

JVS SVFFRAGII.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE NEWS



THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SVFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Volume 15. No. 12. PRICE 6d. SEPTEMBER, 1921.
Annual Subscription, 6/-

CONTENTS.

| PAGE | PAGE |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Spain and Portugal—News from Dr. Paulina Luisi | Great Britain—Reports on Guardianship of Infants Bill, the Children of Unmarried Parents Bill, and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill; Position of Women in the British Civil Service |
| South America—Feminism Going Ahead | India—Further News of Bombay Victory and Good News from Mysore State |
| Papal Nuncio to France and Woman Suffrage | Roumania—Political Emancipation of Roumanian Women |
| West Indies—Activities of Social Suffragist League of Porto Rico | South Africa—Report of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa; Women's Suffrage as viewed by Synod of Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa |
| International Conference on the Traffic in Women and Children—Further Information from Madame de Witt Schlumberger | Switzerland—Interview with Mlle. Gourd |
| Australia—Letter from Miss Cowan, West Australian Member of Parliament | Poland—Women Members of Parliament |
| Austria—An Account of the Women's International Congress recently held at Vienna | Review—"Original Sources of English History," by L. F. Salzman, M.A., F.S.A. |
| Assyria—Woman Elected as President of Assyria | United States of America—National League of Women Voters ask that a Woman be included in Delegation to Disarmament Conference |
| Belgium—Bill passed enabling women to act as Burgomasters, Aldermen, etc. | Canada—Another Woman Cabinet Minister |
| Denmark—Report of the Annual Meeting of the Dansk Kvindesamfund | |
| Germany—Women Jurors Bill not yet lost; Legal Authority of Mother established | |
| Greece—Text of Illegitimate Infants Bill | |
| Nouvelles Feministes | |
| | WORLD'S Y.W.C.A. SUPPLEMENT CENTRE PAGES |

THE LATIN COUNTRIES CATCH THE BLAZE.

GOOD NEWS FROM MADAME PAULINA LUISI.

FEMINISM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LETTER FROM Dr. PAULINA LUISI TO Miss CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

(Slightly abridged).

Paraguay 1286, Montevideo.

July 9, 1921.

DEAR MISS MACMILLAN,

I ask a thousand pardons that I have been so long in writing to you. You must have thought I had ceased to exist, or that I had forgotten my promises. No, only when travelling and working hard one has no time to write. In spite of my silence I have been working for our ideas and for the Alliance.

At Madrid, at Lisbon, and in the University of Coimbra (the great town University of Portugal) I have held several conferences with very great success, according to the local press, but I ought not to say so. Nevertheless I will forget to be modest and will tell you!

At the Madrid Royal Academy of Jurisprudence I spoke on the Traffic in Women; at the Athenæum on Sexual Education; at the American Club on Feminism.

In Portugal I dealt with the same subjects; the Portuguese Committee has been elected and Madame Nogueira is again President. I enclose a copy of the document of institution of "L'Alliance Portugaise."* Doubtless the Committee will have difficulties to contend with—it must have all our encouragement.

In regard to my own country, I must tell you that the Parliamentary group of the "partido colorado" intends to raise again in the Chambers the questions of Woman Suffrage and of the Civil Rights of Women. A magnificent presentment of the case has been drawn up by special invitation by the President of the Republic, the appointed convener of the Parliamentary group of his party. I send you this, as we must start at once an active propaganda.

The party "Blanco Radical" has also just included Woman Suffrage in its programme. It is more platonic, but after all it is something—little by little things move. We have begun a series of conferences on Feminism, conducted by the most eminent men in the political parties. I work hard to make our Uruguayan Alliance

* See French page.

move forward, and it does move forward—with enthusiasm.

I have some more good news for you. So here it is! Among the papers which were waiting for me at home I find a letter from "Une Suffragiste Brésillienne," who asks me for information, etc., being acquainted with my work in connection with our review "Action Femenina" which we distributed all over America. . . . I have written to the lady in question and invited her to organize a group for affiliation to the Alliance. Have I done well? I am in touch with her, and hope soon to be able to announce to you her request for affiliation.

I think the Committee will be satisfied at the way in which I have striven to do honour to the "delegation" which they have conferred upon me. I think it may be necessary to prolong the period for the Congress at Peru has been transferred.

I warmly thank the Committee for having thought of me as a woman suitable for the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Please send me some "Statuts et Programmes" for propaganda in South America.

With affectionate greeting,

Yours,

PAULINA LUISI.

The Articles belonging to the scheme put forward by Dr. Baltasar Brum.

Dr. Brum made a speech which was well received by all parties in support of these Articles; he himself belongs to the "legisladores colorados," in other words the Radical Party.

In this speech he refers to the active work of several prominent women of the country, including Dr. Paulina Luisi, and her two sisters Clotilda and Luisa, both holding the same title as Paulina, that of Doctor.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Republic Oriental of Uruguay met together in General Assembly and they put forward their scheme, in which is included the following:—

Art. 1.—The right of women to vote, active and passive, in all national and municipal matters.

Art. 2.—The same rights and obligations which the electoral laws have established for men.

Art. 3.—Acknowledgment that woman is equal to man in a legal sense, whether it be in a civil or a penal court.

Art. 4.—That all articles showing a tendency to oppose this law (as put forward in scheme) to be cancelled with the exception of No. 3 of Art. 187 and Art. 112, Civil Code.

Art. 5.—That this law in detail be made known and shown to the public as much as possible.

From *El Dia*, June 21, 1921.

LATEST NEWS FROM URUGUAY.

ACCORDING to a Reuter message from Montevideo, the Uruguayan Congress has received favourably President Brum's Bill to establish woman suffrage. This measure, whose success seems assured, will make Uruguay the first South American nation to grant women equal legal rights with men.—

The *Times*, Aug. 26, 1921.

FEMINISM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

FEMINISM is going ahead in South America. That brilliant little journal, *Nuestra Causa*, the organ of the National Feminist Union of Buenos Ayres, thus voices the women's new ideals: "We want our rights! Many women in the world have them; we cannot cut ourselves off from this youthful and passionate desire, without it life would be a heavy chain. We cannot keep your doctrines alive, you men and women of yesterday. Are we to blame for being born for freedom, with the capacity for living a new life? Why do we wish to rise towards the light? Why do we seek a place in the sun? . . . We cannot go back. We do what reason bids us. . . . For this reason we are strong. . . . Do we fear the defenders of decaying dogmas and ancient arguments? What fear have we of those who seek the darkness and support vice? We refer to them as the only anti-feminists there will be left when the comedy of the incapacity of woman will be as a tale that is told."

That there is no lack of courage in facing up to the implications of such high ideals is shown by the publication of a series of articles by Mme. Avril de Saint Croix on "La Educacion Sexual," in the course of which she gives, in the words of a distinguished professor, the following summary of her attitude:—

"In asking that our children may be taught the theories of Lamarck, heredity and its laws, the natural law by virtue of which all living creatures, vegetable and animal, must be reproduced in their offspring who inherit their characteristics, both natural and acquired qualities; in asking that their education should include the form in which the living world is governed, I believe also that their innocence as much as their future is being protected.

"For many children this complement of instruction, given in the desired conditions of discretion, will be a revelation. Are the students of our great cities so ignorant of this subject as to believe that what the teacher or mistress will say may become a danger or give rise to the moral shock which is feared? For my part I do not believe it, and those who talk of a possible catastrophe do not really believe it will happen.

"Most children, if they do not know the truth, try to find it, if they have not already been taught it, and in most cases badly taught it, and the law of reproduction, which ought to be for everyone the most beautiful and sacred of all laws, remains for them an ugly thing which is only spoken of covertly as if it were something obscene.

"So that it is not the most difficult thing to educate children in the desired conditions of honour and morality, the seed being cast on a virgin soil producing good fruit; on the contrary, it is most difficult to root out of the youthful minds the false, unwholesome ideas which sully their purity and fill them with evil influences.

"Read over again 'La Maternelle,' of Léon Frapié, this book written not only with the writer's talent and intelligence, but also giving exact documentary evidence, and you will see that the greater number of these poor girls do not wait the scholastic period to be taught."

That there is urgent need in the Southern Continent for the teaching from earliest childhood of a robust and enlightened morality is shown, alas, by an article appearing in the May number of *Revista Feminina* of San Paulo, Brazil, of which we give the following précis, relying upon the authority of that well-established journal for the facts alleged: "The appalling state of affairs with regard to the unrestrained murder of women in Brazil, where, according to statistics, a woman is done to death every two hours, has been repeatedly exposed by *Revista Feminina*, but with no effect. This crime is deemed such a trivial offence that the murderer is sure of acquittal by any jury. Brazilian women, if they desire justice, must combine and fight for their sex. A women's league is the only solution for the problem

WEST INDIES.

OUR readers will value the vivid impressions of feminist activities in Porto Rico given in the article below, translated from our contemporary *La Mujer del Siglo*.

Activities of the Members of the Social Suffragist League of Porto Rico.

During the Parliamentary Session the feminists have been working energetically to secure the electoral franchise as soon as possible. Before the opening of both Chambers the Executive Committee appointed a Commission, composed of the Lady President and one or two of its members, to interview some of the Senators and Deputies. From those interviews, faithfully carried through, the opinions of many Senators and Deputies were found to be favourable to the franchise for women.

From the first the Minority Members have been decided partisans. Amongst the Unionist majority there are very few who reject Women's Rights for reasons of justice, but only because they have not been able to dispose of their prejudice, which still makes them doubtful.

In general the Commission, who have exchanged views with our legislators have maintained the conviction that if the project of Bill No. 1, of Representative Ledo Lastra Charriez, were put to the vote on an occasion when the House was full it would triumph by a huge majority.

With regard to their interviews with the Senators the Commission is not so optimistic. Our Senators do not reject the cause, but they are more conservative than the epoch demands. As in the Lower Chamber, in the Senate also the minorities are openly on the side of the Women Suffragists, but the franchise is viewed with much more suspicion by some of the majority, and it would not be a surprise if they put difficulties in the way of victory.

In one of our former numbers was published a message sent by the Suffragist Social League to both Chambers—an important document in matter and form.

Besides the interviews held in favour of the cause, the ladies who formed the committees of the Association have held other conferences to influence the Senators and Deputies in regard to the necessity of passing certain laws of great service for the raising of the social and moral standard. These laws treat of reforms in the system of public instruction, of juries, censoring of cinema films, on revision of the Divorce Laws, correcting some deficiencies closely affecting women, and finally suggesting the putting in force of the law of social welfare introduced by Senator Felice, which was approved in 1919.

In the first instance the members of the League have gone into all these matters, with due discretion, with their President. We cannot, of course, be certain that all this will result in efficient legislation, but the commission of ladies declare that the legislators here take the greatest interest in everything that represents improvement in our general conditions.

The reception accorded the ladies by all our fellow-citizens, Senators and Deputies, has been most cordial. The Parliamentary committees in connection with the matters treated of have shown great interest, and have proved by their deeds that the suggestions made have been taken into consideration.

We believe that in no Parliament in the world has the entrance of feminist activities had such a sympathetic reception as in our own Parliament of Porto Rico.

The Borincana woman feels highly satisfied with the consideration shown to her fellow-countrywomen.

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 30, 1921.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

THIS number of *Jus Suffragii* is edited by Miss HELEN WARD as Mrs. Abbott is having a holiday.

of this reign of terror. Some women are apathetic, and others do not protest for fear of seeming to uphold adultery, the commonest motive for woman murder. Even now thinking men of good sense are protesting from all parts. *O Dia*, of Rio de Janeiro, is publishing articles on this momentous question—the journal does not uphold adultery, but condemns the murder of women and is out to protect the lives of mere children who are at the mercy of the savage beasts concerned."

In spite of the horror thus described, or perhaps in part because of it, the women of Brazil are determined to build up a better world. There is, indeed, a friendly rivalry of good work between the women of different centres.

Senora Luiz Ruas, of San Paulo, has decided to found a woman's club and her moving appeal is published in *Revista*: "I fight for a practical woman's movement, and my great ambition is to gather together in one centre all the young women who earnestly desire to help in the work of the emancipation of women. We want in our country what other women have in North America and in Europe. . . . Rio de Janeiro may come to be in possession before us of the first women's social club. . . . I ask that my countrywomen in San Paulo will support me. . . ."

In the same number is reported the actual accomplishment in Rio of Senora Luiz Ruas' purpose: "Rio de Janeiro is enjoying possession of a Women's Social Club, inaugurated on February 24 of this year, and which formed in San Paulo the first objective of our lamented founder, Virgínia de Sousa Salles. The inauguration of this Centro Social Feminino was very impressive. It possesses more than a thousand members, all present at the inauguration of the headquarters of the new association. Monseigneur Leite, the vicar-general of the Archbishopric, was present and, giving it his blessing, declared the club officially open in the name of the Cardinal. Among its most ardent supporters are a group of ladies headed by the wife of the President of the Republic. The library has 700 volumes, and there are club rooms for conversation, lectures, tea, etc., and reading rooms to be supplied with national and foreign reviews." But even Rio cannot claim an absolute priority, for Talca has had a flourishing Club since 1918.

Thus the light spreads and heralds the perfect dawn.

PAPAL NUNCIO AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE following is an extract from an article which has appeared in the London *Tablet* on the new Papal Nuncio to France:—

" . . . Monsignor Cerretti believes implicitly that the Church should keep pace with the world in certain progressive phases of modern civilization. . . . It is not surprising then to learn that he was one of the earliest supporters of woman suffrage amongst Catholic prelates, and he has done much to promote greater social activity among Catholic women's organizations in divers countries. According to him, Catholics should, wherever possible, co-operate with non-Catholics in any good movement and leaven the same by the practice of Catholic virtue. . . . Every good cause finds a hearing with him . . . and there is no question agitating the social and economic world to-day which Monsignor Cerretti would willingly pass over without giving it thought and consideration. . . ."

In conclusion the writer of the article remarks that in all his efforts Monsignor Cerretti has the support, encouragement, and the inspiration of Benedict XV., whose devoted disciple he is. The present Pope's attitude towards woman suffrage is well-known, hence Catholic readers of the *Jus Suffragii* in unfranchised countries have every reason to fight with zeal in a cause which is supported by the highest authorities of their Church.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Held at Geneva, under the auspices of the
League of Nations.

MADAME DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER points out an important omission in the report of this Conference published in the August number of *JUS SUFFRAGII*, and contributes most valuable further information:—

Le Val Richer,

par La Boissière, Calvados.

August 18, 1921.

Dear Mrs. Abbott,—I have no special French report to send you this month, but I have a correction to make in regard to the little report which I wrote and which you have quoted in the last number of *JUS SUFFRAGII*, about the International Conference held at Geneva on the Traffic in Women and Children.

The correction concerns the Consultative Committee which the Conference has begged the Council of the League of Nations to appoint.

I believe it is simply a clerical error, but an important line of my report about the representatives of the States has been left out, and there is no mention of the assessors representing the I.W.S.A., the International Council, etc., which considerably diminishes the importance of this Committee.

Here is the exact text as voted by the Conference. It seems to me sufficiently interesting to be quoted fully in *JUS SUFFRAGII*:—

ARTICLE XI.—The Conference expressed the wish that a Committee, composed of five or six representatives of the States and from three to five assessors, should be appointed as a consultative organ in touch with the League of Nations, to give advice to the Council on the subject of the general control of affairs relative to the "Traffic in Women and Children," provided that in all international questions concerning this matter, which might be submitted to them for examination, the Committee should have no direct authority or powers.

It shall rest with the Council of the Society of Nations to designate the members.

The Conference ventures, however, to make the following recommendations:—

That the Council, so far as possible, consider general interests and geographical representation in designating the States represented, and that one of the members be a representative of France, the country which has assumed certain special functions in virtue of the Acts of 1904 and 1910, and which will, further, furnish the General Secretariat with the documents which it has been charged to collect in virtue of these Acts.

That the Assessors represent:—

- (1) The International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic.
- (2) An international organisation of women.
- (3) The following societies, individually or collectively—
 - (a) The Jewish Association for the Protection of Young Girls.
 - (b) The Catholic International Association of Workers for the Protection of Young Girls.
 - (c) The Federation of National Unions of the Friends of the Young Girl.

That the Consultative Committee meet as required on the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations.

That the expenses of each representative be charged to the State or the Association which such person represents.

That the Committee keep in close touch, through its assessors, with the national and international organisations in order to ensure full co-operation between the official and the unofficial efforts for the suppression of the traffic.

(Signed) DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER,
Délégué adjoint de la France à la Conférence
internationale sur la Traité des Femmes
et des Enfants.

AUSTRALIA.

MISS MACMILLAN has received the following interesting letter from Miss E. D. Cowan, on her election to the West Australian Parliament:—

DEAR MISS MACMILLAN,—Will you kindly thank the members of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance for their congratulations on my election to the West Australian Parliament? It is something to have broken the barrier so long set up against us, but we need several more women if we are to do abiding good. It was a disappointment that no other woman got in this time, as the Women's Service Guild, to which I have not belonged for some years past, worked four months for their candidate and failed. Had our Women's Citizen League, a fine, capable body of women, not been successful with theirs we should have failed completely this time. Our campaign was short and sharp, lasting something under *four weeks*, because I refused at first to stand, and was only persuaded at the last to do it, in order to give our Government a lesson. We had a hard, strenuous fight, but won through, and it is a beginning, but we must have more in as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

EDITH D. COWAN.

AUSTRIA.

WE have received several most interesting accounts of the Congress of the Women's International League recently held in Vienna. Limitation of space unfortunately makes it impossible to publish all these, but we have pleasure in giving an abbreviated reproduction of one of them:—

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

By A DELEGATE.

The most vivid visual impression I have of Vienna during the Congress was of a densely crowded assemblage in the brilliantly lighted Rathaus and a sudden silence when a Frenchwoman mounted the platform, and then of an oration, so perfect the delivery, so moving the intonation, that the emotions of the audience swayed under her control, as the vibrations of the finest musical instrument are controlled by the most consummate artist. In the audience were representatives of 26 different nationalities—three years ago their men, were hurling each other into abysses of suffering and death—at this moment, swayed by the vibrating voice of one Frenchwoman, there was tense silence and the one dominant consciousness of victorious harmony. With unerring instinct Miss Addams chose Vienna. In that city is the culture of mind which has been stimulated by intense suffering and a corresponding love of beauty and of life. Mlle. Melin was preceded by Miss Jane Addams, perhaps the finest living exponent of the spirit of Christian Internationalism, and followed by Adelaide Popp, a Communist leader of the Social Democrats in the Austrian Parliament. From all the appeal was the same—the call to women to use the powers they have always possessed, the new powers they possess now and the powers they will possess in the future to bring peace, order and life into this "old world" of ours. In the English Church on Sunday Miss Picton Turbervill made the same appeal to leave the old discredited ways and to "think anew" on the Way, the Truth and the Life. In the business sessions the difficulty consisted in coping with the volume of ideas which surged up on every occasion. Not only did the delegates and representatives from 26 different countries crowd into the hall, but the townspeople hurried from their work and attempted to join in the meetings, discussions, and even the voting at some of the sessions, which occasionally took on the character of great public meetings. The subjects dealt with were mainly under four headings: the League of Nations, International Relations, Pacifism in Practice, and Education. It was soon evident that the attitude

towards the League of Nations had undergone a change for the better. The dissentient element, always ready to repudiate a "League of Governments," was less conspicuous in its opposition, in face of the general readiness to give support to International Institutions generally which were showing a real desire to work for the objects for which the W.I.L. stands.

The Scandinavian women especially rejoiced in the fact that they had furnished three women, who were already doing excellent work—one had gone as an expert adviser to the first Assembly, another was on the Mandates Commission and a third on the Permanent Secretariat. The position of the smaller nationalities and of minorities was a subject to which particular prominence was given. A special committee was formed to receive reports and to consider suggestions, and the proposal was adopted that a permanent committee for this purpose should be established at Geneva, and that its headquarters should be those of the Women's International League. In this connection the most thorny subjects were faced, such as the Silesian question, on which the German and Polish delegations naturally differed acutely, and on which they ultimately came to an agreement to appeal jointly to the Supreme Council.

Special emphasis was laid on the Disarmament question and on the necessity for bringing pressure to bear on the Governments in view of the Conference at Washington. A committee was formed with the British and American delegation, and Japanese women came to the Congress for the express purpose of drafting resolutions on the subject. In consideration of the fruitful work already accomplished at Geneva by the Secretary, Miss Balch, and Miss C. Marshall, the Congress authorized the latter to continue her activities, and Miss Jane Addams is remaining in Europe in order to bring pressure to bear when the Assembly meets in Geneva in September. A resolution moved by Miss E. M. Leaf urged on them to press on their Governments the need for international co-operation, especially for the purpose of creating credits in order to avert further breakdown in world trade and to restore production and purchasing power in Europe. The French delegates were urgent in their demands for the necessity of friendly relations with Russia and the development of trading facilities, while all agreed that the work of charitable relief abroad must be continued. The necessity for these decisions was patent to everyone who had the most cursory glance at conditions in Vienna; the demand for help in restoring industry was perpetual and the sufferings of the middle classes under the general depression of the most tragic description, while the Friends urged that no effort must be relaxed in the maintenance of the standard of food and health for the children who are left alive.

It was resolved to hold a Universal Peace Day on the anniversary of the first Congress of the Women's International League at The Hague, 1915, i.e., April 28, and urgent requests were made for Peace Mission work to be carried on in the much-distracted parts of Europe.

Education problems occupied long sessions of the Congress, and the enthusiasm of the younger members of the League, and especially of students, was a fine augury for future development. On the motion of a young American delegate it was agreed that the International Headquarters Committee be urged to make an intensive and deliberate effort to get into touch with young women in all political and social groups through the National Sections, in order to exchange ideas and to create a propaganda attractive and convincing to young women. It was recommended that each National Section provide for a similar effort. Fraulein Baer, a brilliant young Bavarian student, was chosen as representative of the young on the International Headquarters Executive Committee.

The records of work accomplished showed striking results. The Danish Section claims 15,000 adherents, and the next Congress is to be held at Copenhagen. The visit of Miss Balch to the Balkan States resulted, in Croatia alone, in a membership of 2,000. In Canada

they hope to hold a Dominion Conference; in Massachusetts the National Section has done vigorous propaganda for the League of Nations. The work is spreading in far-away Japan, Mexico, China, Africa, and South America. Membership embraces all parties, all creeds, and, as the messages received at the Congress showed, its objects are supported by soldiers, students, the most responsible statesmen, and by some ardent revolutionaries. Special reference should be made to the great services of Miss Jane Addams on the American Commission on Ireland; to Dr. Arnesen's tour in the summer of 1920 on behalf of an International Educational Conference; to the effort of the League to help war prisoners in Siberia, in Germany, France, Petrograd, Greece and Serbia, to Frau Hertzka's American trip on their behalf; to the petitions in regard to the Russo-Polish War and the blockade of Russia, and to the appointment of women as delegates to the Assembly and to new posts on the League of Nations, and also to the right to vote on plebiscites.

It is deeply to be regretted that some of the most interesting subjects had to be abandoned owing to lack of time, notably that dealing with details of future organization, on which Miss K. D. Courtney was to have led the discussion, and on the subject of the Press, to be opened by an American delegate.

The Educational work is in full progress, and we hear that the Summer School at Salzburg is already crowded out. The Women's International League is growing. It needs order and it needs form, but its spirit is moved and it is young.

ASSYRIA.

IT has been announced, though whether the news is official or not is difficult to say, that a woman—the Lady Surma Mar Simoom—has been elected President of Assyria. The news will be something of a surprise to the ordinary Westerner, whose knowledge of the Eastern countries would hardly suggest that a woman could be Governor of some 80,000 square miles. The American Association of Assyrian Nationals may well be congratulated when it speaks of this achievement. The Assyrian women have great power in their country, and the Lady Surma is, at all events, a most remarkable person; she was "Ambassadress" for her tribe to Lord Curzon, and though her Presidency may not be more than a chieftainship, her education and attainments fit her in every way for the task assigned to her.

BELGIUM.

THE Belgian Chamber on August 2 adopted without debate the Bill enabling women to exercise the functions of Burgomaster, Alderman, and of Communal Secretary or Rate Collector. Married women will have to obtain the consent of their husbands before taking up such posts. The police service will not be open to women.

DENMARK.

Dansk Kvindesamfunds.

The Annual Meeting of Delegates.

THE annual meeting of delegates took place at Nyborg Strand, June 24-26. The meeting was attended by over 200 delegates from the whole country, who had a busy time in discussing the numerous questions placed before them.

The report of the President, Mrs. Julie Arenholt, as well as the reports of the Standing Committees, proved to demonstration that although Danish women have won the vote and have now women sitting in Parliament, there is still ample work to do for a non-political association of women; for example, to follow up legislative work and to bring pressure to bear upon Government and Parliament in questions of vital interest to women. It was only fair that the delegates gave Mrs. Arenholt hearty applause in order to thank her for the able and great work she has done during the past year. A report

has already been given in *JUS SUFFRAGII* about some of the past year's work, but two of the questions discussed at the meeting will probably be of interest to the readers of the paper.

The Father's Responsibility for his Illegitimate Child.

This question had been brought particularly to the front through a recent case of infanticide, committed by a young, feeble-minded mother, who had been deserted by everybody. Her defender in court, the barrister Mrs. Henny Magnussen, who had succeeded in obtaining a mild punishment, gave the opening address.

Mrs. Magnussen had no great faith in asking punishment of the father in cases where the mother of an illegitimate child committed infanticide, because he can seldom be said to be *directly* guilty, and may even often be able to plead ignorance of the pregnancy of the mother. Therefore Mrs. Magnussen asked for amelioration of the circumstances of the *child*: (1) through enforcement of the stipulation of the existing law, whereby the father shall contribute three-fifths of the sum necessary for the support of the child, whilst in fact the mother has often to bear more than half of the burden, because the so-called "normal contribution" of the father is fixed at an inadequate amount; (2) an improvement of the legal status of the illegitimate child, according—if desired by the mother and, later on, by the child—the right to the father's name, as well as equal right of inheritance with legitimate children.

Equal Moral Standard for Men and Women.

Legal prostitution was abolished in Denmark in 1906, and was followed by the so-called "October Law" of 1906, which prescribes control of venereal diseases and inflicts punishment upon women who, without any sufficient legal livelihood, live on selling their body, or who give public offence in offering themselves by word or by parading in the street.

Mrs. Charlotte Hansen, who has for many years worked for the recognition of an equal moral standard, asked that at the coming revision of the Law of October, 1906, the *man who buys* the woman should be branded as equally infamous as the *woman who sells* herself. The actual law protects the man against the woman who wants to offer herself for payment, but the future law ought also to protect the woman against the man eager to buy. Women must ask protection against unchaste men accosting honest women in the street.

After a long discussion the president, Mrs. Arenholt, obtained the unanimous consent of the meeting for the Executive to find ways and means for an abolition of the double moral standard at the coming revision of the law. Mrs. Arenholt summed up the opinion of the meeting about this question in the following terms: "*Dansk Kvindesamfund* is not *urging* punishment, but it wants an equal moral standard; if one of the parties is to be punished, the other must have the same fate."

Mrs. Johanne Münter

who had many friends in the I.W.S.A., died at the age of seventy-seven years. She was particularly interested in the international work, and she was for some years International Secretary of the Danish Suffrage Alliance. At the same time she was editor of *Kvindestemmerets-bladet* (*The Woman's Vote*). In younger years Mrs. Münter had lived for some time with her husband in Japan, and as a result of this stay she wrote some books about the "Land of the Rising Sun."

In later years Mrs. Münter was forced to restrict her work because of ill-health, but she will be remembered as a warm-hearted partisan of the woman's cause and as a kind hostess who opened her beautiful home for Danish and foreign friends of the women's vote.

LOUISE NEERGAARD,

Secretary of *Dansk Kvindesamfund*.

Copenhagen, August 10, 1921.

GERMANY.

Women Jurors Again.

MUCH water has been poured in the wine of our hopes for women jurors in Germany. After the hostile resolution of the judges' convention, and the decision of the Law Committee of the Reichstag against women in the law profession—as mentioned in the July and August issue of this paper—I have to report this time on a similar unfavourable result in the Reichsrat, i.e., with the representatives of the different German States and Governments. When lately the often promised and announced Government Bill on women jurors was brought before this body, before going to the Reichstag, it was lost with 31 against 31 votes. This fact has been misunderstood by our friends and co-workers in other countries as being the final decision of the question, which is, I am glad to say, not the case. I may be allowed to give a short explanation of the state of things.

The defeat in the Reichsrat was due to the representatives of the Prussian provinces, and to those of Bavaria and Württemberg, who, with only two exceptions, spoke strongly and voted against the draft. But, though they brought forward again all the well-known, threadbare and most ridiculous arguments against women in judicial functions, we understand that at this opportunity it was not only the women, but also, and perhaps in the first place, the increase of the lay influence in general, the members of the Reichsrat were afraid of and wanted to keep out as much as possible from jurisdiction. Nevertheless, the women, as always, would have to pay the expenses of this reactionary measure. So it is self-evident that the women's organizations, as represented in the National Council of Women, will enter upon a campaign and will use all their influence to bring the matter to a better final decision. This can only be done by the Reichstag, i.e., by the representatives of the people, where the Government Bill has just been brought in; and we still have good reasons to hope that it will be carried. If this happens by a two-thirds majority, the Bill may, by Article 74 of the National Constitution, become law, even against the veto of the Reichsrat, either at once, by order of the National President, or, if he chooses, by referendum. This latter the President may also order if the Bill should be carried by a smaller majority in the Reichstag, and only if in this case he should not use his power, the Bill would be lost.

We do not believe that it will come to this. We not only hope for a larger majority in the Reichstag, but even for a small majority in the Reichsrat when the Bill is returned to this body for a second reading. As the votes *pro* and *contra* were equally 31, one consenting vote more would be enough to win the battle.

This is the state of things at present, and our feminist friends in other countries will fully understand that we look forward now with a burning interest for the final solution of this most important question.

A slight progress on behalf of

The Legal Authority of the Mother

can be recorded, as far as the *religious education* of the children is concerned. According to our national civil code, which during his lifetime leaves the whole "parental" power to the father alone, most German States which until now had to deal with all Church and education questions, also conferred the right to decide on the religious confession and education of the children exclusively upon the father. By a new, unifying national law that has just come out, and will come into force in January, 1922, this will be altered. Though it did not grant what several women's organizations had claimed, namely, that in case of different faith husband and wife ought to stipulate by an obligatory treaty in which religion their children should be brought up (which would mean in practice equal rights for both parents), the law at least brings *some* rights for the mothers. First, that after the father's death the mother alone has the legal authority, even against an appointed guardian, on behalf of her children's religion (who, by the by, may decide *themselves* at the age of 14); second,

that without the mother's consent the child cannot be brought up in another than its parents' common faith at the time of their marriage; that her explicit consent is also necessary when a child is to be kept away from the religious instruction in school.

It is no great progress the German women can boast of; but as it means the first legal acknowledgment of a joint parental authority of father and mother, we look at it as a beginning of greater progress on the same lines.

MARIE STRITT.

Dresden, August 21, 1921.

GREECE.

THE President of the Ligue Hellenique pour le Droit des Femmes has sent us the text of the Illegitimate Infants' Bill which is being promoted by that Association. It is as follows:—

Illegitimate Infants Bill.

Art. 1.—The mother is the legal parent of the illegitimate child; the father, after legal declaration that he acknowledges the child.

Art. 2.—The mother of any child born out of wedlock may summon the father to acknowledge the child.

The child's custodian or even the child itself, provided it has attained the age of 14 and not exceeded the age of 17, has the same rights to proceed against the father.

Art. 3.—The action is brought against the father or his heirs.

Father of the illegitimate child is considered the man who has had sexual intercourse with the mother of the child on any date not more than 300 and not less than 180 days prior to its birth.

The mother may lodge her complaint either at the justice of her own place of domicile on the child's birth, or at the defendant's at the time the action is brought.

Art. 4.—The complaint may be made prior to the birth of the child.

Art. 5.—The mother may summon her illegitimate child's father even if he is legally married to another woman.

If the mother was legally married when the illegitimate child was conceived, the action may be brought only after issue of order declaring the child illegitimate.

Such proceeding shall be taken either by the legal husband of the mother or by the child itself.

Art. 6.—The action is not valid—

(1) If it is proved that the mother, at the legally admitted period of conception has been guilty of disorderly conduct and improper intercourse with other men.

(2) If the putative father, either by having been absent or any other undeniable circumstance, cannot possibly be the child's father.

(3) The action ceases to be valid after three years from the child's birth.

Art. 7.—If paternity is established, the father's liabilities for maintenance and education of the child are exactly the same as for the legitimate one.

The illegitimate child has also rights to the inheritance of his father. If there are legitimate descendants, it has the right to half the share of the legitimate child. If the illegitimate child has to share with other relations, he has a right to the three-quarters of the inheritance.

The father's heirs are not liable to any sum exceeding the one the child would have received had it been a legitimate child.

Art. 8.—If paternity is established, the illegitimate child obtains exactly the same rights as the legitimate towards his father and his father's relations—

(1) In case of rape or violent assault.

(2) In case of seduction committed by fraudulent means, abuse of authority, false promise of marriage or engagement, provided there is a proof of written declaration.

(3) If, besides the mother, the putative father cared for and contributed to the maintenance of the child as though it were his own.

Art. 9.—The father shall be liable to pay to the child's mother, according to his social status, maintenance during the whole period of her confinement and for one year after the birth of the child, the expenses incidental to childbirth and for any damage caused by the confinement.

He may also be compelled to pay a sum for moral satisfaction.

All the provisions mentioned above are payable even if the child has been acknowledged by the father, if it was born dead or has died prior to the making of the order.

Art. 10.—If paternity is nearly established and the mother is in need, the Court, either by the mother's request or by itself, may before the issue of the order oblige the father, even if the mother's action is safe, to give sufficient guarantees for the alleged expenses of childbirth and the maintenance expenses of the child for three months.

Art. 11.—If it is proved that anyone, knowing that a man is not the father of the child, has brought an action against him, the Court may commit the informant to prison for twelve months or to the payment of a sum attaining five thousand francs or even to both the penalties.

Art. 12.—The illegitimate child may be acknowledged by either its father or its mother. In case it has lost both its parents, it may be acknowledged by its grandfather.

Art. 13.—Acknowledgment is obtainable by legal proceedings before justice or by testament. It may take place prior to the birth of the child, or after it.

Art. 14.—The acknowledgment, as described above, entirely identifies the illegitimate child with the legitimate one.

Art. 15.—The child's mother, the child, in case of the child's death its heirs, or anyone possessing legal interests, has a right to appeal against the acknowledgment, proving that the one who acknowledges is not the child's father or that the acknowledgment does not benefit the child.

The appeal may be made within three months after the acknowledgment has taken place.

Art. 16.—In the cases where the acknowledgment identifies the illegitimate with the legitimate child, the Court, even without request, may refuse to put the child under paternal authority.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF CHILD WELFARE.

AN informal conference on the International Aspects of Child Welfare Work was called by the Friends' Relief Mission in Vienna on July 18. The honorary president was Frau Marianne Hainisch, mother of the President of the Austrian Republic, Miss K. D. Courtney acting as chairman in the morning and Dr. Hilda Clark in the evening. Other speakers included Prof. von Pirquet, Miss Jane Addams, president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Dr. Poerner, and Dr. Horneck, as well as representatives of child welfare agencies in Switzerland, France, Austria, and Germany. The value of relief work in promoting international understanding was dwelt on by several speakers, Dr. Hilda Clark pointing out that, while international legislation was vitally important, the interest and goodwill of ordinary people, especially of those concerned with questions of family life, might have far-reaching effects in the economic welfare of nations. Miss Jane Addams advocated an international standard of child welfare below which no country should go, which would prevent children from starving in one country while abundant food was available in an adjacent one.

NOUVELLES FÉMINISTES.

Conférence Internationale sur la Traite des Femmes et des Enfants.

CORRECTION IMPORTANTE.

Le Val Richer,
par La Boissière,
Calvados.

Le 18 août, 1921.

Chère Mrs. Abbott.—Je n'ai pas de rapport particulier pour la France à vous expédier ce mois-ci, mais j'ai une rectification à faire concernant le petit rapport que j'ai écrit et que vous avez cité dans le dernier numéro de *JUS SUFFRAGII* à propos de la Conférence internationale sur la Traite des Femmes et des Enfants, qui a eu lieu à Genève.

La rectification concerne la Commission Consultative que la Conférence a prié le Conseil de la Société des Nations de nommer.

Je crois qu'il y a simplement là une erreur de copie, mais on a sauté une ligne capitale de mon rapport concernant les représentants des États et on n'a parlé que des assesseurs représentant les Sociétés internationales Alliance du suffrage, Conseil international, etc., ce qui diminue considérablement l'importance de la création de cette commission.

Voici le texte exact tel qu'il a été voté par la Conférence. Il me paraît assez intéressant pour être cité en entier dans *JUS SUFFRAGII* :

ARTICLE XI.—La Conférence émet le vœu qu'une Commission, composée de cinq à six représentants des États et de trois à cinq assesseurs, soit instituée comme organe consultatif auprès de la Société des Nations, pour fournir des avis au Conseil "au sujet du contrôle général des accords relatifs à la Traite des femmes et des enfants," ainsi que sur toutes les questions internationales concernant cette matière, qui pourraient lui être soumises pour examen. Cette commission n'aurait aucune autorité ni pouvoirs directs.

Il appartiendra au Conseil de la Société des Nations d'en désigner les Membres.

Toutefois, la Conférence estime devoir émettre les recommandations suivantes :

Que le Conseil tienne, autant que possible, compte des intérêts généraux et de la représentation géographique dans la désignation des États représentés et que l'un des membres soit un représentant de la France, pays qui a assumé certaines fonctions spéciales en vertu des Actes de 1904 et de 1910, et qui, de plus, fournira au Secrétariat général toute la documentation qu'il s'est chargé de réunir en vertu de ces actes ;

Que les assesseurs représentent :

1. Le Bureau International pour la répression de la Traite ;
2. Une Organisation internationale féminine ;
3. Les Sociétés suivantes, individuellement ou collectivement :
 - a) Association juive pour la protection des jeunes filles ;
 - b) Association catholique internationale des œuvres de protection de la jeune fille ;
 - c) Fédération des Unions nationales des Amis de la jeune fille ;

Que la Commission consultative se réunisse selon les besoins sur l'invitation du Conseil de la Société des Nations ;

Que les dépenses de chaque représentant soient à la charge de l'État ou de l'Association qu'il représente ;

Que la Commission se tienne en contact étroit, par l'intermédiaire des assesseurs, avec les organisations nationales et internationales, afin d'assurer la liaison et la coopération entre les efforts officiels et non officiels faits pour réprimer la Traite.

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER,

Délégué adjoint de la France à la Conférence internationale sur la Traite des Femmes et des Enfants.

Le féminisme dans l'Amérique du Sud.

Le féminisme marche à grands pas dans l'Amérique du Sud.

Le journal *Nuestra Causa*, l'organe féministe de l'Union Nationale de Buenos-Ayres, demande à hauts cris l'émancipation de la femme et, comme dans l'Amérique du Nord et d'autres nations européennes, la femme de l'Amérique du Sud se révolte contre l'anti-féminisme et demande la liberté. Des articles très intéressants sur l'éducation sexuelle ont été publiés par Madame Avril de Saint-Croix. Il est certainement fort nécessaire dans l'Amérique du Sud que, dès l'enfance, l'éducation soit fondée sur des principes de moralité absolue.

Le journal *Revista femina*, de Paulo, Brésil, donne des détails très précis sur la façon épouvantable que poursuit le crime sexuel au Brésil, où il paraîtrait que, d'après les statistiques, une femme, souvent presque une enfant, serait assassinée toutes les deux heures. L'assassin est presque toujours acquitté par le jury. Les hommes sensés commencent à protester contre le meurtre des femmes et des enfants, et il serait grand temps que les femmes forment une ligue puissante pour protéger leur sexe. Les femmes du Brésil sont décidées à reconstruire un monde meilleur. Avec cette bonne intention, Madame Luiz Ruas, de San-Paulo, va former un grand club et demande, dans le *Revista femina*, le support énergique de toutes les femmes.

Rio-Janeiro a déjà son club. Il fut inauguré par Monseigneur Leite, le 24 février de cette année. C'est un club social pour femmes, et il compte déjà plus de mille membres. Une bibliothèque de 700 volumes, salons de lecture et de conversation, ainsi que pour le thé, rendent le club aussi attrayant qu'utile.

LETTRE ABRÉGÉE DE
DR. PAULINA LUISI A Miss
CHRISTAL MACMILLAN.

Paraguay 1286, Montévideo.

9 juillet 1921.

Chère Miss Macmillan,

Mille fois pardon du temps que je suis restée sans vous écrire ; j'en ai honte. Vous devez avoir cru que je n'existais plus ou que j'avais oublié mes engagements. Non ; seulement, en voyage et en travaillant beaucoup, on n'a plus le temps d'écrire. Malgré mon silence, j'ai travaillé pour nos idées et pour l'Alliance.

A Madrid, à Lisbonne et à l'université de Coimbra (la grande ville universitaire du Portugal), j'ai fait plusieurs conférences — avec un très grand succès, à ce qu'a dit la presse locale ; mais je ne devrais pas le mentionner ; j'oublie d'être modeste et vous le dis quand même.

A l'Académie Royale de Jurisprudence de Madrid, j'ai parlé de la traite de femmes ; à l'Athénée, de l'éducation sexuelle ; à l'Union Américaine, du féminisme.

Au Portugal, j'ai touché les mêmes sujets. Le Comité portugais a été constitué ; Mme Nogueira en est devenue la présidente.

Je vous ajoute le procès-verbal de la constitution de l'Alliance Portugaise.

Pour ce qui concerne mon pays, je vous annonce que le groupe parlementaire du "partido colorado" a l'intention de présenter de nouveau aux Chambres la question du suffrage des femmes et de leurs droits civils. Un magnifique exposé a été rédigé par le Président de la République, désigné rapporteur du groupe parlementaire de son parti, par invitation spéciale.

Je vous inclus l'exposé ; nous sommes en train de faire une propagande très active.

Le parti "blanco radical" vient aussi d'inclure le suffrage des femmes dans son programme ; c'est plus platonique, mais c'est encore quelque chose ; petit à petit on marche. Nous avons commencé une série de conférences, faites par les hommes les plus éminents des partis politiques, sur le féminisme.

(La suite à la page 185.)

LES INDES.

Madame Cousins, un des secrétaires de l'Association des Femmes Indiennes, nous envoie le compte rendu suivant de la campagne organisée aux Indes, et qui eut comme résultat la victoire obtenue à Bombay.

Campagne suffragiste dans la Présidence de Bombay.

Des réunions enthousiastes, ayant comme objectif le vote pour les femmes, ont eu lieu en juillet dans toutes les grandes villes de la Présidence de Bombay.

Il fut annoncé à la fin de juin que Rao Saheb Harilal Desai, député président du Conseil législatif de Bombay, proposerait une résolution abolissant les règlements du Conseil législatif concernant l'inhabilité des femmes à être nommées membres du Conseil législatif, et cette question devait être discutée à la session de Poona qui devait se réunir le 25 juillet.

Les secrétaires de toutes les différentes associations de Bombay se réunirent à l'invitation de Lady Doral Sata, et firent un plan qui devait soutenir la résolution.

La première réunion eut lieu à Bombay, sous l'auspice de l'Association Indienne des Femmes ("Women's Suffrage Society"), qui est la seule société féministe aux Indes.

Madame Avantibai Cokhale présida, et Madame Cousins exposa certains faits et chiffres. Elle résuma aussi l'expérience des femmes de Madras, déjà affranchies.

Plus tard, un "meeting" très représentatif, et comptant beaucoup de monde, fut organisé par toutes les sociétés féministes de Bombay. Lady Sata présida, et des orateurs de toutes les communautés et de toutes les religions se firent entendre. A Poona, la campagne fut également ardente et réussie, et les femmes se trouveront en grande nombre au Conseil pour entendre le débat.

D'autres villes ont aussi envoyé à Monsieur Desai leurs propositions et leur sympathie, et les conseillers sont assaillis de correspondance et d'imprimés. Tout ce qu'il est possible de faire est fait pour que la résolution soit votée. Les femmes ont donc par cette occasion fait un grand pas en avant dans la vie active et publique, et elles ont acquis le sens convaincu de leur pouvoir et de leur position.

On s'attend à ce que la résolution soit votée par une grande majorité des conseillers.

Adyar, Madras, le 16 juillet 1921.

AUTRICHE.

Le congrès organisé par la Ligue Internationale des Femmes s'est tenu dernièrement à Vienne. Plusieurs membres de cette ligue appartiennent aussi à l'Union de la Société des Nations. C'est le troisième congrès que cette ligue a organisé. Le premier se tint à la Haye en 1915 et le second à Zurich en 1919. Plus de 200 délégués étaient présents à Vienne, et vu le grand nombre d'affaires à discuter, on commença par diviser le travail en cinq sections (l'éducation, la Société des Nations, et les relations internationales étant les principales).

Le résultat satisfaisant de l'établissement d'une grande librairie scolaire fut donné par un des membres. Cette librairie est composée de volumes par des auteurs de toutes les nations. Cette idée est excellente pour bien des endroits où il n'y a pas de librairie publique.

A propos de la Société des Nations, Miss Katherine Marshall fit remarquer que la société avait été tout spécialement favorisée par la Scandinavie, et que les femmes de la Scandinavie avaient reçu plus d'avantages et étaient plus émancipées et plus influentes que les femmes d'aucune autre nation.

Le public fut très impressionné par la façon vigoureuse avec laquelle la femme proteste contre le militarisme.

Une personnalité intéressante au congrès fut celle de Frau Marianne Hainish, âgée de 80 ans, et mère du président fédéral de cette République.

Je travaille activement à faire marcher notre Alliance Uruguayenne, et elle marche avec enthousiasme.

J'ai encore une autre bonne nouvelle à vous annoncer. Voilà ! Parmi mon courrier qui m'attendait chez nous, j'ai trouvé une lettre d'une suffragiste brésilienne qui me demande des renseignements, etc., connaissant mes travaux d'après notre revue *Action Femenina* que nous envoyons dans toute l'Amérique.

J'ai écrit à la dame brésilienne en question, l'invitant à organiser son groupe pour l'affilier à l'Alliance. Ai-je bien fait ? Je suis en rapport avec elle et je crois pouvoir vous annoncer très prochainement sa demande d'affiliation.

Je pense que le Comité sera satisfait des efforts que j'ai faits pour faire honneur à la délégation qu'il m'a confiée. Je pense qu'il faudra prolonger la période, car le congrès au Pérou a été transféré.

Je remercie vivement le Comité d'avoir pensé à moi comme une des femmes capables pour la Commission des Mandats à la Ligue des Nations.

Je vous prie de m'envoyer quelques "statuts et programmes" en français pour faire la propagande pour les pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Je vous prie d'accepter mes salutations très affectueuses,

Signé : PAULINA LUISI.

ALLIANCE FÉMININE
PORTUGAISE.

Séance de Constitution.

Procès-verbal.

Le 20 mai 1921, à 16 heures et demie, les soussignées, sur la convocation de Mme le Dr. Paulina Luisi, déléguée de l'Alliance pour le Suffrage des Femmes (International Suffrage Alliance) se sont réunies pour constituer le Comité portugais de ladite Alliance.

Ayant eu deux séances préparatoires, il fut décidé d'organiser l'Alliance Féminine Portugaise, branche portugaise de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes (I.W.S.A.).

La résolution de la séance antérieure fut modifiée en élevant à neuf le nombre des membres du Comité exécutif.

Le Comité-directeur fut organisé comme il suit :

DIRECTION. — Présidente : Mme Jeanne d'Almeida Nogueira ; secrétaire générale : Mme Anna Corte Real de Braga ; secrétaire adjointe : Mlle Clémentina Cerneiro de Moura ; trésorière : Mme Etelvina Silva ; conseillères : Mmes Adelaide Cabette, Aurora Ataide, Branca Moreira Lopes, Aurora Gouveia, la Présidente de la Commission de Suffrage du Conseil National des Femmes Portugaises.

ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE. — Présidente : Mme Emilia Souza Costa ; secrétaire : Mlle Anita Patricio Alvarez.

CONSEIL FISCAL. — Présidente : Adelaide Carvalho ; secrétaire : Albertina Gamboa ; conseillère : Angelica Moreira Lopes.

Mme Marie O'Neill fut chargée d'organiser la Commission de propagande. Mmes Laure Marinho Sobral et Marie de la Conception Lopes furent chargées d'organiser les Comités de Porto et d'Angola où elles doivent partir.

En foi de quoi nous signons le présent procès-verbal de la constitution de l'Alliance Féminine Portugaise, à Lisbonne, le 20 mai 1921.

Signé : Paulina Luisi, déléguée de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes ; Jeanne d'Almeida Nogueira ; Emilia Souza Costa ; Marie O'Neill ; Anita Patricio Alvares ; Albertina Gamboa ; Etelvina Silva ; Adelaide Cabette ; Aurora de Castro Gouveia ; Aurora de Ataide ; Maria Laura Marinho Sobral ; Maria da Conceicao Lopes ; Helena Souza Costa ; Maria Clara da Silva Portugal ; Anna Corte Real de Braga.

Pour copie : PAULINA LUISI,

Déléguée de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes.

ROUMANIE.

Madame Victoria Marcovitch nous donne quelques détails sur la première victoire suffragiste de la Roumanie.

Le 24 juin, le Sénat vota, par 61 voix contre 22, le vote obligatoire pour la femme dans les élections communales.

L'amendement proposé contre le vote féminin fut rejeté, mais un second amendement qui exclut les prostituées fut voté.

La séance du Sénat fut très agitée, paraît-il, les anti-suffragistes n'épargnant pas les féministes. Les discours très éloquentes de certains membres, Messieurs Alexandresco, Doberesco, d'Arpetoiano et d'autres, et grâce à l'esprit démocratique du Sénat roumain, le premier pas se trouva fait pour la femme dans la vie politique. La presse applaudit unanimement cette victoire.

La Chambre des députés se trouve très occupée cette session par les réformes financières et les réformes agraires, mais nous espérons que la réforme administrative sera discutée pendant la session d'automne, quand la loi concernant le vote féminin sera certainement ratifiée.

Il est à remarquer que la majorité des antiféministes était des prêtres ou des militaires.

Avant cette date mémorable du 24 juin la "Ligue pour les Droits et les Devoirs de la Femme" se remua beaucoup et organisa une série de réunions présidées par des hommes politiques d'importance. Il y eut aussi des conférences organisées par la présidente, Madame E. de Reusstancoulesco, et par Madame Veturia Mileva Marcovitch.

Il est certain que le travail de la "Ligue pour les Droits et les Devoirs de la Femme" a beaucoup contribué à influencer le Sénat et le Gouvernement à prendre l'initiative et à donner à la femme roumaine le premier élan vers l'émancipation et la vie politique.

La position de la femme dans l'État Civil de la Grande-Bretagne.

La position de la femme dans l'état civil de chaque pays devient une question internationale de la plus grande importance.

Depuis deux ans, la lutte est active dans les îles Britanniques et les femmes travaillent à l'unisson pour obtenir leur position fixe dans l'état civil.

La loi proposée par le parti ouvrier ("Labour Party") au commencement de l'année 1921, affranchissant complètement la femme, fut votée par le parlement et suspendue, avec un nombre de réserves, par le gouvernement, vu certaines clauses concernant l'incapacité du sexe dans un acte passé le 23 décembre de la même année.

Les femmes, organisées en société, se refusèrent à accepter cette défaite. Une commission fut nommée qui examina la question, mais pas à la satisfaction féminine, car il était stipulé certaines différences pour la nomination et l'avancement des hommes et des femmes. Finalement, un membre du parlement, le major Hills, qui embrasse avec enthousiasme la cause féminine, proposa à la Chambre: "Que la femme ait les mêmes chances d'emploi que l'homme dans toutes les branches de l'état civil du royaume et sous toutes les autorités locales, et qu'elle reçoive le même paiement."

Cette proposition fut discutée à la Chambre le 5 août et largement secondée par un grand nombre de membres.

En résumé, la Chambre approuva provisoirement la concurrence des femmes dans les examens pour les emplois civils. Après une durée de trois ans, ces emplois provisoires deviendraient définitifs dans le royaume et les moyens d'admission seraient mis sur le même pied que pour les hommes.

Vu sa situation financière, le gouvernement ne consent pas à donner dans chaque cas individuel le même paiement qu'aux hommes, mais il promet que cette question sera définitivement décidée dans une période ne dépassant pas trois ans. Malgré ce délai, nous avons néanmoins obtenu une victoire.

(Traduit et abrégé de l'article par MISS A. HELEN WARD.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

The End of the Session.

THE Parliamentary Session is now over, and Members of both Houses and humble workers in political societies like our own are welcoming a holiday from Westminster. For our own part, and as regards our own questions, we look back over this Session with very mixed feelings.

There is one real triumph to record, and only one—that is, of course, the announcement of the promise given by Parliament to women in the Civil Service, which stated that women shall receive real equality of service with men (after a transition period of 3 years), and that the relation of men's pay to women's shall then be reconsidered. An account of this victory is given in another article.

In contradistinction to this triumph there have been three disappointments, even tragedies, in that three Bills which seemed so near completion have failed to finish all their stages.

Guardianship Maintenance and Custody of Infants Bill.

This Bill never reached its third reading in the House of Commons, though to the last moment we hoped it would get through, as owing to persistent pressure by the N.U.S.E.C. and other women's organisations, the Government had agreed to give time if it could be made non-contentious, so that a debate on it would not take up much time. Two or three members, and two or three members only, however, decided to fight the Bill, and were past masters in the art of obstruction. Their action effectually prevented the supporters of the Bill from being able to claim unanimity as regards all its clauses and no time was given. The stir made on behalf of this Bill will, however, not be wasted, and we shall endeavour to have it made a Government measure next Session.

The Children of Unmarried Parents Bill.

This Bill, at the cost of watering down what was left of its original clauses, did pass its final stage in the House of Commons three days before the end of the Session. It met with its fate, however, on its second reading in the House of Lords, on the grounds that the Upper Chamber had not had time to appreciate exactly what changes in the law would be involved in consequence of its passage—this, after this tiny little Bill had been considered twice over by a House of Commons Committee, and had already been approved by the Home Office. Great Britain therefore still stands almost alone in not allowing the marriage of its parents to legitimate an illegitimate child.

Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

This Bill passed its Third Reading in the House of Commons on August 5, but emerged with a further clause tacked on to the effect that indecency between female persons should be considered a misdemeanour. As such a clause had never been before either a Government Committee or any of the women's organisations, and as there are several obvious objections to it, this clause clearly was moved in order to wreck the Bill. The House of Lords rejected it, so that the Bill had to return to the Commons again. There a sharp difference of opinion manifested itself upon which the Bill was dubbed contentious by the Government. As no time was being allowed at this stage of the Session for contentious Bills, it could get no further and was withdrawn. This is another example of the dangers besetting private members' Bills. No longer must the protection of young girls be left to such an uncertain fate. Next Session, without fail, this too must be made a Government measure.

Westminster Bye-election.

The N.U.S.E.C. is taking active steps to bring its demands before candidates and the electorate at bye-elections.

At the recent election contest in Westminster it, together with the London Society for Women's Service, organised strong deputations to the candidates in order to receive their answers to questions drawn up by the N.U. The gist of these answers were published in leaflets, and the women voters of the constituency were asked to draw their own conclusions as to which of the candidates would best work for their interests on these points. Questions were also asked by women voters at the candidates' meetings. Very considerable interest in these activities was shown in the Press and elsewhere.

EVA M. HUBBACK,
Parliamentary Secretary.

BY the courtesy of Viscountess Astor, M.P., we publish with joy a delightful letter from Dr. Ancona, our distinguished Italian colleague, written in the name of her compatriots, on the British women's victory. With characteristic generosity, Lady Astor declares that in her opinion "these congratulations and thanks should really be addressed to the Women's organisations who have worked so hard to secure equal opportunities for women in this and other professions." But British women know the strength and support given to all their efforts by their brilliant and fearless "Women's Own" Member of Parliament.

Copy of letter (translated) from Dr. Margherita Ancona.

DEAR MADAM,

I have read in your political papers an account of the new women's victory in the House of Commons, and imperfect as the newspaper reports may be, I can imagine the part you will have played in the passing of this new law on the admission of women to the public service.

Allow me, in the name of all Italian Suffragists, to express to you the deepest admiration and the sincerest gratitude, for if we Italians have in this case outstripped the English, every woman's victory, for all women in all countries, is a step towards the attainment of those aims for which we all strive.

(Signed) (Dr.) MARGHERITA ANCONA.

MISS ALISON NEILANS sends the following important memorandum from the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene (the British Branch of the International Abolitionist Federation) in regard to the wrecking of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill:—

August 18, 1921.

Memorandum on Defeat of Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill was wrecked in the House of Commons last night and the impression has been given that it was wrecked by the amendments made to the Bill by the House of Lords. This is quite a wrong view. The Bill was deliberately wrecked by those in the Commons who are determined not to give to girls under 16 effective protection against seduction.

The real bone of contention in the Bill was Clause 2, which proposed to abolish the defence a man now has of "reasonable cause to believe" that a girl was over 16 when the offence was committed. The Commissioner of Police has stated that, in his experience, this defence is generally a "dishonest defence." Sir John Dickinson, the Chief Magistrate, says he believes this defence "has led to very many miscarriages of justice," and practically every women's and religious organization in the country has asked that this defence of "reasonable cause" should be abolished, and the sexual immaturity of a young girl absolutely protected up to her 16th birthday. There was a group of Members

in the House who were determined to retain that defence in the law, and as they were defeated on a straight vote on this clause, they resorted to a notorious way of killing a Bill, namely, by moving a new clause of a purely wrecking character concerning certain offences by women. It was introduced at midnight on August 4, without consulting any of the Law Officers and without any serious consideration having been given to it. As lawyers they must have been fully aware that the Law Lords could not possibly pass a clause without the fullest investigation and amendment which made a new crime for women of an almost unintelligible and unprovable nature, and one which would offer the most certain opportunities for blackmail of a peculiarly revolting kind.

In an effort to save the Bill and promote agreement, Major Farquharson, who was in charge, accepted the clause. If he had not accepted, the Bill would probably have been wrecked that night, as the opponents would have declared it "contentious" and held the Government to its pledge not to introduce any controversial Bills. The Bill was killed in the Commons by Mr. Macquisten, Sir Ernest Wild, Mr. Rawlinson and a few others, and it was killed, not because the Lords declined to pass this new clause referring to women, but because those who were opposed to the protection of girls under 16 deliberately wrecked the Bill by adding new unconsidered and highly contentious matter to it.

There is only one thing to be done now. The proper legal protection of girls must never again be left to the mercies of a handful of obstructionists. The 58 national organizations supporting the Bill must ask the Government to adopt the Bill and give a pledge that it shall have an early place next Session and that the Government will use all the means at its disposal to secure the safe passage of the Bill.

ALISON NEILANS,
Secretary.

POSITION OF WOMEN IN THE BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE.

THE position of women in the national Civil Service of each country in the civilized world has become an international question of the first importance. In each country the Government should be a model employer, setting a high standard for all other employers and thus influencing for good the international status of salary and wage-earning women. Not only is this the case, but the matter has become a thousand-fold more important since the birth of the League of Nations, because only where women are universally recognized as responsible members of the national Civil Services will their appointment to the high posts within the League of Nations become a matter of ordinary course.

During the past two years a fierce struggle has been going on in Great Britain. The women of the various non-professional organizations have carried on this struggle in close co-operation with the women's professional unions. In the early part of 1919 the Labour Party introduced a Bill to give full enfranchisement to women, and to open to them all offices of profit under the Crown or under a Corporation deriving authority from Parliament. This Bill passed its third reading in the Commons but was superseded by the Government "Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act" of December 23 in the same year. This Act removed certain important disabilities, but made the following reservation in regard to the Civil Service: "His Majesty may, by Order in Council, authorize regulations to be made providing for and prescribing the mode of the admission of women to the Civil Service of His Majesty, and the conditions on which women admitted to that Service may be appointed or continue to hold posts therein." Owing to the pressure of the organized women it was however secured that "Any Order in Council made under this Section shall be laid before each House of Parliament forthwith," and should be, in brief, subject

to approval by Parliament. In February, 1920, a report was issued by a special Commission drawn from the official and from the staff side of the Civil Service (known as the National Whitley Council) making serious differentiations between the method of recruitment and of promotion for women and for men. The organized women refused to accept the findings of this report, and in May, Major Hills—Coalition Member of Parliament, who has made the women's cause his own—moved a resolution, which was carried in the Commons without a division, in these terms: "That it is expedient that women should have equal opportunity of employment with men in all branches of the Civil Service within the United Kingdom and all under Local Authorities, providing that the claims of ex-Service men are first of all considered, and should also receive equal pay."

In the spring of 1921 a highly unsatisfactory Order in Council was laid before Parliament, and after repeated efforts on the part of Major Hills and the group working with him, the Government promised that a parliamentary debate upon the whole question should take place on August 5.

During the whole two years the forces at command of the women have been mobilized by an important Joint Committee of Women's Organizations, of which Mrs. Oliver Strachey is chairman, and Miss Philippa Strachey, secretary. This Committee, on which the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is represented, meets frequently in the office of the London Society for Women's Service.

The debate on August 5 was opened by Major Hills, seconded by Sir Samuel Hoare, and brilliantly supported by Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Asquith, Lady Astor, Sir Donald Maclean and other speakers of all parties. Major Hills' resolution demanded full equality of conditions and of pay. The Government were visibly impressed by the strength of the support behind him, and the following modifications of Major Hills' proposals were accepted by them and carried by consent.

1. That this House approves of the temporary regulations for competitions governing the appointment of women to situations in the new reorganization classes in the Home Civil Service.

Provided that after a provisional period of three years women shall be admitted to the Civil Service of His Majesty within the United Kingdom under the same regulations, present or future, as provided for and prescribed the mode of admission for men.

Provided, further, that the allocation by the Civil Service Commissioners of such candidates as qualify at the examination shall be made with due regard to the requirements of the situation to be filled.

2. That women shall be appointed to and continue to hold posts in the Civil Service within the United Kingdom under the same regulations, present or future, as govern the classification and (in so far as regards status and authority) other conditions of service for men.

3. That, having regard to the present financial position of the country, this House cannot commit itself to the increase in Civil Service salaries involved in the payment of women in all cases at the same rate as men; but that the question of the remuneration of women as compared with men shall be reviewed within a period not exceeding three years.

Provided that arrangements in hand for the inclusion of ex-Service men on special terms be not by these regulations prevented or delayed.

The postponement of a full settlement of the question of equal pay is to be regretted, but a definite advance in that direction has been made in the undertaking that the question of women's remuneration as compared with men's shall be reviewed within three years. The overwhelming body of opinion in the House, in the Press, and among the women themselves is that a notable victory has been won, though constant vigilance in pressing home the advantage gained is necessary and will not be lacking.

A. HELEN WARD.

INDIA.

Further News of the Bombay Victory and of other Successes.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

OBJECTS.—To present to women their responsibility as daughters of India. To help them to realize that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training and guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development and education, and for the definite service of others.

DEAR MRS. ABBOTT,

I am glad to say that I have again good news for you, and Indian women have now won another victory—in Bombay. It has been a very interesting fight there, as there has been far more difficulty in the Legislative Council; but there was also a great deal more of activity amongst the women in the Presidency than there was in Madras. Our Joint Secretary, Mrs. Cousins, went up to Bombay and started the organization of the work and came into touch with all the principal women. Then the Bombay women themselves carried out further organization and had deputations and meetings, and generally worked up a great deal of enthusiasm. The resolution was discussed during the hot weather session of the Council in Poona. There many meetings were held and the debate lasted three days. All the time lobbying and interviewing of the members was continued. During the first day of the debate it was very doubtful if the resolution would get through. The Council Chamber was crowded with women, and there was much attention and enthusiasm. I am sorry to say the strongest opposition came from Englishmen. One of the Indian members, however, on the second day got up and informed them that this was a matter for Indians to settle, and was not an affair of the English Councillors. The Hindu members almost unanimously were in favour of the resolution; the Mohammedans were, of course, against. On the third day the resolution was put and passed by a majority of twenty-seven.

A BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION HAS NOW BEEN STARTED IN POONA.

and will continue to work amongst women, chiefly on political lines. There are a very large number of women there who are highly educated and cultured, and things will move quickly in the Bombay Presidency. Another interesting point about the Bombay work is that the English women have taken great part with their Indian sisters. Some of the leading women of the Presidency have spoken at and attended the meetings, while here in Madras, except for Mrs. Cousins and myself, no English woman at all took any active part, and only two Danish women represented Europe at our meetings. We have further

GOOD NEWS FROM MYSORE STATE.

When I was staying at Bangalore a deputation was arranged to the Dewan to ask that the Suffrage might be given to the women on the same terms as men. He was most sympathetic, and promised to put the matter before the Maharaja—and it will probably be granted. This will mean the Municipal Franchise. At present there is a very limited Legislative Franchise, but it may be extended shortly, and we want the women to participate in the extension granted to the men. There is also a very important Bill before the Legislative Assembly just now to give women, especially widows, a right to some of their husband's property. We had a very large meeting here in Madras last week to support it. All the women societies in Madras joined with us, and there was really a great deal of enthusiasm on the subject. Of course, if women can possess their own money, that is the biggest step on the road to freedom.

SOUTH AFRICA.

HOPE deferred rouses the spirit of the women of South Africa. We have great pleasure in printing the full programme of the Ninth Annual Conference of the W.E.A.U.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Ninth Annual Conference,

July 18th, 19th and 20th, 1921, at the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Pretoria.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—President: Lady Steel, O.B.E.; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Nel, Transvaal; Mrs. Thoday, Cape Province; Mrs. Bell, Natal; Dr. Petronella van Heerden, O.F.S. Treasurer: Miss Gladys Steyn. Secretary: Mrs. Ruxton. Parliamentary Secretary: Miss Johnstone Scott.

SUNDAY, 17TH—4 p.m.—Executive Meeting.
MONDAY, 18TH—9.30—12.45.—Welcome to delegates by the Mayoress, Mrs. Veale. Welcome by local President, Mrs. Greenlees. Roll Call. Rules of Procedure. President's Address. Adoption of Agenda. Admission of New Members. Appointment of Sub-Committees. Executive Report. Organising Secretary's Report. Four Provincial Organising Sub-Committees' Reports.

2.15—5.30.—*Woman Franchise Report*, by Parliamentary Secretary. (N.B.—The Rev. J. Mullineux, M.L.A., member of the House Committee for Woman's Franchise, will speak at this Conference on the Present Suffrage Position.) *Parliamentary Report*, by Parliamentary Secretary. (a) Girls Protection Act. (b) Illegitimacy Laws. (c) Women in the Public Service. (d) Deputation to Ministers on the Feeble-minded: Necessity for Qualified Women on Public Health Council: Women Inspectors of Institutions: Mothers' Pensions: Tokai Reformatory: Women Representatives to the International Labour Congress called to the Geneva Congress by the League of Nations. On the Exploitation of Women and Children: Women in Agriculture, etc.

8 p.m.—*Public Suffrage Meeting*, Town Hall.
TUESDAY, 19TH—9.30—12.30.—Business Session (limited to Members of the Affiliated Societies). (1) Finance. Reports by Hon. Treasurer and Finance Sub-Committee. Report by Editor *Woman's Outlook*. (2) General Organization. Discussion.
1 p.m.—Luncheon (by kind invitation of the Mayor of Pretoria).

3.30.—*Public Meeting* to discuss the Existing Conditions of Life of Native Women in Towns and Proposals for their Betterment. Town Hall.

8 p.m.—Resolutions to Conference. (a) Equal Pay for Equal Work. Women in the Public Service. (b) Municipal Elections. (c) Income Tax. (d) Marriage Laws. (e) Morality Law. (f) Homes for Infants (g) Registration of Birth. (h) Parental Control. (i) New Motions. Election of Executive.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH—9.30—1.—Resolutions to Conference. (a) Native Women in Towns. (b) Women and the League of Nations (c) Women Delegate to the International Labour Congress, Geneva. Arrangements for Women Citizens' Congress to be held in Cape Town during the Session of Parliament, 1922. Correspondence. Close of Conference.

3 o'clock.—At Home by invitation of the W.R.C., Pretoria.

Tea will be served daily at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. by kindness of the Mayor.

Election of Officers!

The following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President: Lady Steel; Treasurer: Miss Steyn; Hon. Organising Secretary: Miss Fleming; Hon. Press Secretary: Mrs. Geo. Hills; Parliamentary Secretary: Miss Johnstone Scott; Vice-Presidents:

You will have received our letter regarding *Stri Dharma*. I now have the paper entirely again in my own hands, and we shall be able to bring it out next month. Our financial position is looking up a little bit. Now we have enough money to carry us on for the next two or three months. I shall, of course, send *Stri Dharma* to you as it comes out.

With all good wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

DOROTHY JINARAJADASA.

Adyar, Madras, August 4, 1921.

ROUMANIA.

MME. VETURIA-MILEVA MARCOVITCH, General Secretary of "La Ligue pour les Droits et les Devoirs de la Femme," sends the following account of the Roumanian victory:—

"Following on the telegram which our League sent to the I.W.S.A., announcing our first suffrage victory, I send now details in regard to the exciting news.

"The Chamber being occupied with a discussion on financial reform, the proposal for administrative reform was passed first by the Senate. Thus the Roumanian Senate voted on June 24, Article 12, dealing with the woman's vote in the communal elections. First an amendment against votes for women was rejected by a majority of voices, then Senator Pacuraria's amendment, demanding the right of women to vote in the communal elections, was carried with sixty-one voices for, twenty-two against, and six abstentions. A further amendment excluded prostitutes from this right.

"The House was extremely excited and there were not lacking some jibes on the part of the anti-feminists.

"Thanks to the speeches of M. Alexandresco, university professor and our greatest lawyer; of M. D. Dobresco, doyen of the Bar; of M. Paul Bujar, university professor and former President of the Senate; of M. T. Isvorano, of M. N. Batzaria; thanks to the intervention of M. Argetoiano, Minister of the Interior and author of the proposal for administrative reform; thanks finally to the democratic spirit of our politicians, the Roumanian Senate has inscribed in our parliamentary annals the first step towards the political emancipation of women.

"The Bucarest Press has been unanimous in praise of this first victory.

"We have been hoping that the law would be passed also by the Chamber this session, but as financial and agrarian reform has occupied all their time, administrative reform will probably get its turn in the autumn session, when the women's vote in communal elections will certainly be ratified if the new changes do not involve us in the formation of a new Parliament. It has been remarked that the majority of the anti-feminist Senators on this occasion were priests or soldiers.

"Before this great date, which will become an historic date in the annals of Roumanian feminism, our League had organised a series of reunions, presided over by politicians, among whom were M. Jules Maniu, leader of the National Roumanian Party of Transylvania, M. Al. Vaïda-Voebod, formerly Prime Minister and representative of Roumania at the Peace Conference, and M. N. Supu, deputy and formerly Minister of the Interior. As well as these reunions and conferences held by our president, Mme. Ede Reuss-Sancalesco, and me, we have had remarkable conferences held by the Opposition deputies, Messieurs Dr. Séve Dan, Dr. M. Dobresco, Gregoir Suniau, Virgil Madgearo and V. Stoika.

"M. Dissesco, formerly a Liberal Minister, also spoke at one of these reunions and made a great success. The reunions are brought to a close with first-class music, and we have had the satisfaction of their being attended by a numerous and select public, who enthusiastically applauded the speakers.

"Without doubt the work of our League among the Opposition has greatly influenced the Senate and the Government to press forward to the first step towards the political emancipation of the Roumanian women."

Western Province—Lady de Villiers; Eastern Province—Mrs. Drury, alternative Miss Jenner; Natal—Miss Fleming; O.S.F.—Dr. van Heerden; Transvaal—Mrs. Greenlees.

Lively Discussions.

Divergent views were expressed when the League of Nations came under discussion, but finally it was resolved to accept the views of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, which supports the ideal of a League of Nations.

Among other subjects on which lively discussion was aroused were the adoption of more forcible methods in response to the supineness of the Government in regard to the franchise and means by which "the social conditions in South African towns may be changed in the best interests of native women and girls." In spite of the difficulty of this problem it was faced in all its aspects, and a member of the Bantu Women's Association voiced the native view that hostels would be welcomed, "minus compulsory medical inspection."

WOMEN SUFFRAGE AS VIEWED BY THE SYNOD OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following "advice" with regard to Women's Suffrage was adopted by the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, assembled at Colesberg on September 24 and following days, 1920, when the committee appointed *ad hoc* were instructed to send copies of the advice to our Parliamentary members. The advice contains the following:—

To the Honourable Synod:—

The Committee—appointed by the former Synod to formulate advice on the following resolution: "That this Synod express its opinion on the coming women's franchise movement so that God's Word may throw light on it" (Art. 144, 171)—desires to submit the following principles to the Synod:—

1. The exercise of the franchise is an act of Government, and as such belongs to the man as head of the family (1 Tim. ii. 12; 1 Cor. xi. 3; Titus ii. 5) and not to the woman who, in accordance with the story of the creation, was given to man as a helpmeet (Genesis ii. 18). From this it is apparent that, by God's order, woman was placed in a lower position, but this does not involve any inferiority of person, for it is even written that a man shall leave father and mother and shall cleave to his wife (Gen. ii. 34; Matthew xix. 5).

2. The lower position is a consequence of the difference of being and nature bestowed on her by God. In the words of Genesis i. 27, Jesus said that He that made mankind made them male and female (Matt. xix. 4). Therefore it is not in accordance with the mild and gentle spirit of a woman, which is precious in the sight of God (1 Peter iii. 4), to make her influence felt in the turmoil of public life. Her calling lies chiefly in the sphere of family life, for which God has endowed her with special gifts and talents (Proverbs xxxi. 10-31).

3. The movement for woman's suffrage does not proceed from the principles of God's Word, upon which is built so much of our social and church life. The family, the cell or germ from which creation proceeds, is not the starting point, which is rather that of the individual or isolated person. This individualism does not conceive of mankind in its organic creative connection, but as separate personalities, with a free will, separate and independent of any divine control. As such woman appears, not in accordance with her creative order, but as a person, beside and in an equal position with man. This is the doctrine of the French Revolution, which does not recognize mankind in its organic structure, but as a group of separate units. Thus, from a political point of view, they are an unrelated group of voters accidentally concentrated on the same area.

4. With regard to South Africa woman's suffrage is an exotic plant, which has flourished chiefly in Anglo-Saxon countries (England, North America, Australia and New Zealand), and under socialistic influence. From this exotic influence South African national life, thanks to its historical character, has always kept free, and the present movement appears to try to force the innovation on the Afrikander woman.

5. Since politics, and especially party politics, are often accompanied by coarseness and passion, the woman, as the weaker vessel, must not be sacrificed to it. If her place of honour in the family be transferred to the political arena she must suffer dishonour, since, owing to her innately different nature, she can never compete with man, the stronger.

6. This does not exclude, but indeed it follows from the above, that where the man, as head of the family, has died, the woman takes his position and also assumes all his rights, political included.

Signed: M. POUTSMA, D. RUMPF, J. D. DU TOIT.

(By courtesy of *The Woman's Outlook* of South Africa.)

SWITZERLAND.

Interview with Mlle. GOURD accorded to the Representative of *The Vote*.

(By COURTESY.)

OUR representative was received at the Association's offices at 22, Rue Etienne Dumont, in the most ancient quarter of the ancient city of Geneva, by Mademoiselle Gourd, the President of the Genevese Association for Woman Suffrage, a woman sparkling with enthusiasm and energy, qualities of which she stands sorely in need, it would appear, in face of the almost hopeless nature of her quest. She avowed frankly that, as things stand at present, Switzerland bids fair to be the very last country in the world to concede political rights to its women. While not actually derisive, the attitude of the electorate towards this question is one of tolerance, amounting almost to indifference. The work of the Association is nevertheless indefatigable, and must undoubtedly in time bear fruit, dark as is the outlook at present. Meanwhile, the brave little band of women composing this organization refuses to be discouraged.

Swiss Legislative Customs.

"A word as to the legislative customs of the country is advisable if one is to understand clearly Swiss women's position," said Mlle. Gourd. "The country consists of twenty-two cantons, each self-governing, under the central direction of the Grand Federal Council in Berne. The decision of questions affecting the general public is not, however, left to the Deputies, as in the majority of other countries. All such questions are submitted for general referendum and voted upon, as they arise, by the people. It was in this manner that the important matter of Switzerland's entry into the League of Nations was decided, and certain of the more advanced Swiss women feel very strongly that their voices should have been heard upon so vital a question, as well as upon many others which have arisen from time to time affecting the whole population of Switzerland, men and women. The men of the country, it would seem, are not of the same opinion, for the Woman Suffrage proposal has been most uncompromisingly repulsed in several of the cantons.

"It must, in justice, be admitted, however, that legislation in Switzerland is particularly favourable to women, so that the women's claim can only be considered as purely ethical. The apathy of the Swiss women in general towards the Suffrage question can be understood in a certain measure, for there does not exist in this country the burning need for reform and amelioration of the conditions of the feminine population which provides the incentive for the Suffrage movement in England, for example. They already possess most of the privileges for which the women of England are

still struggling, such, for instance, as the equal guardianship of children, equal divorce rights, economic independence in the home (except in a few minor matters, such as signing of contracts, etc., which may not be done except conjointly with the husband), and the admission of women into the universities on equal terms with men. There are also large numbers of women practising as barristers, doctors, etc., and the admission of women to the Church is now under serious consideration.

"As regards the wife's position *vis-à-vis* her husband, the following extract from the Swiss Civil Code of 1911 is of interest:—

Swiss Marriage Laws.

"The wife is no longer the subject of her husband. Henceforth husband and wife are on an equal footing, and may together freely enter into, before or after their marriage, such contracts as may seem fit to them both. Furthermore, any property or money belonging to the wife at marriage or accruing to her subsequently, as well as sums earned from the exercise of any trade, profession or business venture, belong exclusively to her, subject to no special provisions having been made by the contracting parties at time of marriage in this respect."

"The Swiss Law, too, provides many facilities in the way of divorce for both parties, the conditions being the same for either side. Any one of the following causes is considered sufficient ground for divorce: Infidelity, cruelty or attempted murder, dishonourable conduct, desertion of at least two years' duration, mental affliction or incompatibility of temperament. A divorced wife is entitled to retain the position which she acquired by her marriage. In the case of a divorcing party whose pecuniary interests are compromised by divorce, a suitable indemnity (the amount of which is left to the decision of the judge) may be claimed from the divorcee. Upon dissolution of marriage, each party resumes possession of his or her personal property or belongings, and, where fortune has been acquired during the marriage, the amount is divided equally between the two parties. The guardianship of the children is left to the judge's discretion, and is confided to whichever of the parents is, in his opinion, the more qualified to assume the charge. The parent not entrusted with the custody of the children is obliged to contribute, to the best of his or her ability, to their maintenance and education, and may maintain relations with them within the limits fixed by the judge.

"It is strange, indeed, that in a country so enlightened in many other directions there should still exist this unbending attitude towards so vital a question as the enfranchisement of women.

"Unfortunately, there do not exist in Switzerland the same facilities as Englishwomen possess for the propounding of views through the medium of open-air meetings in public places. The Association is thus obliged to go to considerable expense in hiring halls for its meetings, which are almost exclusively attended by those who have already been won over to the cause, and so fail to achieve their mission. At present, therefore, the activities of the organization are practically confined to the holding of meetings in localities where elections are forthcoming, and the distributing of pamphlets and leaflets calling public attention to the women's demands."

DORIS G. BROOKMAN.

In a recent case in London, in which a girl of eleven was alleged to have been assaulted by her stepfather, the magistrate was reminded that he had power to order the court to be cleared while the child gave evidence.

The Magistrate (Mr. Forbes Lankester) I should never use such a power. And if there are women in court I would rather they stayed. Their presence will give confidence to the child.

The case was then proceeded with, and a remand was ordered.

POLAND.

Women Members of Parliament.

WOMEN hold eight seats in the Polish Diet, out of a total of 413. The only Socialist woman member is Sophie Moraczewska, deputy for Cracow, and wife of a former President of the Council. She is a woman of remarkable personality, and a great feminist. She is President of the Women's League, director of a co-operative circle for dressmakers, and is also a member of the regional committee of the Socialist Party.

Mlle. Hedwige Dziubinska, a member of the Emancipation Party (Peasant Left), is well known as an organizer of primary schools, of agricultural co-operative societies, and clubs for young countrywomen. She is deputy of Wloclawek.

Mlle. Irene Kosmowska, deputy of Lublin, belongs to the same party as Mlle. Dziubinska. Miss Kosmowska was arrested by the Russians during the war, on account of her political activities, and was in prison until 1917.

Miss Françoise Wilczkewiak, *ouvrière*, Pomeranian deputy, and member of the National Labour Party, is known as a militant labour-woman throughout Westphalia.

Mrs. Anna Piasecka is a member of the Labour Party, and is also engaged in forming agricultural co-operative societies in Pomeranian Poland.

Mrs. Marie Moczydlowska, of the National Federation (Moderate Right) is well known as an organizer of *crèches*: she is a member of the agricultural clubs, and a very active worker in the temperance movement.

Miss Sophie Sokolnicka, member of the National Popular Union (Right Party) is a teacher by profession. She is attached to various educational establishments in Posen, and has organized a Union for professional women.

Mrs. Gabrielle Balicka, a doctor of chemistry, and the widow of the former leader of the Right, is also a teacher. She is head of a Training College for teachers.

Voix des Femmes, December, 1920.

ORIGINAL SOURCES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

L. F. SALZMAN, M.A., F.S.A.

Publishers: W. HEFFER & SONS, LTD., Cambridge, 3/- nett.

We have received this little book for review, and though it is not our custom to devote space to literature of interest only in one country, we do not consider that we infringe this rule in devoting a few lines to "Original Sources of English History." There is no doubt that if women who are so largely the teaching profession would encourage in their pupils the habit of studying original sources, and mastering the science and art of evidence, many of the misunderstandings which divide nations would pass away. Mr. Salzman is a lecturer at the well-known co-educational school of St. George's, Harpenden, and that he has full confidence in the intelligence and goodwill of the rising generation is shown by his dedication of his book to his pupils at this school. Who of any nation will not recognize truth in the following passage:—

"No historian of contemporary events (and I must again emphasize that it is only for contemporary events that a historian is an 'original source') can be impartial; his sympathies, if he is not to be unreadably dull, must be on one side and the most he can hope to do is to be just to the other side, and to set out their case as fairly as he can. Usually a historian is, more or less frankly, partisan, and often he does not hesitate to make out the case for his own side by the suppression of facts or the invention of fiction. Plentiful instances of this tendency can be found in the superabundant literature of the recent great war. . . . And what is true of the historian is ten times truer of the journalist,—facts and persons, particularly prominent politicians, are represented in papers of rival parties in such contradictory terms that the historian, reading both accounts, can hardly believe that they refer to the same subject." Mr. Salzman does not recommend the student to confine himself exclusively to British sources. He recommends "foreign" sources also as "correcting an insular tendency, found in politicians as well as historians, to ignore the opinion of foreign nations, and to imagine that so long as we are pleased with ourselves it does not matter what the rest of the world thinks of us."

A. H. W.

U.S.A.

WE regret that, in spite of delaying for a few days in hope, we have been obliged to go to press without the U.S.A. news. We publish therefore only two general Press telegrams of great interest:—

A Committee of the National League of Women Voters called at the White House to-day and asked the President to include a woman member in the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference.

On their departure they declared themselves satisfied that women would in some way be represented, and quoted the President as having said:—

"I am very anxious to have the influence and intuitions of women utilized in this great Conference. Such an arrangement is being worked out satisfactorily."

Washington, August 17.

It is announced here that a world-wide demonstration by women in favour of disarmament will be held on Armistice Day, November 11, when the International Conference opens.

Washington, August 23.

ANOTHER WOMAN CABINET MINISTER FOR CANADA.

MR. GREENFIELD, leader of the United Farmers' Party, of Alberta, announced on August 13 the composition of the new Provincial Cabinet.

All its members are farmers, or connected with agriculture, except Mr. Ross, Labour Member for Calgary, who has been offered the position of Minister of Public Works. Mrs. Irene Parlyb, who is admitted to the Cabinet without portfolio, is the second woman in Canada to receive such a distinction. She is an Englishwoman.

Officers of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, elected at the Eighth Congress, Geneva, June 6-12, 1920.

- President: CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 404, Riverside Drive, New York, U.S.A.
1st Vice-President: MARGUERITE DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER, 14, Rue Pierre 1st de Serbie, Paris, France.
2nd Vice-President: CHRYSAL MACMILLAN, 17, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland.
3rd Vice-President: ANNA LINDEMANN, Degerloch, Stuttgart, Germany.
4th Vice-President: ANNA WICKSELL, Stocksund, Sweden.
Rec. Secretary: MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY, 33, Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W. 15, England.

AFFILIATED COUNTRIES:—Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Poland, and British Dominions Overseas—viz., Australia, Canada, South Africa, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Britain, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay.

PROVISIONAL AFFILIATIONS: India, Palestine.

By-law of the I.W.S.A. Constitution.

"The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, by mutual consent of its auxiliaries, stands pledged to preserve absolute neutrality on all questions that are strictly national."

Headquarters and EDITORIAL OFFICES of the I.W.S. NEWS: 11, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. Telegrams: "Vocorajto." Telephone: Regent 4255.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., FOR MEN AND WOMEN. President: The Right Hon. THE EARL OF LYTTON. 9, GRAFTON ST., PICCADILLY, W. 1. Tel.: 3932 MAYFAIR.

THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN (Organ of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society). PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH. PRICE 2d. (Annual Subscription, post free. 3s.) CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, 55, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY. THE VOTE THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE PAPER. 144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to The Advertising Manager, Miss F. L. Fuller, 99, New Bond Street, London, W. 1. Telephone: 2421. Mayfair.

Printed by WILLIAMS, LEA & CO., LTD., Clifton House, Worship Street, London, E.C. 2.

NEWS OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Published by the World's Young Women's Christian Association 34, Baker Street, London, W. 1. President: THE HON. MRS. WALDEGRAVE. General Secretary: MISS CHARLOTTE T. NIVEN.

THE MIGRATION OF PEOPLES.

UNDER the title of "The Welfare of Migrants" the World's Y.W.C.A. is circulating in pamphlet summarizing certain information which has been assiduously collected during the past few months. The material thus made available should be of genuine value to all interested in the great subject of migration, particularly as stress has been laid on the human side of the problem.

The regulations of certain Governments, notably that of the United States of America, that aliens making application for visas must appear in person, results in the forgoing of large numbers of emigrants at those cities where Consulates are located. Many of these towns are still disorganized as a result of the war and are struggling with the problems of unrest, unemployment, poverty and a scarcity of housing accommodation.



Typical group at a Y.W.C.A. centre in Europe. A young mother travelling with three small children to join her husband in North America.

Still, all things are possible, and the route to performance is by the way of understanding, hence the production of "The Welfare of Migrants." Typical Cases of Preventible Hardship. Case No. 1 reads very briefly.— "A—F— arrived with her nine-year-old daughter on the "La Savoie," January 28, 1921. Both certified with trachoma."

Amid the teeming life of these frontier cities every conceivable domestic scene is enacted in the public streets. Mothers nurse their babies and croon them to sleep; weary men unwrap the rags that often serve as stockings; hot, unwashed children cry, play, quarrel or scramble for food. And, to get the journey in true perspective, one must visualize, in addition to such homely scenes, congested trains, frequently without nurses or women attendants; the effect of the impossibility of obtaining milk for ailing children; the bewildering disembarkations for medical examinations; the inspection of the multiplicity of papers and the identification of baggage; then a possible scrimmage for a place on

board a vessel that has oversold its steerage space. Such is life as it appears to the eyes of an emigrant. A—F— passed through such experiences, clinging all the time to her unwieldy baggage and her little daughter, telling herself and the child that at the end of the terrible journey all would be well for the husband and father would be waiting for them.

Then came the landing at the huge receiving station, where sometimes all the nationalities of the world seem thronging. A—F— and her little daughter were just two unimportant atoms among the frightened, excited multitude seeking El Dorado. They stood patiently in line passing through the last necessary formalities; suddenly a man with a little stick rolled up their eye-lids, chalked a mystic sign on the treasured garments, donned to make a brave showing, and on the two were swept.

How long was it before the truth dawned upon her—that she is one to be deported? Sent back over that terrible journey to the little village among the green hills, broken in hope and with the savings of years spent in vain endeavour. Yet, according to the records, this was done while at the very time of deportation A—F—'s husband was clamouring at the gates of the immigration station with the money in his hand which could have secured treatment and most likely cure both for the child and her mother.

Case 2 tells of a Slovak girl who was deported because she was afflicted with ringworm of the nails, a disease that can frequently be cured by a ten-day treatment. In this case, too, there were relations able to help.

Another instance quoted is that of a young carpenter who arrived with his wife and baby boy, only to be deported because he could not pass the educational test, although his wife acquitted herself well and his brothers were willing not only to deposit a bond, but to provide the new arrival with leisure to learn to read.

Yet more tragic, because the unfortunate immigrant should never have been allowed to start upon his journey, is the case of J—B—, who arrived with his wife and a month old baby to be certified with tuberculosis of the hip-bone, and started back on the long, heart-breaking return route within a few days of his arrival.

What effect does such treatment have on the individuals concerned? The question is one of importance and to the end that it may be carefully considered the Y.W.C.A. is now making a special effort to discover and trace up; it is hoped that a further report will be issued dealing solely with this subject, for the Association believes that when the unnecessary misery caused by present methods is understood public opinion will be aroused, and, stirred by this lever, nations will take action.

Emigrant Hostels.

In Appendix "A" a vivid account of emigrant hostels in a Southern port is given. For the most part these are located in the old quarter of the town, bordering on or near the port, wherein the slum districts are to be found. The majority of the hostels which cater for emigrant traffic are run by Orientals who are skilled in languages. One of the largest of those visited had been sub-let to a steamship company, and here are housed all those passengers who pay an inclusive sum for their journey, including accommodation *en route*. This hostel contains 600 beds, but according to the assertion of a patron, it held close on 1,100 people on the day of inspection. Certainly countless numbers of men, women and children were seen sitting wearily on their baggage in a large ground-floor room where there were no beds.

Most of the rooms were designed to accommodate six people, but there were also certain large dormitories wherein some 60 persons of all ages and sexes were housed together.

Only the élite of the emigrants seem to patronize the restaurant, the others buy what they can and prepare it over little cooking-stoves in the smaller rooms or hallways. In one of the smaller hotels the main accommodation for cooking was in a tent-erection on the roof

of an adjoining building; danger from fire seemed imminent.

The proprietors of these emigrant hotels are naturally persons of importance in the eyes of their guests, who turn to them for guidance on every possible subject and thereby frequently lay themselves open to exploitation.

The hotel-keepers hold the money of their guests, conduct correspondence for them, purchase their steamship tickets, indicate where they shall seek medical care and tell them what they may or may not do. Should any individual undertake to conduct his own business it is always some member of the hotel staff who serves as an interpreter.

From 70 to 150 francs is the usual charge for such service. Another source of profit is the retailing of tickets.

An odd thing about these hotels is that they seem to have no objection to housing children, even when unattached to parents. Frequently youngsters seem to be left behind by their parents in order that they may undergo some treatment. At one hotel a child of twelve had been living by herself for four months, the proprietor receiving a regular amount in return for her support. In a group of 40, for whom a delegation was trying to arrange visas, there were 30 unaccompanied children of all ages. The dangers of the situation are obvious.

Mercifully, not all emigrant hotels are of this type. There are a certain number run either officially or for profit or by voluntary organizations, which are adequate in accommodation and reasonable in price. Any social worker can testify to the degrading effect of overcrowding, whether in sleeping or eating quarters, of dirt with no chance of removing it; and there is a noticeable difference in emigrants the course of whose slow journey compels them to stay in towns where the accommodation is bad.

A section of the report that cannot be passed over without mention is that coming under the heading of "Recommendations," and this we quote in full:—

General Recommendations.

I.—It is recommended that the International Labour Bureau establish a permanent Commission to visit the ports, frontier stations and railway junctions (the interior points where emigrants gather to procure passports and visas) in order (1) to study the need for international action on the subject of migration; (2) to



Immigrants landing. Although in some cases they have been medically examined before sailing, they may yet be rejected and sent back to the country in which they no longer have a home.

frame a constructive migration policy which shall include a more effective inspection, applied as near the source of emigration as possible; (3) to determine the means whereby emigrants may be informed as to the most direct and economical routes; (4) to effect the international control of railway and ocean carriers.

II.—It is recommended that, in addition to the collection of statistics, laws and treaties relating to the problem of migration, the International Bureau of Labour establish a Department of Method competent to supply Governments, social service organizations and commercial companies with:—

(a) Record forms, standardized for purposes of international statistics.

(b) Suggestions for the organization of social service for emigrants and for the establishment of emigrant schools.

(c) Educational material designed to supply information important to migrants, in a form that will appeal to the psychology of the average steerage passenger.

(d) Standardized instructions for the proper equipment of emigrant barracks, detention rooms, transports, etc.

III.—Official co-operation shall be effected between the Government Bureau concerned with emigration and with those international voluntary organizations which are directly concerned themselves with the protection and guidance of migrants in order that advantage may be taken of the experience and knowledge of workers who are closely in touch with migrants of all nationalities.



Girl emigrants who have never been more than a short journey, have never seen the sea or been in a large town.

IV.—We urge that, as the problem of migration is one closely touching the lives of women and children, women representatives, conversant with the subject, shall be invited to take an active part in all future Government conferences on emigration and immigration.

Recommendations on Health and Hygiene.

V.—A strict medical examination, in accordance with the regulations of the country of destination, by a competent and officially approved medical practitioner shall be given before the prospective immigrant may obtain a passport.

VI.—We urgently request that the matter of medical inspection at all ports of embarkation shall be dealt with by international agreement, and shall correspond with the conditions demanded by the health authorities at the ports of disembarkation.

Recommendations on Illiteracy.

VII.—(a) All emigrants desirous of travelling to a country where there are educational restrictions shall be tested for their ability to read before a passport is granted.

(b) The educational test applied to emigrants shall be in accordance with the test that will be applied in the

country of destination, i.e., those going to the U.S.A. shall be tested with duplication slips, approved by the Commissioner of Emigration, which are in use at the emigrant stations of the U.S.A.

NOTE.—Emigrants debarred on account of illiteracy shall be told (1) that it is possible for an adult to learn to read in his native tongue in a short time; (2) that he should report again in six months' time after having studied; (3) that if he persists in making the attempt to emigrate without the necessary education he will inevitably be deported.

Recommendations on Deportation.

VIII.—In the event of deportation arrangements shall be made for correspondence by the Commissioner-General of Immigration (in the country prohibiting the landing of the immigrant) with the representative for emigration of the native country of the alien concerned, who shall in turn communicate with a recognized voluntary association concerning itself with the welfare of migrants.

Recommendations of Passports and Transit.

IX.—It is urged that before passports or visas are issued to emigrants they be informed on the following points: (a) the total cost of the journey, including probable detentions *en route*; (b) the absolute inadvisability of leaving the home country without a definite steamship reservation; (c) the requirements for admission into the country to which they are going; (d) and that necessary information concerning the number of the passport and the date of issue of visa be required on the captain's manifests in order that loss of passports may be rectified and the tracing of false passports simplified.

X.—We urge that it is of international importance that an emigrant having successfully passed the necessary examination should be enabled to continue his journey with a fair chance of arriving at his destination in decent physical condition. Under present circumstances there is a likelihood of contracting some loathsome contagious disease *en route*, and of disseminating such in the countries traversed.

E. T. C.

SCANDINAVIAN Y.W.C.A.'s CONFERENCE.

THIS is the second national group conference of Young Women's Christian Associations to be held this year. The first, at Sonntagsberg, Austria, brought together representatives from the Near East, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria and Roumania. This second conference, held in early August at Nyborg, a beautiful little seaside town in Denmark, was attended by 300 women, from the National Associations in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland and Suomi (Finland). The World's Y.W.C.A. headquarters, which links up all the National Associations, was represented by Miss Bretherton, Assistant General Secretary, whose intimate knowledge of Girl Guide work (she is a member of the International Girl Guide Council) enabled her to make a special contribution to the discussions on work among young girls; and by Miss Dingman, Industrial Secretary to the World's Committee, who spoke on the social message of Christianity and the social programme of the Association. These Associations have a fine conception of their responsibility for foreign missions, and one whole day was given to discussions on this subject. Reports on factory work showed not merely an increasing interest in actual conditions and in the educational work both in and outside the factory carried on by different Associations, but also a realization of the need for a deeper study of the many questions a woman worker has to face. Through personal friendship with industrial workers, professional women are coming to feel how criminally superficial their knowledge of social and economic principles has been, and many are planning a wider programme for themselves and their Association members for the future.

PICTURES FROM JERUSALEM.



Jerusalem is one of the few cities of the world whose name is known everywhere. In addition to its historical and religious connections, it has human links with almost every race. Five nationalities make up this group of Y.W.C.A. members.



The spirit in the Jerusalem Y.W.C.A. is as international as its membership. The olives leaning over the old wall shade six of the gardenful of guests who sent through the Association such a generous contribution to the "Save the Children" Fund.



The present home of the Y.W.C.A. is as old world as its garden. The flagged court, the ancient stone walls and the outside staircase take one back many years. It is difficult to imagine it a club centre for women of leisure, for nurses, teachers, students, stenographers, business women; a common meeting ground for women of every race and creed, the place where they come together for study, for recreation and the deepening of their spiritual life.



Not only does the little house serve as a club, it is also a hostel where women workers (including two blind masseuses) live and to which they come for holidays and to recuperate after illnesses. It is small wonder that the tents, lent originally by Government for the "Save the Children" garden fete, have been left standing to shelter some of the many applicants for bedrooms in the hostel.



But tents in the often severe Judæan winter are not a final solution of the housing problem, nor can a growing work with an international outreach be crowded for ever into one small house. The Jerusalem Y.W.C.A. has been offered the centrally situated house above, and it is hoped that it will be the gift of Y.W.C.A. members throughout the world.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

An important commission was held at Geneva last month in connection with the International Labour Office, to discuss certain aspects of the migration problem and to prepare recommendations for the third International Labour Conference. The work of this commission is the first step towards the great conference to be held in 1922.

Miss Elizabeth Clark, Migration Secretary to the Executive Committee of the World's Y.W.C.A., was present at the sessions, and an article by her will appear in the October issue.