)

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

A Meeting of the Standing Committees was held on October 8th, under the Chairmanship of the President.

MRS. KEYNES read a letter from the Countess of Clarendon much regretting her inability to attend, as she was suffering from a severe chill. Mrs. Keynes said that as Lady Clarendon was really responsible for the calling of this meeting, which arose from the meeting of the Standing Committees called by her at Pitt House, Hampstead, on 18th February, she was exceedingly sorry not to have her present. While Model Rules for Standing Committees had been drawn up in 1919, these had never been embodied in the constitution, and it was thought that the time had come when these should be revised and the Standing Committees established on a firmer basis throughout the country.

1. On the motion of Mrs. Keynes, it was *agreed*:

"That in future the Standing Committees be called '**Regional Committees**,' their objects being:

(1) To promote solidarity, by keeping Branches in close touch with one another and the work at headquarters.

(2) To afford Branches opportunities for the pooling of ideas and experience.

(3) To survey areas and endeavour to co-operate with one another and to form new Branches or Sub-Branches."

2. On the motion of Dr. Stacey Cleminson, it was *agreed*:

"That **Regional Committees** be formed by grouping Branches with convenient intercommunication by rail and road."

3. On the motion of Mrs. T. Johnston, it was *agreed*:

"That the **Model Rules** for **Regional Committees** be revised, giving the 'Objects' in more detail, while leaving Branches free to develop along their own lines."

4. On the motion of Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, it was *agreed*:

"That a **Liaison Committee** be formed, on which each Regional Committee shall be represented by its Convener and Hon. Secretary, or by either or both of two proxies appointed by the Regional Committee, this Liaison Committee to meet once a year at headquarters."

5. On the motion of Miss Louisa Macdonald, it was *agreed*:

"That the Acting Vice-President of the N.C.W. shall act as Convener of this **Liaison Committee**, and shall present a report of each meeting to the Executive Committee."

6. On the motion of Miss Cecile Matheson, it was *agreed*:

"That an Hon. Secretary of the **Liaison Committee** shall be appointed by postal ballot. The Hon. Secretary shall attend the meetings of the Executive Committee (but without a vote as in the case of Hon. Secretaries of the Sectional Committees), and shall also serve on the Branch Representatives Committee."

7. On the motion of Hon. Mrs. Franklin, it was *agreed*:

"That an **Annual Meeting** shall be held during the time of the Annual Council Meeting, with a view especially to considering questions of Branch organisation, propaganda, etc., this meeting to be open to all Council Members."

8. On the motion of Lady Emmott, it was *agreed*:

"That no **Branch** shall be disbanded without first consulting with its Regional Committee and with headquarters."

The President suggested that a temporary Hon. Secretary should be appointed to hold office until the next Council Meeting. Mrs. T. Johnston then nominated Mrs. Nowell Watkins, who kindly agreed to serve. Hon. Mrs. Franklin seconded, and Mrs. Nowell Watkins was duly elected.

It was agreed that a preliminary meeting should be called at an early date of the Hon. Officers of the N.C.W. and of the Standing Committees, and the Hon. Secretary of the Liaison Committee, to revise the Model Rules for submission to the Liaison Committee and afterwards to the Executive, with a view to their being brought before the Council at its Annual Meeting in 1931.

THE I.C.W. AT VIENNA.

At the Representative Council Meeting on the afternoon of October 9th, reports were given on the meeting of the International Council of Women in Vienna.

THE PRESIDENT reminded the Conference that the formation of the International Council of Women was due to the efforts of a group of women, who worked for Peace and International Arbitration, for the abolition of Slavery, and who also made the first organised demand for equal educational, industrial and political rights for women. These demands were formulated in a Convention held in New York in 1848. In spite of all obstacles and discouragements, these pioneer women and their successors persevered in their work until in 1888, to celebrate the fortieth

anniversary of their first Convention, they convened a second—this time in Washington—and decided to give it an international character.

In calling the Council, the promoters said: "It is impossible to over-estimate the far-reaching influence of such a Council. Our interchange of opinions on the great questions now agitating the world will rouse women to new thought, will intensify the love of liberty, and will give them a realizing sense of the power of combination." (*Council Idea* p. 9.)

From this Council of 1888, sprang the idea of a permanent organisation, which resulted in 1893 in the formation both of the N.C.W. of the United States and also of an International Council of Women. Lady Aberdeen, who was then made President, has guided the development of the I.C.W. ever since, with the exception of a brief period.

Two years later, in 1895, the National Council of Women of Great Britain was formally constituted (as the N.U.W.W.), with Mrs. Creighton as President. Like the International Council, it was built up on preliminary work, which had been gradually growing in importance for many years.

LADY SIDEY (New Zealand) thanked the Executive of the National Council of Women very much for their kind invitation to come to the Conference. She had been present at the morning session and found it very inspiring to see so many women and to listen to their splendid speeches on subjects which were also discussed in New Zealand.

Before leaving New Zealand she had attended a meeting of the N.C.W. there and had been asked to convey their greetings to the National Council of Women of Great Britain, and she had, therefore, much pleasure in doing this.

MRS. OGILVIE GORDON (Vice-President) said that the meetings in Vienna were very successful, especially as regards the representation, the smaller countries being represented as well as the larger ones.

She had been asked to speak on **Resolutions**, and the number of resolutions was very surprising. Five days were devoted to them, and an average of 14 resolutions was dealt with per day. There was also the additional handicap of the three official languages: English, French and German, into which every important speech had to be translated if desired. Still the work was accomplished. The resolutions passed numbered 71 in all. They might be grouped as follows:—

27 dealing with internal matters of the Constitution, Finance and Press.

2 dealing with methods of Co-operation between the I.C.W. and other International Women's Organisations.

40 submitted by the Committees and relevant to their special departments of social work, e.g., Peace, Laws, Equal Moral Standard, Education, Emigration, etc.

2 received from outside Associations, on Penal Reform and an International Institute for Public Nutrition.

The chief Constitutional change adopted was that the plenary Council Sessions should be held every three years instead of five years, and certain other changes are consequential upon that. Individuals who wish to join the Council may now do so as "Triennial" instead of "Quinquennial" contributors, on payment of £3 or £1 annually. There will be only one statutory meeting of the Executive and other Committees within the triennial period, to be held in the year preceding the full Council Meeting.

The next Committee Meetings are to be held in 1932 at Stockholm, by invitation of the Swedish Council, and the plenary Council Sessions of 1933 will be held in Paris. It was decided that the election of the officers and the Conveners and Vice-Conveners of Committees should not take place triennially, but only once in six years. The next elections will be in 1936.

A scheme of Assessments was adopted, to be paid by the National Councils in addition to the £4 affiliation fee per annum; for Great Britain £200, for 29 of the Councils £12, and for others £25, £35, £50, etc.

Of the two resolutions on Co-operation with other Societies, one was limited to possible methods of co-operation with the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. The Council unanimously adopted a report which had been prepared by delegates from the two Societies—the I.C.W. and the Alliance. It provided that in the case of Committees dealing with the same subjects in the two Societies, the Conveners should be free, if and when they thought it desirable, to collaborate in preparing a programme of work, or a Questionnaire, to be sent to the national groups. The National Councils in the smaller countries were emphatic about this, as they said the national groups of the two Societies were in these countries largely composed of the same women, and meantime double work was being demanded from the more expert members.

The Report further provided for Joint Demonstrations on special subjects to be organised by the two Societies and recommended that whenever possible speakers from both Societies

should take part in the Public Meetings arranged at the time of the Triennial Sessions of either Society.

The second Resolution on Co-operation extended the proposal for Joint Demonstrations on special occasions to other leading International Women's Organisations, more particularly to those forming the group within the existing Joint Committee for League of Nations purposes. The precise methods of contact and communication are now being arranged by this group, and it may confidently be expected that we shall soon see the creation of a recognised system by means of which all of the organisations shall on occasion be able to pool their whole strength for some great purpose connected with the maintenance of Peace, the growth of International Goodwill and Justice, or the recognition of the rights and dignity of womanhood in all races and countries. Such co-operation would place in our hands a latent force fraught with great possibilities, but it would have to be handled with the utmost care, discretion and restraint, for these decisions must add greatly to the influence of the Women's International movements.

The great bulk of the Resolutions at Vienna were those brought forward by the Committees. Mrs. Gordon referred to ten of these as samples.

Resolution 34. The National Councils were asked by the Peace Committee to set apart a **Peace Day** for an Annual celebration in support of peace, so far as possible the same day to be fixed by the Councils. The 18th May was suggested.

Resolution 60. They were asked by the Child Welfare Committee to set apart a day each year as a National Child Health and Play Day, such as has been decreed by the American Senate.

Resolution 48 presents a Mother's Charter of Rights prepared by the Public Health Committee and now circulated to the National Councils.

Resolution 40 deals with the payment of Alimony, which is too easily evaded. The resolution asks for an International Convention, that shall provide for payment, whatever the nationality of the debtor and creditor may be, and in whatever country the sentence fixing the alimony be passed.

Resolution 44. The Equal Moral Standard Committee had an important resolution, to fix the age of consent at the legal age of marriage, or if that latter is higher than 16 years of age, that the age of consent be raised to 16.

In *Resolution 41*, the National Councils were urged to press for the institution of Women Police.

Resolution 50, relating to the Welfare of Seamen, was similar to that which has been adopted by the N.C.W., and Mrs. Neville

Rolfe was given an opportunity of briefly explaining the aims in view to the full Council.

Resolution 51. The Education Committee urged compulsory attendance at Continuation Schools and better provision for young people engaged in agriculture and domestic service.

Resolution 53. The Emigration Committee in this resolution pressed for an International Assurance Scheme for Women Migrants.

Resolution 55 urges the Governments to add responsible women officials to the staff of the Legations and Consulates.

Taking these Resolutions as a fair type it will be admitted that, while they present little that is new, they provide a good basis for concurrent work in the various countries, both the more and less advanced.

The great purpose of an International gathering is to be educative and stimulating, and it is one of the axioms of the successful teacher to take as his standard the middle and tail end of the class rather than the top. In this respect it appeared that the Committees' Resolutions were eminently suitable, in so far as they came within the powers and possibilities of all the National Councils. For example, the representatives from a number of the smaller new States in Eastern Europe, e.g., Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, were particularly appreciative of the help they had obtained and the stimulation for future work.

Such tribute is important, for the Councils in the older States like Great Britain have surely learnt in these lean years of economic pressure that their own progress in trade, commerce and social standards will continue to be hemmed-in and hampered until many more of the producing countries recognise social standards on as high a level with theirs. Therefore, by giving encouragement to these smaller States, it might be said that the meetings of the International Council of Women achieved their purpose.

THE HON. MRS. FRANKLIN (Vice-President) stated that she became a member of the I.C.W. in 1889, and that she had attended every Quinquennial Meeting except the one held in Washington. Speaking of the benefits received from attending these large meetings, she said that one not only heard important subjects discussed from an international point of view, but had the opportunity of making friends with people of different nationalities, travelling under different conditions, seeing schools, hospitals, etc., which in the off-times of the Sessions were thrown open to those attending the gatherings, all of which was a great education.

Mrs. Franklin also stated that the British Council was one of

48 sister Councils united in one whole—the International Council of Women—and, in spite of what people sometimes infer, there was no other body in the world doing exactly the same work as this body, and for that reason they might call the International Council of Women blessed.

MISS MATHESON (Acting Vice-President) stated that she had been in Budapest 30 years ago and that the friendship which characterised the attitude of the people to strangers then was again manifested in the visit of the N.C.W. of Great Britain to that city this year.

The night the delegation arrived they were met by the Hungarian ladies, who handed them programmes which were headed "Our dear International guests, programme for their stay in Budapest." They put everything at the disposal of their visitors. Morning and afternoon they sorted them into groups and sent them to see whatever interested them most, schools, hospitals, welfare centres, factories, amusements and places of historic interest. They had arranged a most extraordinary series of entertainments. Hungary is celebrated for its music, and there was a perfect feast of music. The University women had an informal gathering and invited representatives to attend to hear music. There also was a performance at the Opera and some chamber music. The Budapest Municipality received them to dinner and there were numerous small parties and At Homes, so that most of the delegates had the opportunity of visiting Hungarian homes and getting to know some of the leading women more intimately, talking with them on matters of import to Hungary and learning something of the outlook of that part of Europe.

At the Farewell Meeting, one after another of the members present said a most enthusiastic farewell and expressed appreciation for the kindness received.

Referring to the **Committee on Trades and Professions**, Miss Matheson stated that she had represented the British Council on this Committee for many years. This year she had been elected Convener and, referring to the late Convener, Dr. Gottheiner, she stated that it had been hoped she would have been re-elected, but she fell ill at the last moment and had to withdraw her name from the ballot paper. It was a surprise to the Council that the German delegation came to the last Executive and proposed, not a German lady as the new Convener, but an English one! (herself).

This Committee had done a good deal of research during the past five years, collecting evidence as to the opportunities for

women to enter and carry on in any trade or profession in the various countries, and as to whether the position of women in this respect was progressive or retrogressive.

Miss Matheson then referred to the various resolutions passed at Vienna and the action the countries wished to take on them. She stated that all the countries looked to the I.C.W. for help to strengthen their position and that they all kept quite a close watch to see what Great Britain was doing.

DR. STACEY CLEMINSON stated that she intended to speak not only about **Clinics**, but about **welfare work and housing schemes in Vienna**.

After the war housing in Vienna was in a very bad condition; a great many families lived in one room only. On visiting Vienna this time, however, it was found that a great deal of land had been devoted to housing. Flats had been erected, built in large areas, with good washing accommodation and surrounded by gardens, sometimes with cinemas attached. Other buildings, such as good Lecture Halls, had been built in the centre of the city, so that the public of Vienna should feel that much had been done for them.

The Austrian Government could only afford to make all these improvements at the expense of the landlords and through rates and taxes levied on property. The landlords were not allowed to charge more than pre-war rents, which were very low indeed.

Dr. Cleminson stated that she had been taken over some of these flats, which usually contained two bedrooms, a living room, gas stove, running water and shower bath, and was able to see how happy the people were in the present conditions.

She was shown over a renowned maternity hospital, where they carry out a remarkable treatment with excellent results. This hospital is built on several floors with an isolation block on each floor, and the patients are in wards, single rooms, and rooms containing two, three or more women. A doctor explained to her the very modern work going on there and how it was linked up with maternity and child welfare services. The work seemed very advanced and the patients treated in happy conditions.

Vienna possessed large "Clearing Houses" for children. One of the most celebrated of these was Prof. Lazur's Psychological Clinic, where the children (suffering mostly from mental trouble) could remain from one to several months under his observation, and then be sorted out into different homes and hospitals. There is also a very large tuberculosis hospital for children.

The Public Swimming Baths in Vienna are most remarkable.

- One of the largest contains 13 baths and a big central bath, besides all facilities for any type of medicated bath. There are also large baths for children in the centre of the town, free of charge, so that children can go in and out of the water during the hot days.

MRS. NEVILLE ROLFE said that the **Cinema Committee** at Vienna had been very interesting; 26 countries were represented on it and a large number of these were representatives serving on boards of film censors.

What struck her chiefly was the general acknowledgment that the British standard of censorship was recognised on the Continent as the highest standard. It was less official than the censors of other countries, but, whereas they with their power were not able to enforce films with the right tone, public opinion in Great Britain demanded these.

The main lines of enquiry taken up by the Cinema Committee were concerned with child welfare, moral questions and education.

With regard to child welfare, the British model rules aroused a considerable amount of interest. Certain other countries were also taking measures for the protection of children. Canada, for example, was keeping children out of films for adults by charging all children the adult admission fee.

In reference to education, the question of the flam and the non-flam film was discussed. It was recognised that the non-flam film should be adopted for school purposes, since before films could be used for education, their safety must be guaranteed. There were technical difficulties, but it was hoped that, in spite of these, the non-flam film would soon be enforced for schools.

Mrs. Rolfe referred to the progress women had made during the past few years as regards the increased number on the film censor boards in the different countries.

With regard to the supply of films to mixed races, there was a definite recommendation now that films to be sent from this country to our Colonial Empire should be really attractive and educative, placed in local settings and expressing local customs.

One interesting point was brought up with regard to films for children. It was suggested that the child requires a different paced film from the adult. As the power of concentration of the child is less, so the child requires a slower paced and shorter film.

A definite request was made that the International Cinema Section should ask the National Councils in each country to stimulate the formation of local Cinema Sections, to bring home to women the point that if they really want an improvement in the standard of films, they can only work effectively by rousing

popular opinion in favour of good films. The power of the censors is limited, and what they want is public opinion behind them. In England, if the population recognizes certain films as undesirable, we are in a better position to secure their removal than some countries with a more official censorship would be.

MRS. KEYNES then stated that Mrs. Percy Bigland, who should have spoken on "Our visit to Czecho-Slovakia," had unfortunately been obliged to leave before the meeting. She went on to say that, after hearing these speakers, everyone would realize the difficulty there was in taking part in all these things. It was one of the great advantages of going to a city like Vienna that there was the opportunity to learn a great deal of the life and administration in these great centres, and at the same time to carry on one's own business and pass one's own resolutions.

At the meetings a number of things were referred to the different Councils. Those referring to the British Council would come before the Executive, and the Executive would in many cases refer them to the Sectional Committees for their consideration and report. Mrs. Keynes asked if the Meeting would "give power to the executive to take any necessary action on these resolutions after they have been discussed," because as a Council, they would not meet again for another year. This resolution was carried.

In conclusion, Mrs. Keynes referred to the immense amount of work that had been done in Vienna and in the office of the I.C.W. They had with them at this annual meeting in Portsmouth Miss Zimmern, who had done a very great deal in the office of the I.C.W. to prepare for the International Conference, and, unfortunately, since the office had now been removed from London, Miss Zimmern found it impossible to continue the work. She was therefore leaving the I.C.W., and Mrs. Keynes proposed that she should be given a very hearty vote of thanks for all the work she had done.

This was carried with acclamation.

MRS. OGILVIE GORDON said that the President had referred to her lack of long experience of the I.C.W., but that in reality she was one of the ablest exponents of international ideals who took part in the meetings. She made the British Council feel very proud. From the first day all the other Councils had looked to Mrs. Keynes for leadership and recognized that they had in her a fearless exponent of very high ideals.

The British Council could not really thank her too much; and she would like to associate with Mrs. Keynes their thanks to Miss Matheson, who also made a very great impression at the International Council Meetings.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GENERAL

Statement of Receipts and Payments from

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance at Bank, 31st September, 1929 ..		185 14 4
„ Subscriptions:—		
Members	375 16 6	
„ (per Hon. Treas., Public Service Com.)	26 11 6	
Branches (25%)	265 6 11	
„ (£5 fee)	361 10 0	
Societies	116 15 0	
	1,145 19 11	
„ Donations:—		
Manchester Branch (Conference)	80 0 0	
General (including £18 for typewriter)	57 13 0	
	137 13 0	
„ Public Service Com. Minutes (per Hon. Treas., P.S.C.)	23 8 6	
„ Advertisements in Handbook	68 12 6	
„ Sale of Badges	6 4 0	
„ Letting Committee Room	46 10 0	
„ Sale of Restaurant Tickets	2 9 10	
„ Payment for Minutes	0 8 6	
„ Profit on Dinner at Hyde Park Hotel	91 5 3	
„ Household Service League:—		
Share of Subs. £2 15 0		
Held for League 0 7 9		
	3 2 9	
„ *Sale of New Literature:—		
Pamphlets	16 2 4	
Reports	7 17 1	
N.C.W. News (including £24 for advertisements)	336 2 3	
	360 1 8	
„ Interest:—		
3½% Conversion Loan	5 12 0	
Co-Partnership Tenants, Ltd.	3 17 6	
Deposit Account	0 15 8	
	10 5 2	
„ Transferred from New Office A/c. for Rent	73 0 0	
„ Withdrawn from Deposit Account	52 0 0	
	£2,206 15 5	

*This does not include the Receipts from

SPECIAL FUND ON DEPOSIT	£50 0 0
INVESTMENTS:—	
Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd.	£100 0 0
3½% Conversion Loan Bonds	200 0 0
	£300 0 0

WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN. ACCOUNT.

1st September, 1929, to 31st August, 1930.

PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Salaries		803 6 5
„ Printing		170 6 3
„ N.C.W. News:—Salary	77 6 8	
Printing	257 19 3	
Postage	22 10 0	
	357 15 11	
„ Postage		84 5 0
„ Stationery		63 5 7
„ Rent		288 7 5
„ Office Expenses (incl. £50 for cleaning)		67 16 2
„ Electric Light		21 3 3
„ Typewriter		18 0 0
„ Telegraphic Address		2 0 0
„ Telephone		18 17 8
„ Press Cuttings		4 4 0
„ Travelling Expenses		24 3 8
„ Committee Expenses		65 2 5
„ Hire of Hall		4 4 0
„ Insurance		16 6 7
„ Pamphlets and Papers		3 9 2
„ Badges		7 13 2
„ Solicitors' Fees		21 2 0
„ Audit Fee		4 4 0
„ Bank Charges and Cheques		1 14 10
„ Refunds:—Hertford Branch	1 1 0	
Southern Standing Committee	0 17 9	
	1 18 9	
„ Subscriptions:—		
International Council of Women	4 0 0	
„ Officers' Travelling Fund	2 0 0	
Council for Representation of Women in the League of Nations	2 2 0	
Nationality Demonstration	1 0 0	
	9 2 0	
„ Transferred to Deposit Account		50 0 0
	2,108 8 3	
„ Balance at Bank	95 13 3	
„ Petty Cash	2 13 11	
	98 7 2	
	£2,206 15 5	

the Book and Pamphlet Department.

Examined and found correct,
PRIDEAUX, FRERE, BROWN & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

10th September, 1930.

NEW OFFICES FUND ACCOUNT, 1926-1930.

RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.											
						£	s.	d.									
1926-27.	To Donations	..	..	..	..	2,382	5	5	By Cheque Books and Commissions	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	6
	,, Interest on Deposit	..	..	..	..	10	11	2	,, Purchase of War Loan	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
1927-28.	,, Donations	..	..	..	..	270	5	1	,, " " "	..	..	..	..	..	700	0	0
	,, Interest on War Loan	..	..	..	..	98	13	10	,, Deposit Account	..	..	..	..	..	150	0	0
	,, Interest on Deposit	..	..	..	..	10	7	0	,, Income Tax (2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	54	10	0
1928-29.	,, Donations	..	..	..	..	134	6	1	,, Solicitors' Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	21	7	8
	,, Interest on War Loan	..	..	..	..	98	13	10	,, Additional Rent (1929)	..	..	..	..	..	21	12	5
	,, Interest on Deposit	..	..	..	..	20	4	9	,, " " " (1930)	..	..	..	..	..	73	0	0
1929-30.	,, Donations	..	..	..	..	56	2	6	,, Rates (1929)	..	..	..	..	..	51	19	0
	,, Interest on War Loan	..	..	..	..	115	15	3	,, " (1930)	..	..	..	..	..	110	15	10
	,, Interest on Deposit	..	..	..	..	21	4	8									
						<u>£3,218 9 7</u>									<u>3,183 10 5</u>		
									,, Balance at Bank..						<u>34 19 2</u>		
						<u>£3,218 9 7</u>									<u>£3,218 9 7</u>		

£1,973 17 10d. 5% War Stock, 1929-47.
 682 16 6d. War Stock, 1929-47,
 £2,656 14 4d.
 Deposit £150,

Examined and found correct,
 PRIDEAUX, FRERE, BROWN & Co.,
 Chartered Accountants,
 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
 10th September, 1930,

N.C.W. NEWS.

Nov., 1930.

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1ST SEPTEMBER, 1929, TO 31ST AUGUST, 1930.

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	£	s. d.			
Abbott, Miss M.				1	1 0
Frances	1	1 0		5	0
Aberdeen and Temair, The Marchioness of	2	2 0		10	0
Acland, The Hon. Lady	1	1 0		5	0
Adams, Miss Rose		5 0		5	0
Adeane, Mrs.	1	0 0		5	0
Aiken, Mrs.	1	1 0		2	2 6
Aitken, Dr. Janet		10 0		10	0
Albright, Miss M. C.	5	0 0		5	0
Allan, Mrs. Claude	1	1 0		1	0 0
Allan, Mrs. R. S.	1	0 0		5	0
Allan, Miss	1	0 0		7	6
Allen, The Misses		5 0		5	0
Andreae, Mrs.	1	0 0		5	0
Anonymous			20 6 6		
Anstruther, Mrs.	1	0 0	6 0 0		
Ashby, Mrs. Corbett		10 6		10	0
Ashton, Miss M.		5 0		7	6
Astell, Miss C.		5 0		5	0
Astor, Viscountess, M.P.	1	1 0		2	2 0
Auerbach, Mrs.		5 0		5	0
Austin, Miss Sybil M.		5 0		2	5 0
Baker, Mrs. Meath	1	1 0		1	1 0
Balfour, The Lady Frances	5	0 0		1	5 0
Banks, Mrs. E. M.		5 0		1	0 0
Barbour, Mrs.		5 0		5	0
Bardsley, Miss H. S.		5 0		10	0
Barker, Hon. Lady		5 0		10	0
Barlow, Miss A. E. F.		10 6		10	0
Barnett, Dame Henri- etta	1	1 0		10	0
Barrow, Mrs. Walter		5 0		2	0 0
Bartelot, Mrs.		5 0		5	0
Bartlett, Miss G.		5 0		5	0
Barton, Mrs.		5 0		2	0 0
Basden, Miss M. F.		10 0		5	0
Battersea, The Lady	4	3 0		10	0
Baxter, Mrs. Dudley		5 0		5	0
Beardoe-Grundy, Miss		5 0		5	0
Beckett, Mrs.		5 0		1	0 0
Bedford, The Duchess of	2	0 0		5	0
Beeby, Mrs. J. H.		10 0		10	0
Beer, Mrs.		5 0		5	0
Beeton, Lady		5 0		5	0
Behrend, Mrs. Keats		5 0		5	0
Behrens, The Hon. Mrs. Clive		5 0		1	1 0
Bell, Mrs.	1	1 0		1	0 0
Bell, Mrs. R. Gordon		5 0		2	2 0
Bellows, Mrs. John		5 0		1	0 0
Bertram, Mrs.		5 0		5	0
Bidder, Mrs.	1	1 0		10	0
Bigland, Mrs. Percy				1	1 0
Bigland, Mrs. Ranulf				5	0
Birnstingl, Miss Ethel				10	0
Bisdee, Miss E. S.				5	0
Black, Miss L. M. P.				5	0
Blackburne, Miss G. M. Ireland	2	2 6		2	2 6
Blackie, Miss		10 0		10	0
Blackie, Miss C. T.		5		5	0
Blake, Mrs. R.		5 0		5	0
Blunt, Miss Edith		5 0		1	0 0
Bolitho, Mrs. T. Robins	1	0 0		5	0
Bolus, Mrs. Gillham		5 0	10 0	7	6
Bosanquet, Mrs. R. H.		7 6		5	0
Bouverie, Hon. Mrs. Stuart		5 0		5	0
Bowley, Mrs. Lyon, per Boyd, Mrs.			1 12 0	10	0
Boydell, Miss E. M.		7 6		7	6
Bradshaw, Miss G. M.		5 0		5	0
Brassey, Sybil Countess	2	2 0		2	2 0
Bright, Miss M. I.		5 0		5	0
Broadbent, Miss M. E.	1	1 0		1	1 0
Brodie-Hall, Miss		5 0	3 0 0	5	0
Bronner, Miss	1	0 0		1	0 0
Brown, Mrs. Egerton Stewart	1	1 0		1	1 0
Browne, Mrs. Walter		5 0		1	5 0
Browne, Miss A. Leigh	1	0 0		1	0 0
Buckland, Mrs.		5 0		5	0
Budgett, Mrs. W. H.		10 0		10	0
Bulley, Mrs. Raffles		10 0		10	0
Burrows, Miss C. M.E.		10 0		1	1 0
Busk, Miss H.		1 1 0		10	0
Buxton, Mrs. Noel		10 0			
Cadbury, Mrs. Barrow	1	1 0		1	1 0
Cadbury, Mrs. Edward	1	1 0		1	1 0
Cadbury, Mrs. George	10	0 0		10	0 0
Cadbury, Mrs. George (Junior)	2	0 0		2	0 0
Cade, Miss L. R.		5 0		5	0
Camensisch, Mrs.		10 0		10	0
Cane, Mrs.		5 0		5	0
Canziani, Miss E.		5 0		5	0
Carden, Mrs.	1	0 0		1	0 0
Carden, Miss		5 0		5	0
Cargill, Dr. E. A.		10 0		10	0
Carnegie, Mrs. H. T.		5 0		5	0
Carruthers, Mrs.		5 0		5	0
Cartwright, Miss B.		5 0		5	0
Cartwright, Miss M.		5 0		5	0
Cassillis, The Countess of	1	1 0		1	1 0
Cawley, Hon. Mrs.		5 0 0		2	2 0
Chadwick, Mrs.	2	2 0		1	0 0
Chance, Lady	1	0 0		5	0
Chapman, Mrs. Chas. J.		5 0		10	0
Chapman, Miss M.		10 0			

	Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.	Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.
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Annesley	10 0		Fox, Miss Evelyn (1928 & 29)	10 0
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Clark, Mrs. Kitson	7 6		Francis, Miss M. Sophie	5 0
Clay, Hon. Mrs. Spender	5 0 0		Franklin, Hon. Mrs.	1 1 0
Clephan, Miss A. E.	1 1 0		Franklin, Mrs. A. E.	10 0
Clerk, Lady	1 1 0		Fraser, Mrs. Francis	10 0
Clough, Miss B. A.	10 0		Frean, Mrs.	1 0 0
Clucas, Mrs. Stephen	5 0		Fry, Miss S. Margery	5 0
Coates, Miss	5 0		Fulford, Miss	10 0
Cochrane, Miss C.	10 0		Gardiner, Lady	5 0
Codrington, Lady	5 0		Garrett, Miss Agnes	8 3 0
Coit, Mrs. Stanton	10 0		Gaskell, Miss E. N.	10 0
Colman, Miss	5 0		Gaskell, Miss W. C.	10 0
Colman, Miss Jessie	5 0		Glover, Mrs. Arnold	1 1 0
Cooke, Miss Ada	5 0		Gooch, Lady	5 0
Cooper, Miss Ellen A.	5 0		Goode, Miss P. S.	5 0
Copland, Miss A. F.	10 0		Gordon, Mrs. Ogilvie, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.	1 1 0 1 0 0
Cowlin, Miss G.	5 0		Gordon, Miss A. A.	5 0
Crawley, Miss	5 0		Gordon, Miss Grace	5 0
Creighton, Mrs.	1 0 0		Gorst, Miss M. E.	5 0
Creighton, Miss	10 0		Gould, Mrs. Monk.	1 1 0
Crichton-Stuart, Miss C.	10 0		Gow, Mrs. James	2 0 0
Crisp, Miss W. B.	5 0		Gowers, Miss Evelyn	5 0
Crooke, Miss	5 0		Graham, Mrs. Patrick	5 0
Crosbie, Mrs. Lloyd	5 0		Gray, Mrs. Alan	5 5 0
Crosfield, Mrs. A. J.	5 0		Gray, Mrs. Edwin	2 0 0
Crosfield, Mrs. B. F.	5 0		Greenlees, Mrs.	1 0 0
Cruikshank, Mrs.	5 0		Grimes, Mrs.	5 0
Cunliffe, The Hon. Lady	5 0		Guiterman, Miss	5 0
Daly, Mrs.	10 6		Gulland, Mrs.	5 0
Daniel, Miss M. F.	5 0		Gunther, Mrs.	1 0 0
Darwin, Lady	5 0		Hadley, Miss D. M.	8 0
Davidson, Mrs.	10 0		Haines, Miss F. M.	5 0
Davidson, Lady	1 1 0		Halford, Miss Kate	5 0
Davies, Miss Cox	5 0		Hamilton, Miss J. M. A.	10 0
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Davies, Miss Ethel	7 6		Harper, Miss Isabel	5 0 1 0
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De la Mare, Miss F.	5 0		Harrison, Mrs.	5 0
Drage, Mrs.	5 0		Harvey, Miss B.	1 0 0
Drayton, Miss	5 0		Harvey, Miss E. C.	2 0 0
Drummond, Mrs.	5 0		Haslett, Miss C.	5 0
Durand, Mrs. Ralph	1 1 0		Hassell, Miss	10 0
Eaton, Miss	10 0		Haughton, Hon. Mrs.	5 0
Eaton, Miss A. C.	10 0		Hayes, Miss Ann	5 0
Eaton, Miss E. M.	1 0 0		Hayne, Miss A. S.	5 0
Eaton, Miss K. E.	10 6		Head, Mrs. B. (1928 & 29)	10 0
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Elliot-Nish, Mrs.	5 0 0		Hertz, Miss A. T.	1 10 0
Ellis, Mrs. G. H.	1 0 0		Hertz, Miss Olga	2 2 0
Ellis, Mrs. J. E.	1 1 0		Hett, Mrs. H. H.	10 0
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Faithfull, Miss L. M.	5 0		Hill, Lady	5 0
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Field, Miss	5 0		Hoc, Miss Mary	10 0
FitzHugh, Mrs.	1 0 0		Hodge, Miss Marie	5 0
Flavell, Miss A. J.	5 0			
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Hopkins, Miss A. M.	5 0		MacKelvie, Miss M. W.	5 0
Horn, Miss M.	10 0		Mackenzie, Mrs. Fraser	5 0
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Hort, Lady	10 0		MacLagan, Miss D.	12 6
Hoster, Mrs.	10 0		MacLehose, Miss A. R.	1 0 0
Houldey, Miss	5 0		Macmillan, Miss Chrystal, B.Sc., M.A.	5 0
Howard, Mrs. H. R.	5 0		Macnaghten, Miss E. M.	10 0
Howl, Miss	10 0		Macrosty, Mrs. E. J.	5 0
Howl, Miss Clara	10 0		Mair, Miss S. E. S.	1 1 0
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Knightley, Lady	1 1 0		Montagu-Pollock, Miss E.	10 0
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Lambert, Mrs. (1929 & 30)	2 2 0		Morgan, Mrs. H.	5 0
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£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
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Watt, Miss S. M. . . .	7	6		Cohen, Miss H. . . .	5	0			
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Walton, Mrs.	5	0	0
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Sheffield	10 0 0	5 0 0
S. Dorset	7 0	5 0 0
Southend		
Southport & Birkdale	2 2 0	5 0 0
Stockton & Thornaby	4 0 0	5 0 0
Tadcaster Sub-Branch.		1 10 0
Torquay Women's Coun.	1 5 0	5 0 0
Tunbridge Wells	5 15 6	5 0 0
Watford	3 12 6	5 0 0
Wolverhampton	3 4 0	5 0 0
Worthing	1 12 0	5 0 0
York	3 15 0	5 0 0
WALES.		
Bangor.	1 13 6	5 0 0
Colwyn Bay		
Llangollen	2 0 10	5 0 0
SCOTLAND.		
Aberdeen	5 9 0	5 0 0
Dundee	2 10 0	5 0 0
Edinburgh (1929)	3 3 6	
Glasgow	5 10 0	5 0 0
Greenock	2 5 0	5 0 0
N. Ayrshire		5 0 0
Perth	2 10 0	5 0 0
St. Andrews	11 3	5 0 0
Scottish Standing Com- mittee		
Stirling (1929 & 30)	4 0 0	5 0 0
Manchester Branch— Council Meeting.		80 0 0
	265 6 11	361 10 0
		441 10 0

I. AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

	Subscrip- tions.	Dona- tions.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alexandra College Guild	1 10 0	
Assistant Mistresses in Public Schools, Association of	1 1 0	
Association for Moral and Social Hygiene	1 1 0	
British Social Hygiene Council Incorp.	1 1 0	
Charity Organisation Society	1 1 0	
Church Army (Women's Social Work Dept.)	1 1 0	
Church of England Temperance Society (Women's Union)	1 1 0	
Church of England Women's Help Society	5 0 0	
College of Nursing, Incorp.	1 1 0	
Conservative Women's Reform Association	1 1 0	
Employment of Women, Central Bureau for the	1 1 0	
Equal Citizenship, National Union of Societies for	1 1 0	
Evangelical Free Churches, National Council of	1 1 0	
Girls' Friendly Society (Central Council)	1 1 0	
Girls' Friendly Society (Scotland)	10 0 0	
Girls' Guildry	1 1 0	
Head Mistresses Association of	10 0 0	
Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	1 1 0	
Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women	1 1 0	
Jewish Women, Union of	15 0 0	
London and National Society for Women's Service	1 1 0	
Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland	1 1 0	
Mothers' Union	1 5 0	
Mothers' Union (Scotland) (1929 & 30)	10 0 0	
National British Women's Total Abstinence Union	1 1 0	
National Women Citizens' Association	1 1 0	
Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, National Council of (1929)	1 1 0	
Oversea Settlement of British Women, Society for	1 1 0	
Parents' National Educational Union	1 1 0	
Pioneer Institute	1 1 0	
Salvation Army (Women's Social Work Department)	1 1 0	
Scottish Matrons' Association	1 1 0	
State Children's Association	10 0 0	
Teachers, National Union of	2 2 0	
Teachers of Domestic Subjects, Association of	1 1 0	
Training of Women, Society for Promoting the	1 1 0	
University Women Teachers, Association of	10 0 0	
Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education	1 1 0	
Young Women's Christian Association (British National Council)	1 1 0	
Young Women's Christian Association of Great Britain (Scottish Divi- sion)	1 1 0	
Young Women's Christian Association of Scotland	1 1 0	
II. AFFILIATED SOCIETIES		
Alexandra College, Dublin	10 0 0	
Alliance of Honour	1 1 0	
Beckenham Women Citizens' Association	10 6 0	
Bedford College for Women	1 1 0	
British College of Nurses	1 1 0	
Brotherhood Movement Incorporated (Sisterhood Section)	1 1 0	
Camp Fire Girls of the British Isles	1 1 0	
Canning Town Women's Settlement	1 1 0	
Central Association for Mental Welfare	1 1 0	
Chartered Society of Masseuses	5 0 0	
Chiropodists, Incorporated Society of	1 1 0	
Church of England Zenana Missionary Society	1 1 0	
Church of Scotland Women's Guild	10 0 0	
College Hall, Byng Place	5 0 0	
Colonial and Continental Church Society	10 0 0	
County and County Borough Hospital Matrons Association	1 1 0	
Crown Estate Training Centre	1 1 0	
Day Nurseries, National Society of	1 1 0	
Devon Council of Women	1 1 0	
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	1 1 0	
Ealing W.C.A.	1 1 0	
Electrical Association for Women	1 1 0	
Employment of Barmaids, Joint Committee on the	5 0 0	
Epileptics, National Society for (Sec., G. Penn Gaskell, Esq.)	1 1 0	
Exeter Diocesan Deaconesses	5 0 0	
Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund	5 0 0	
Food Education Society	1 1 0	
Girl Guides Association	1 1 0	
Girls' Clubs, Federation of Working	5 0 0	
Girton College	1 1 0	
Grey Ladies' College of Women Church Workers	1 1 0	
Harrow and Willesden Ruri-Decanal Association (1929 & 30)	10 0 0	
Hereford Women Citizens' Association	10 0 0	

	Subscrip- tions.	Dona- tions.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital Almoners' Council	10 0	
House of Education Teachers and Old Students' Association	1 1 0	
Howard League for Penal Reform	1 1 0	
Independent Schools Association, Inc.	1 1 0	
Industrial Christian Fellowship	1 1 0	
Invalid Children's Aid Association	5 0	
Kingston, Malden, Surbiton and District W.C.A.	1 1 0	
Ling Association	1 1 0	
London Diocesan Council for Preventive, Rescue and Penitentiary Work (Ladies Committee)	1 1 0	
Mabys Association for the Care of Friendless Girls	10 0	
Mayfair Union	1 1 0	
Mental After Care Association	5 0	
Mental Hygiene, National Council for	1 1 0	
Metropolitan Public Gardens Association	5 0	
Midwives' Institute and Trained Nurses' Club	5 0	
National Adult School Union	1 1 0	
National Health Society	5 0	
National Sunday School Union (Temperance Committee)	10 0	
National Vigilance Association	1 1 0	
Newport Women Citizens' Association	10 0	
Norland Institute	1 1 0	
Nottingham Dale L.A.C.F.G.	5 0	
Open Door Council	1 1 0	
Order of Divine Compassion	1 1 0	
'Oxford' Liquor Popular Control Bill, Committee to Advocate Legis- lation on the lines of	1 1 0	
People's League of Health	1 1 0	
Performing and Captive Animals Defence League	1 1 0	
Prevention of Venereal Disease, Society for	1 1 0	
Prison Visitors to Women, National Association of	1 1 0	
Queens Institute of District Nursing	5 0	
Ranyard Mission	5 0	
Reigate and Redhill W.C.A.	10 6	
Representative Managers of L.C.C. Elementary Schools	5 0	
Richmond W.C.A.	1 1 0	
Rochester and Southwark Diocesan Deaconesses	10 0	
Salisbury Diocesan Association for Rescue and Preventive Work	5 0	
Save the Children Fund	1 1 0	
Social Guild, Nottingham	1 1 0	
Southwark Diocesan Association	10 6	
Streatham Women's Local Government and Citizens' Association	1 1 0	
Student Christian Movement	1 1 0	
Sutton Coldfield Women Citizens Association	10 6	
Teachers' Training and Registration Society	5 0	
Temperance Legislation League	1 1 0	
University Women, British Federation of	1 1 0	
University Women's Camps for School Girls, Federation of	1 1 0	
Unmarried Mother and Her Child, National Council for	1 1 0	
Wage Earning Children, Committee on	1 1 0	
Westfield College	5 0	
West London Mission	10 6	
Winchester Diocesan Deaconesses	5 0	
Winchester Women Citizens' Association	10 6	
Wives' Fellowship	1 1 0	
Women Citizens' Association, Scottish Council of	1 1 0	
Women House Property Managers, Association of (paid in advance)	1 1 0	
Women Pharmacists, Association of	5 0	
Women Sanitary Inspectors' Association	1 1 0	
Women Teachers, National Union of	1 1 0	
Women's Engineering Society	1 1 0	
Women's Farm and Garden Association (1929 & 30)	10 0	
Women's Freedom League	1 1 0	
Women's National Liberal Federation	1 1 0	
Women's Pioneer Housing, Ltd.	1 1 0	
Women's Unionist Organisation	1 1 0	
Zenana Bible and Medical Mission	5 0	

£116 15 0

GRAND TOTAL.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Members	375 16 6	57 13 0
P. Service Members	26 11 6	
Branches	265 6 11	361 10 0
Manchester Conference		80 0 0
Affiliated Societies	116 15 0	
	<u>£784 9 11</u>	<u>499 3 0</u>

NEW OFFICES FUND.

List of Donations.

From 1st SEPTEMBER, 1929, to 31st AUGUST, 1930.

	£ s. d.
Total in hand	3025 7 2
Harvey, Miss E. C.	10 0 0
Members	2 12 6
Bridge Party—per Lady Steel-Maitland	2 4 0
Branches:	
Bournemouth	3 0
Gerrards Cross	2 0
London	18 13 6
Mortlake and E. Sheen	5 0 0
Paisley	14 4 6
Southern Standing Committee	3 3 0
Interest on War Loan	115 15 3
Interest on Deposit	21 4 8
Total	<u>£3218 9 7</u>

NEW OFFERS FIND

Line of Goods

FOR THE BIRTHDAY, AND TO THE BIRTHDAY, AND



FARLEY'S RUSKS FOR THE BABY

In Sealed Cartons of

Eleven Rusks for Tenpence

All good Chemists and Grocers sell Farley's Rusks

FARLEY'S INFANT FOOD, LTD.

PLYMOUTH

Printed by Wadsworth & Co., The Rydal Press, Keighley.

PAMPHLET