

each woman with children. Every young girl is hunted up and asked if she is being met by family or relatives. The address of the Bureau is given, service rendered in whatever way necessary, and then you return to your little boat and row back to find a fresh deposit of cattle at the point which you left. You started at 9 a.m., and you are back at 12.30. One morning gone and the time of two people, to meet, it may be, but one traveller."

(Compiled from reports of the Migration Secretary at Constantinople.)

IL Y A UN PAYS AU MONDE QUI S'APPELLE LA BULGARIE.

L'UNION des diverses classes de la société est la plus possible en Bulgarie, le pays démocratique par excellence. Je ne sais s'il y a au monde un pays où la jeunesse travaille aussi sérieusement qu'en Bulgarie. L'université est pleine de jeunes filles et de jeunes gens tous avides de savoir. Il n'y a pas un ouvrage littéraire qui parait au monde sans être immédiatement traduit en bulgare. Les traductions paraissent dans des éditions très simples pour que chacun le puisse acheter. Dans plusieurs pays, et entre autres l'Italie, j'ai cherché, en vain, ce que j'avais lu en Bulgarie.

"Vous n'avez pas assez de vos œuvres, c'est pour cela que vous lisez les littératures étrangères," me dit-on souvent. "On a peut-être raison, mais cela n'enlève guère le mérite aux Bulgares de chercher et de savoir choisir."

Le Bulgare est intelligent, posé, sérieux, laborieux, patient, énergique, raisonnable, mais aussi un grand idéaliste; différent du Russe pourtant. Je n'ai jamais entendu, en Bulgarie, une conversation entre jeunes gens, qui n'eut un sujet sérieux, littéraire, scientifique ou politique. S'il y a une marque distinctive de la jeunesse de ce pays, ce n'est sûrement pas la coquetterie, mais une simplicité jusqu'à la nonchalance. Ils sont élèves de Tolstoï, de Gorki, de Schopenhauer, de Nitche, de Pschibichevsky, etc....

Jeunes encore et déjà hommes dans leur raisonnement, austères, traitant de tout en mirant toujours l'idéal. Ils ne sont pas encore gâtés, ils sont sains. Les Bulgares sont de vrais Slaves. Là, la femme est à la hauteur de l'homme, elle est traitée en vraie camarade. Les femmes en Bulgarie sont très au courant de la politique, elles en causent même avec beaucoup de compétence.

Dix années de guerres consécutives ont bien éprouvé le pays: les enfants y sont devenus des vieillards. Aujourd'hui, le peuple est plus uni que jamais. Pour sortir de la situation impossible qu'a créé le traité de la paix, le gouvernement ultradémocratique, formé uniquement des agriculteurs, a proposé une loi étrange, mais nécessaire, intitulée: "Loi sur l'obligation du travail." La Bulgarie après ces guerres était bien ravagée. Il fallait absolument la restaurer. Le gouvernement manquait de finances; comment faire? Il fit appel à ses fils: que chacun donne un peu de ses forces, ce qu'il peut; et la loi naquit. Tous les citoyens bulgares, les hommes à partir de 20 ans, les femmes de 18 ans, sont soumis à la loi du travail, c'est-à-dire au travail social obligatoire. Cette loi a pour but:

- 1) d'utiliser et organiser en faveur de la société la force laboratrice du pays;
- 2) de développer dans les citoyens, indépendamment de leur condition sociale, l'amour pour le travail dans l'intérêt de la société (l'amour pour le travail physique);
- 3) de soulever la condition morale et économique du peuple, cultivant en chaque citoyen la conscience du devoir envers lui-même et envers la société, l'adaptant au travail de toute espèce de productions nationales.

Construire des chaussées, des chemins de fer, des canaux, des aqueducs, des maisons, mettre sous plans des villages, des campagnes, des villes, améliorer des cours d'eau, corriger des lits de fleuves, assainir des paludes, installer des lignes télégraphiques, téléphoniques, préparer des matériaux pour construction, exploiter des forêts, traiter et améliorer des biens de

l'État, des provinces et des communes, etc.... cultiver des jardins, des vergers, des potagers, élever des vers à soie, des abeilles et tous genres d'animaux, utiliser la pêche, exploiter les mines, les fabriques, préparer des conserves, des produits alimentaires, fabriquer des étoffes et confectionner. Tous ces travaux seront exécutés sous le contrôle des ministères respectifs, compétents, sous leurs égide et responsabilité.

C'est obligatoire pour chacun; on n'admet aucune substitution, sous peine de punition grave. Ce travail dure 16 mois pour les hommes et 8 mois pour les femmes. C'est grâce à cette loi, enfin, que la Bulgarie, l'année passée, a fait une économie de 380,000,000 de leva. Pour que cette obligation devienne une habitude, déjà dans les écoles les enfants commencent à donner quelques heures pour la société. Huit jours avant le commencement des classes, les enfants travaillent dans la cour, dans le jardin de l'école, déracinant les mauvaises herbes, plantant, arrosant... on forme les chemins, les sentiers, on arrange la clôture; les plus grands s'occupent même à ajuster certains dégâts dans les locaux de l'école. Ce sont des cris, des rires; il y a un grand entrain, toutes ces petites âmes s'efforcent à faire chacune ce qu'elle peut; elles font tout heureuses leur devoir.

Je suis convaincue que la guerre a spécialement facilité l'union, la fusion entre les intellectuels et les simples, c'est-à-dire qu'aujourd'hui cette union est plus réalisable. Dans les tranchées, sur le champ de bataille, le riche était à côté du pauvre, l'intellectuel à côté du rustre, égaux sous l'uniforme du soldat ils se sont vraiment senti frères; mais à présent il reste à abolir à jamais les tranchées et les frontières et alors, tous ces hommes, séparés par des chiffons de couleurs, se mêleront pour s'entraider et non plus pour s'exterminer.

MENA NICOLOVA UNTERBERG.

Miss REYNOLDS, FIRST GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE WORLD'S Y.W.C.A.

MISS ANNIE REYNOLDS was born in Chatauqua County, New York, and was educated at Wellesley College and in Europe, where she perfected her knowledge of French, German and Italian. Her knowledge of the Y.W.C.A. was gained in two very different parts of the United States—in New York City and in Iowa,—but her fine personality found its fullest scope when she was called to London to become the first General Secretary of the newly formed World's Y.W.C.A. In 1892 the first informal conference was held of representatives from eight countries in which Associations had grown up, and in 1894 the first Executive Committee meeting of the World's Y.W.C.A. was held. In the intervening two years a small committee had been at work drawing up a constitution which guaranteed national autonomy while linking up established organizations in such a way that they could work jointly, through their Executive Committee, to strengthen scattered Associations and to develop work in countries where there seemed a need for it.

When Miss Reynolds returned to her home in the United States in 1904, the little room of the first few months had expanded into an office, her successor was supported by a corresponding secretary, and the membership had so increased that two formal World's Y.W.C.A. conferences had been necessary. In these days of internationalism as a matter of course, the vision and the courage that made this embryo women's league of nations possible is not as outstanding as in the days when Miss Reynolds wrote in one of her reports: "We have come to speak glibly of sanctified common sense, but a sanctified broad-minded recognition of different points of view is equally desirable." Miss Reynolds was fortunate in her Committee, but its members and the Associations in every country were equally fortunate to have a pioneer worker of such high spirit, unquenched charity and selfless devotion. The news of her death in February last has revealed the fact that her spirit lives yet in the work that owes her so great a debt.

JVS SVFFRAGII.



THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS

THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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TO THE WOMEN OF THE AMERICAS.

"I have called a New World into being to redress the balance of the Old."—CANNING.

IN this number we convey on behalf of the women of the Old World a fervent greeting to the women of the New, gathered together in conference at Baltimore.

We print below many messages showing the hope and faith that the women of Europe feel in the North American vanguard and in the yet untried energy of the women of Latin-America, who are so eagerly pressing forward to take their place among the freed women of the world. May the Congress give them vital help in their march to Victory!

To those who have partly won their battle, as to those who are still in the thick of the fight, we know that the knowledge of conditions elsewhere, the vision of what the woman's movement stands for far and wide, and the joyous realization of a common goal must needs be an inspiration. We therefore confidently appeal to each delegate and to each visitor to the Congress to become a member of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and a subscriber to the INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

We feel sure that it needs no appeal from us to secure whole-hearted support from all thinking women for the great object of the Alliance: to abolish for ever all artificial distinctions between the sexes—that disturbance

of the social life of mankind that has from the dawn of history been productive of so much useless waste of life, so much misery, so much degradation.

Let me quote to you from the resolutions passed at the last Congress of the Alliance held in Geneva in 1920:

Political Rights.
"That the suffrage be granted to women, and their equal status with men upon legislative and administrative bodies, both national and international, be recognized."

Personal Rights.
"That women, equally with men, should have the protection of the law against slavery such as still exists in some parts of Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa."

"That a married woman should have the same right to retain or change her nationality as a man."
"That the married mother should have the same rights over her children as the father."

Educational and Economic Rights.
"That all opportunities of education, general, professional, and technical, should be open to both sexes."

"That women should have the same opportunity as men for training and for entering industries, professions, civil service, and all administrative and judicial functions."

"That women should receive the same pay as men for the same work."

"That the right to work of both married and unmarried women be recognized; that no special regulations for women's work, different from regulations for men, should be imposed contrary to the wishes of the women themselves; that laws relative to women as mothers should be so framed as not to handicap them in their economic position, and that all future labour regulations should tend towards equality of men and women."

Moral Rights.

"That a higher moral standard, equal for men and women, should be recognized; that the traffic in women should be suppressed; the regulation of vice and all laws and practices differentiating against women, or any class of women, in this matter be abolished."

Are not these objects which every feminist has at heart, and is there not a stimulus to which every great-hearted woman responds in feeling that she is a member of an organization which is pursuing them not as national but as world aims? Each country has its own fight to wage; and when it seems a very weary one, what relief is sometimes felt in turning from that seemingly losing battle to read of the hard-won success elsewhere; or, since feminists are still human, to be recalled to others' greater difficulties and be made to rejoice afresh in what has already been snatched from the close-fisted monster, prejudice.

It is not only that the Alliance forms a bridge by which the enfranchised women may reach the unenfranchised to give them all the sympathy, help and encouragement which their own so recent memories of struggle supply: the woman's campaign is not won when the vote is won, and there are other reforms very near to our hearts which call aloud to be considered internationally which cannot fully be solved by any nation alone. It is these reforms that the Alliance brings before its members at its Congresses, and constantly through the columns of this paper. It is through membership of the Alliance, or at least through becoming a subscriber to the INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS, that you will be enabled to keep these larger issues before you and to avoid that tendency to become merely parochial which threatens the hardest workers in a local cause, and to keep alive that common interest, that solidarity, which is one of the keenest weapons as it is one of the noblest achievements of the woman's movement.

KATHERINE BOMPAS.

NINTH CONGRESS OF THE I.W.S.A., ROME, 1923.

THE Italian National Federation for Woman Suffrage has sent the International Woman Suffrage Alliance a formal invitation to hold its next Congress in Rome, an invitation which has been accepted with enthusiasm by the Headquarters Committee on behalf of the Alliance in accordance with the resolution unanimously passed by the last board meeting.

It is interesting to recall some details of the draft programme for the Congress adopted at that meeting, held in Geneva last July:—

- (1) A "dramatic" first meeting to greet Mrs. Chapman Catt.
- (2) A meeting to be addressed by woman members of Parliament of all nations.
- (3) An organized picnic.
- (4) An exhibition of photographs, posters and other propaganda material.

We should like to take this opportunity of inviting those who are attending the Pan-American Congress to come to the Congress of the Alliance if it is in any way possible. They would receive the warmest of welcomes from the delegates of the many countries which we hope to see represented there.

WOMAN'S VOTE IN U.S.A. SAFE FOR EVER.

THIS decision of the U.S. Supreme Court was announced briefly in our evening papers. I presume the decision was cabled to London but you may like some of the details. You will remember that as soon as Tennessee, the 36th State, ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the American Constitutional League, which is camouflage for the New York Men's Anti-Suffrage Association, brought suit in the District of Columbia to enjoin Secretary of State Colby from proclaiming the ratification. The Court refused to do it and the assize carried it through all the courts in the district, getting an adverse decision in each one, until it reached the U.S. Supreme Court, which is the highest legal authority.

In Maryland the League for State Defence, which is camouflage for its Men's Anti-Suffrage Association, brought suit in the Court of that State to prevent its women from voting under this Federal Amendment. It was carried through the Lower Courts there with an adverse decision in each one and then up to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Both of these cases have remained in that highest Court for about a year and a half. In the meantime the women of the whole country voted at the general election in November, 1920, and have been voting ever since in the elections of the various States. On February 26, 1922, the Supreme Court gave a unanimous decision that the Federal Amendment was legally submitted by Congress and ratified by the necessary number of Legislatures and is a part of the National Constitution.

This Court is the highest authority, and there is no appeal from its decisions. We expected that it would decide in favour of the Amendment, but it is a satisfaction to know that it has really done so and that complete and universal woman suffrage is now established in the United States for all time.

Solicitor-General Beck, who represented the Secretary of State and the Government and made these very strong arguments in favour of the validity of the Federal Amendment, was until recently a lawyer in New York City, and when we were having our campaign to get the suffrage in this State he did all in his power to prevent it, both speaking and writing against it. Afterwards he was appointed to this high legal position. It was impossible for him to interpret the facts any differently from the way he did, no matter what his private opinions might have been.

I cannot take another moment, as I am working against time to finish the history on which I have been engaged for over three years. You will see by the enclosed circular that the one big volume which was intended has expanded into two, and this explains why I have been so long on the work. I hope that Mrs. Catt will send the set as a gift to the international headquarters.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

March 3 1922.

NETHERLANDS.

Women may become Judges.

BY 41 votes to 36 the Dutch Second Chamber has passed a Bill enabling women to become Judges in the Dutch Courts.

FEMINISM IN SPAIN AND LATIN-AMERICA.

THE rapid growth of Feminism in Spain of late years must have come as a surprise to many people who look upon Spain as a very conservative country with little sympathy for modern ideas. It is true that Spain was late in taking up the Feminist movement, but since the war the advance of Feminism has been most remarkable.

The work of women in the belligerent countries has fired the imagination of Spanish women, and given a new impetus to the movement. The various Suffrage societies and the list of Spanish Feminist papers are known to the readers of *JUS SUFFRAGII*. But in a country so intensely Catholic as Spain no movement will reach the mass of the people unless it is taken up by Catholics as such. This, too, has happened, for in the March of 1919 a Catholic Feminist Society was founded by the late Primate of Spain, Cardinal Guíasola, under the title of *Acción Católica de la Mujer*. In his letter to the Condesa de Gavia, in May of the same year, since printed as a leaflet, his Eminence states quite frankly that an exotic

Feminist movement has invaded Spain, and that the time has come to found a definitely Catholic society suited to the characteristics of Spanish life and in harmony with the new exigencies of the times. He has no doubt, the letter says, that all the Bishops of Spain will welcome the new association and favour it in every way.

It is probably partly due to this welcome that the new National Society already numbers over 35,000 members. One notes with interest that

the *Acción Católica* thus enjoying the special protection of the Spanish Hierarchy, does definitely stand for the political and legal rights of women, and the Central Committee has in preparation a volume dealing with Woman Suffrage and giving the opinion of 14,000 Spanish women in reply to the inquiry undertaken by the *Acción Católica*. It is this political demand which lends a special interest to the letter of the late Pope Benedict XV., in which he conveys his blessing to the Society and expresses his entire approval of its statutes and objects. The *Acción Católica* publishes a monthly magazine bearing the same name as the Society.

In Spain, as elsewhere, a whole literature is being written round Feminism, and the Feminist cause has found an eloquent exponent in the distinguished dramatist and novelist, Mr. Martínez Sierra, who is a student of the movement and knows the course it has taken in many lands. Mr. Martínez Sierra is of opinion that it is the Feminism of the United States that is the most

likely to appeal to the Spanish mentality as approaching the nearest to the view of life held by Spanish women. English Feminism he finds more aggressive and disconcerting to the Latin temperament. To sympathize with it one must understand many causes and motives which do not obtain in Spain. The Feminism of France he finds more idealistic and revolutionary in form, and based on more philosophic and abstract reasons, but the Feminism of the United States,



Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and Honorary Chairman of the National League of Women Voters, will be the leader of the Round Table Conference on the Political Status of Women at the Pan-American Conference.

clear and practical as it is, will, he feels confident, make a deep appeal to his countrywomen. Nevertheless, Mr. Martinez Sierra fully realizes, as his writings plainly show, that the aims of Feminists are the same all the world over, in spite of superficial forms.

To turn to South America. Here, too, Feminism has found fertile soil. In Uruguay, in Argentina, in Chile, women are coming forward to demand their enfranchisement. Dr. Paulina Luisi, the distinguished Suffrage leader of Uruguay, is well known in this and other lands. Dr. Alice Moreau, of Argentina, is also known to Suffragists in other lands. The Latin-American Governments have been asked to appoint official delegates to the Pan-American Conference, through invitations transmitted by the State Department of the United States. As reported in *JUS SUFFRAGII* of last month, Mr. Secretary Hughes sees in this suggested

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF WOMEN and Third Annual Convention of the League of Women Voters.

THE National League of Women Voters has called its Affiliated and Associate Members to send delegates to the Third Annual Convention of the League at Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, Maryland, from April 24 to 29, 1922.

At the same time the League has called women from all the Americas to meet in conference from April 20 to 23, 1922, on subjects of special concern to women—Education, Child Welfare, Women in Industry, Prevention of Traffic in Women, Civil and Political Status of Women and International Friendliness.

The programme of the Conference is:—
APRIL 20, 21 and 22:—

Round Table Conferences on the following subjects:—
"Child Welfare." In charge of Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labour, U.S.A.

"Education." In charge of Miss Julia Abbott, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, U.S.A.

"Women in Industry." In charge of Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labour, U.S.A.

"Prevention of Traffic in Women." In charge of Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Executive Secretary Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, U.S.A.

"Civil Status of Women." In charge of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, Department of Justice, U.S.A.

"Political Status of Women." In charge of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23:—

"Annapolis Day," by invitation of the Governor of Maryland. Mass meeting; general subject, "Leaders among Women." Meeting to be addressed by the delegates to the Pan-American Conference. Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, U.S. Civil Service Commissioner, presiding.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24:—

Banquet. General subject, "International Friendliness." Speeches by National and Maryland officials.

APRIL 25, 26 and 27:—

Regular meetings of the Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters. At these

meetings of the women of North and South America a good omen of a better understanding between the American Republics. "In many Latin-American countries, as in the United States," he said, "women are taking an increasingly large part in the study and solution of the social problems which will be discussed at your meeting, and an interchange of views in regard to these problems cannot but be helpful to all."

And we, too, on this side look with hope and confidence to this assembly of women of North and South America, for we know that from the linking up of women of all parts of the world to work for the ideals which are the basis of the Feminist movement must result the healing of sores and the solution of age-long problems which man, left to himself, has been unable to solve.

L. DE ALBERTI.

meetings the delegates to the Pan-American Conference of Women will be given all the privileges of the floor except a vote.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28:—

"Washington Day." Visits to the Capitol, the Pan-American Union, and other places of interest.

Evening mass meeting in Washington, General subject, "What the Women of the Americas can do to Promote Friendly Relations." Speakers: Secretary of State Hughes, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan-American Union.

LATIN-AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The Peruvian Government has designated as its official representative in the Women's Conference MISS MARGARITA CONROY, of Lima. Miss Conroy, while of English descent, is a Peruvian citizen, and is keenly interested in the activities of women in her country.

Other Governments which are sending delegates are Chile and Ecuador in South America, Costa Rica and Nicaragua in Central America, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

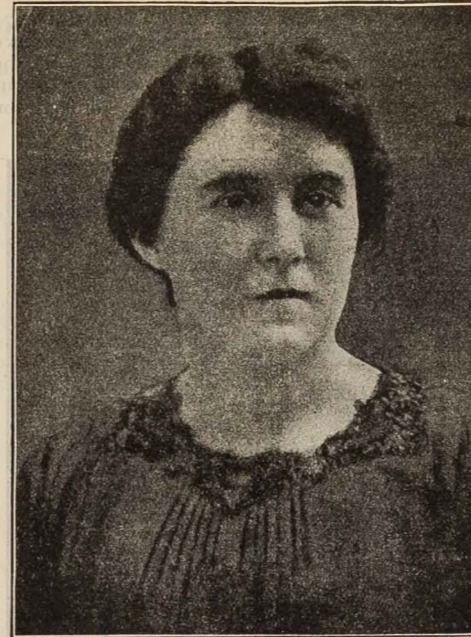
MADAME CHARLES DUBE, a professor at the Normal School of Port-au-Prince, has been appointed by the Government of Haiti as an official delegate, and the Dominican Republic will be represented by SENORITA ANA TERESA PARADAS, one of the first women lawyers of her country.

The Government of Brazil has endorsed the appointment of DONA BERTHA LUTZ, of Rio de Janeiro, who is chosen by her countrywomen to represent the League for the Intellectual Emancipation of Women, of which she is founder and president. Dona Lutz will therefore have official standing in the Conference. She is one of the foremost women of Brazil, being the first woman to hold the office of Secretary of the National Museum—a position won by competitive examination.

MADAME JACOB VARELA, wife of the Minister of Uruguay. Madame Varela has been actively interested in Uruguayan conditions for women and children, and will tell the Conference much that is interesting. She will take a special part in the programme of the Round Table Conference on Social Hygiene.

DR. ALICIA MOREAU, of Argentina. A well-known physician and active in the woman movement.

SENORA AMALIA E. MALLEN DE OSTOLAZA, of Cuba. Senora de Ostolaza is President of the National Suffrage Party of Cuba.



Dr. Moreau.

MISS MARY ANDERSON is Director, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labour. For eighteen years she worked in a boot and shoe factory, and eventually joined the Labour Union, where her interest attracted the leaders, and she became president of a local branch of the Boot and Shoe Workers.

Later she was made an organizer for the National Women's Trade Union League.

During the war she had charge of working conditions for women in the Ordnance Department, and was Assistant Director of the Women's Bureau from August, 1918, to August, 1919, when she was appointed Director by President Wilson, and was re-appointed by President Harding.



Miss Mary Anderson.

(In charge of the Round Table Conference on Women in Industry, at the Pan-American Conference.)



Miss Julia Wade Abbott.

(In charge of the Round Table Conference on Education at the Pan-American Conference.)

MISS JULIA WADE ABBOTT is Kindergarten Specialist, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, U.S.A. She graduated from Teachers' College of Columbia University, and was Superintendent of Kindergartens in Minneapolis before coming to the U.S. Bureau of Education. She was the only woman delegated by the U.S. Government to attend the first Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, held in Honolulu in August 1921.



Dr. Valeria H. Parker.

(In charge of Round Table Conference on Prevention of Traffic in Women, at Pan-American Conference.)

DR. VALERIA H. PARKER has a nation-wide reputation as an authority and speaker on the subjects of sex and social hygiene. During the past twelve months she has given lectures on these subjects in twenty-four States, extending all the way from Massachusetts and Rhode Island to Washington and California, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. These lectures have been given under the auspices of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, of the National Y.W.C.A., of the National League of Women Voters, of the American Social Hygiene Association, and of the Connecticut Society of Social Hygiene, of which last society Dr. Parker is Field Secretary.

The work which Dr. Parker has made her own was entered upon in 1914, when she accepted a position in the working force of the Connecticut Society of Social Hygiene. In those days workers had to encounter the "Conspiracy of silence," which made so difficult all attempts to introduce the subject of sex education or to carry on the campaign against venereal disease. She was probably one of the first speakers on these subjects who was able to hold miscellaneous audiences without giving offence and yet with full frankness.

Just recently she has been transferred to the service of the American Social Hygiene Association, and has accepted a position as Associate Director of Education, with headquarters in Connecticut.

In addition to her position under the American Social Hygiene Association she holds, and has held, many important offices, including that of Director of the Connecticut State Farm for Women.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt.

(In charge of the Round Table Conference on the Civil Status of Women at the Pan-American Conference.)

MRS. WILLEBRANDT is Assistant Attorney-General, Department of Justice, U.S.A. She graduated from the University of Southern California, where she received the degrees LL.B. and LL.M.; and was principal of a grammar school for five years prior to entering on the practice of law. She then became General Practising Attorney in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Willebrandt was Chairman of Legal Exemption Board in second largest district in Los Angeles during the war period, and organized the first Public Defender Work for women prisoners in city of Los Angeles.

She is a member of the Women's Legislative Council of California, Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles; County, State and National Bar Association; League of American Pen Women; Professional Women's Club of Los Angeles.

Miss Grace Abbott.

(In charge of the Round Table Conference on Child Welfare, Pan-American Conference.)

MISS GRACE ABBOTT is Chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labour, U.S.A.

She was director of the Chicago League for the Protection of Immigrants, 1908-17; Director of the

INTERNATIONAL GREETINGS TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Message to the U.S.A. League of Women Voters and Pan-American Women's Congress.

The gaining of the vote is only one of the first steps in the direction of the full enfranchisement of women. But the true welfare of the community requires also the establishment of equal pay, equal right to work, an equal moral standard, and in all things political, economic and social a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. A Congress like yours is of incalculable value in giving to the Movement that united strength so necessary for this long, uphill fight now being waged by women throughout the world.

CHRISTAL MACMILLAN,
Vice-President, International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

From Madame Girardet-Vielle.

Envois pensées sympathiques et souhaite plein succès au Congrès.
GIRARDET VIELLE.

Child Labour Division of the Children's Bureau, 1917; Secretary of the Child Welfare Standards Conference of Children's Year, held under the auspices of the Children's Bureau in 1919; Adviser on the War Labour Policies Board; Executive of a State Immigration Commission in Illinois.



Mrs. Trounson.

MRS. KATE E. TROUNSON will attend the Pan-American Congress of Women, to be held in Baltimore, in April, as representative of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Headquarters' Committee in London.

Mrs. Trounson, during the war, was appointed Chief Welfare Superintendent, Great Britain and Ireland Out-stations for the Aeronautical Inspection Department, Ministry of Munitions. Later she acted as Secretary to the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her child, and is well known to those interested in this difficult problem on both sides of the Atlantic.

She has lectured in economics for the London County Council schools and others.

She has a facile pen, and writes specially on travel and social questions.

Her recreation is "tramping," and many are the highways and by-ways that are known to her in England, Spain and Central Europe.

From Mrs. Anna Wicksell (Sweden).

I wish the Pan-American Congress meeting in April in Baltimore every possible success. I have got a very strong impression of the intelligence and the progressive force to be found in the South American States, and I am quite sure that the result of the meeting will be mutual help, the South American women learning from the achievements already gained in the United States, and the women of the States winning a new impetus through the youthful eagerness of their South American sisters.

ANNA WICKSELL.

Stocksund, Sweden.

From Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

Cordial greetings and best wishes to all at the Congress. We watch with interest your work for women and for peace, knowing we reap where you sow, since the Woman's Movement all over the world is one.

M. I. CORBETT-ASHBY.

From Denmark.

Sending the most cordial greetings, I wish to the Pan-American Congress a rapid progress of Woman Suffrage in South America.

ELNA MUNCH, M.P.,

President,

Dansk Landsforbund for Kvinders Valgret.

Copenhagen, March 5, 1922.

From Finland.

To the President of the Pan-American Congress,
Baltimore, U.S.A.

We women members of the Finnish Parliament send to the Pan-American Women Suffrage Congress our heartiest wishes for a successful suffrage campaign, expressing the hope that the women of all the American Continent States soon may gain the franchise, for the uplifting of womanhood and the advance of the race.

With sisterly greetings,

ANNIE FURUHJELM. HELMI HALLSTEN.

AUGUSTA LAINE. ELLI TAVASTAHTI.

MAUD HANNULA. TEKLA HULTIN.

HEDVIG GEBHARD. HILJA VILKEMAA.

House of Parliament, Helsingfors, March 3, 1922.

From France.

L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, affiliée à l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes, envoie ses meilleurs vœux de succès aux organisations du Congrès pan-américain.

Les Françaises pensent toujours avec émotion et reconnaissance aux femmes américaines qui ont apporté à la France tant de dévouement pendant les années terribles, et les femmes de race latine d'Europe se sentent en outre une sympathie toute particulière pour leurs sœurs latines d'Amérique. Elles souhaitent que celles-ci obtiennent plus facilement qu'elles le droit de suffrage si indispensable aux réformes morales et sociales.

N'oublions pas que le suffrage des femmes dans tous les pays doit avant tout servir à assurer la paix du monde et à tuer la guerre.

Pour l'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes,

La Présidente :

MARGUERITE DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

From Hungary.

On behalf of the Hungarian National Woman Suffrage Alliance I beg to welcome those citizens of America who intend to unite their forces, and will thereby most successfully promote the economic as well as the cultural welfare of their countries, giving in the meantime a noble example of peaceful co-operation to the world.

It will surely be one of the natural good effects this Congress must have, that every American State introduces at home the measures which will be found useful in others. We hope fervently that, following the example of the United States, all the other countries, where it has not yet been done, will enfranchise their women in the shortest possible time.

VILMA GLÜCKLICH.

From Italy.

Se vivo e sincero è sempre in Italia l'interesse per ogni manifestazione intesa a rafforzare i vincoli di solidarietà fra le donne e ad aprire la via al progresso della causa femminile, non può mancare la simpatia delle suffragiste italiane al Congresso Pan-americano, che accoglierà le rappresentanti di paesi ove migliaia di sorelle nostre hanno trovato la loro seconda patria.

Possano in esso le donne latine che di là come di qua dell'Oceano, vedono i loro diritti misconosciuti, apprendere dalle sorelle anglo-sassoni la via alla rivendicazione dei loro interi diritti. Possa il prossimo Congresso salutare nella libera terra d'America, libere pure tutte le donne dei due Continenti.

MARGHERITA ANCONA.

From Dr. Aletta Jacobs (Netherlands).

Now that so many European countries have enfranchised their women it will perhaps be of some value to the women of the Latin countries and of the South American States to know how the Roman Catholic community in our midst view the political potentialities of women, especially in times of elections.

In the Netherlands more than one-third of the population is Roman Catholic, and there can be no doubt that up to the time of our enfranchisement their weight was on the whole exercised against Woman Suffrage; but now that enfranchisement is actually accomplished and we are in the midst of a campaign for the general election there is nowhere a more healthy activity in the organization of the woman voter than in the Roman Catholic State Party. The Catholic priests have organized their women voters throughout the country and have impressed upon them their duty as citizens; they have arranged lectures on political economy and on other important questions. Most of the lecturers expressed the opinion that the time was not yet ripe for a Roman Catholic woman to become a Member of Parliament; but when the actual preparation of the lists of candidates took place, Roman Catholic women protested strongly against the intention of giving them no good places on the different lists. They defended their right to sit in Parliament with all those arguments that are so familiar to us; that men Members of Parliament cannot argue on women's rights as well as women can; that the marriage law needs revision, and that only women can take care that any new marriage law will do justice to women in their new position as twentieth century citizens. The Catholic Press is full of articles on this subject, some supporting the entry of women into Parliament and some opposing it. We all rejoice in this strong impetus to the political activity of our Catholic sisters.

I send my warm greeting to all the women of the Pan-American Congress. My wish for the women of the South and Central American States is that their countries may soon follow the example of the North American Government and fully enfranchise their women.

ALETTA JACOBS.

From Norway.

I have the honour to send greetings from the women of Norway to the Pan-American Congress.

We have the hope that the Congress will give impulses of great benefit to the Woman Suffrage movement in Central and South America, so that we may soon have the satisfaction and the joy of seeing the women of all these States as auxiliaries of the International Woman Suffrage Association.

We long for this dawn, that will soon be followed by the bright sunrise which shines over a hemisphere where rules equal rights for all citizens, women and men!

And we welcome all our American sisters to partake in our work.

F. M. QVAM,

Præsident, Landskvindestemmerets forening.

From Spain.

We wish to send our heartiest greetings to the Pan-American Congress, and our best wishes for success from the Spanish women.

LA MARQUESA DEL TER,

Presidenta, Unión de las Mujeres de España.

Message des Suffragistes suisses au Congrès pan-américain.

J'apporte ici les messages des suffragistes suisses aux participantes au Congrès pan-américain, et nos vœux les plus chauds pour l'élan qu'il donnera à notre cause dans les pays de l'Amérique latine. Notre expérience nous a appris que, par une curieuse contradiction, les démocraties sont souvent plus lentes que d'autres nations à reconnaître ce qui est pourtant le fondement de leur organisation politique: l'égalité des droits pour chaque individu, quel que soit son sexe: notre expérience nous montre également que, bien plus que les pays anglo-saxons ou scandinaves, les races latines ont peine à admettre l'émancipation des femmes. Connaissant toutes ces difficultés que rencontrent les femmes de l'Amérique latine, nous souhaitons que le magnifique exemple d'énergie et de persévérance donné au monde entier par les suffragistes des Etats-Unis les aide et les encourage dans la grande œuvre de leur affranchissement.

EMILIE GOURD,

Présidente de l'Association suisse pour le Suffrage féminin (affiliée à l'Alliance internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes).

Genève, le 7 mars 1922.

WOMEN IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

[A year ago Viscountess Rhondda, a peeress in her own right, and, moreover, well known not only for her remarkable business capacity, but also as an ardent Feminist, lodged a petition with the Committee for Privileges to receive a writ of summons to Parliament. Lady Rhondda based her claim on Section 1 of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1919, which provides that a person shall not be disqualified by sex from "the exercise of any public function."

On March 2 the Committee for Privileges decided to report in favour of Lady Rhondda's petition, and based their decision on the ground that "public function" includes sitting in Parliament.

It now remains for the House of Lords to agree to the report of the Committee for Privileges. We understand that on Wednesday, March 15, the Lord Chancellor will move that the report be referred back to the Committee for Privileges for reconsideration. We hope that the House of Lords will vote down the Lord Chancellor's amendment; but even if they do not do so, we believe that the set-back will be a merely temporary one, and that the considered decision of the Committee for Privileges will stand.

Lady Rhondda's is undoubtedly a test case, and her success will certainly be taken as a precedent. In the case of Scottish peeresses, who are not eligible to sit unless elected, we assume that it will confer on them the right to vote in the election of Scottish representative

THE battle for the enfranchisement of women is long, hardly contested, and still far from its final resolution. Its swaying course is marked by sudden gains, prompt reactions, signal victories, and momentary defeats. The same day which saw the announcement by the Governors of the London Hospital that no more women students would be admitted to their medical schools saw also the decision by the Lords' Committee for Privileges in favour of Viscountess Rhondda's petition to the King (put forward more than a year ago) that a writ of summons be issued to her, as a peeress in her own right, to sit in the House of Lords. The absence of any discoverable precedent for this decision gives the case its unique historic importance. Lady Rhondda succeeded to her father's title by special remainder, and her counsel, Mr. J. C. Talbot, K.C., based his argument mainly upon the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act of 1919, which provided that no woman should be disqualified by sex from holding or being appointed to any civil or judicial office. He pointed out that it was open to her or to any other woman to be called to the Bar, and thus to attain the high office of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and, as such, she would be entitled to sit and vote in the House of Lords. The Attorney-General declared himself in substantial agreement, and, with a candour worthy of imitation by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, expressed his opinion that the conclusion to be drawn from the plain words of the Act would seem to be irresistible; and, indeed, to the plain mind the general terms of the Act appear to be so clear and comprehensive as to afford no loophole for any logical answer to the plea that it applies as much to the right of sitting in the House of Lords as to any other case of sex disqualification.

The decision is a decision in the interest of justice and equality, and therefore a matter for cordial congratulation; but it is desirable to guard against

peers. The following are the holders of peerages in their own right:—

PEERAGES OF ENGLAND OR OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.	
1900	Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught).
1861	Countess of Cromartie.
1901	Countess Roberts.
1918	Viscountess Rhondda.
1885	Viscountess Wolseley.
1309	Baroness Beaumont.
1421	Baroness Berkeley.
1368	Baroness Botreaux (Countess of Loudoun).
1897	Baroness Burton.
1608	Baroness Clifton.
1332	Baroness Darcy de Knayth (Countess of Powis).
1264	Baroness De Ros (Countess of Dartrey).
1899	Baroness Dorchester.
1295	Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers (Countess of Yarrowburgh).
1295	Baroness Furnivall.
1663	Baroness Lucas.
1299	Baroness Strange of Knockyn, De Molines, and Hungerford (Viscountess St. Davids).
1900	Baroness Strathcona and Mount Royal.
1529	Baroness Wentworth.
1308	Baroness Zouche of Haryngworth.
PEERAGES OF SCOTLAND.	
1033	Countess of Loudoun (Baroness Botreaux in England).
1701	Countess of Seafeld (a minor).
1609	Baroness Dingwall (Baroness Lucas in England).
1444	Baroness Gray.
1490	Baroness Herries (Duchess of Norfolk).
1602	Baroness Kinloss.

EDITOR.]

undue elation over a victory which is a direct victory rather than for a very small privileged group of women than for women at large. The cause of all women, however, and indeed the general interest, cannot fail to be served by the presence in any place of public deliberation of a woman of Lady Rhondda's conspicuous and proved ability. It is a definite gain that one woman who knows her own mind, and whose mind is so well worth knowing, can be counted upon henceforth to bring a woman's point of view to bear upon all questions under discussion in the House of Lords, and to bring forward questions of paramount interest to women. Baroness Beaumont was almost certainly justified in the belief she expressed in a message to *The Times* that the admission of women to the Upper House will have a marked influence on the passing of measures connected with the welfare, education, and housing of the poorer classes, and the general betterment of their social conditions. Women who care for these things will be able to bring constructive criticism to bear on all legislative reforms directed to these ends; and it is to be expected that Lady Rhondda will not stand alone as the representative of women who do care.

The favourable decision of her claim to a summons will presumably affect all the score of peeresses in their own right of the United Kingdom. However disapprovingly a confirmed democrat may view the situation, these women are, for the moment, fortunate in that their eligibility for membership and their membership are decided at one stroke. They obtain the opportunity for Parliamentary service without subjection to further tests, and other women will venture to hope that they may not neglect it. Women have found, only too speedily, that it is one thing to become eligible for membership of the House of Commons, and quite another thing to secure election thereto, or even to secure adoption as a Parliamentary candidate.

There are only two women members, and the list of women candidates is deplorably short. It must not be overlooked that a reformed House of Lords, if admission were to depend upon free election, might easily be a House of Lords without women. This would be matter for more than mere regret; it would signify a definite loss to the nation. It is for the peeresses to demonstrate their value while the opportunity is secure. Women cannot afford to miss any chance of proving their capacity to exercise a wholesome and helpful influence on public discussion. They cannot, in fact, afford to miss any chance of self-assertion.

We are still very far from equality in Britain; we have still to win equal franchise, equal opportunities, equal payment, an equal moral standard. The encouragement of example is sorely needed, moreover, not only here, but in other lands, where the swaying battle now inclines perhaps rather to defeat than to victory. In Hungary, for instance, the National Assembly, elected on a very liberal franchise, which included literate women over the age of 24, is now confronted with a Bill to impose severe limitations upon the voting rights of women. No woman, therefore, who receives by the easy accident of birth the right to make her voice heard in the Mother of Parliaments has any business to remain silent. Much is given to Lady Rhondda and her fellow peeresses; from them much will be expected.

ANGELA GORDON.

A MESSAGE FROM VISCOUNTESS WOLSELEY.

I must thank you very warmly for your letter of encouragement upon the result of the petition brought forward to the effect that women should sit in the House of Lords. I am of opinion it is a matter for congratulation for all that Lady Rhondda's petition was well received, for it would have proved an injustice had it not been so. On the other hand, I anticipate that an early reform of the House of Lords will place all, both men and women, upon election in view of



[Photo by] [Ethel Simmons.]

Viscountess Wolseley.

their personal qualifications or power and willingness to serve, not upon the mere chance of birth and inheritance.

You are at liberty to publish this letter, should it be of any use. Once again let me thank you for writing me. It is a fine thing to meet with goodwill from the National Societies of thirty-one countries, and I can assure you that I much appreciate your words.

Yours very truly,

March 4, 1922.

WOLSELEY.

A BRILLIANT BURMESE WOMAN. Dr. Ma Saw Sa.

DR. MA SAW SA was the first young woman of Burma to seek a college education—graduating from a mission school and then from the Baptist College in Rangoon as its first woman graduate. Then she started on an extensive training in medicine in order to serve her countrywomen; after graduation from the Government University of Calcutta she was ready to specialize in surgery and diseases of women and children, and accepted a special scholarship from the Burmese Government for study in Great Britain. There, at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Dublin, she was the first Burmese of either sex to win a fellowship, and she also gained a public health diploma.

Next on her list she got the first appointment ever made to a Burmese woman as an executive officer of any institution in Burma—she became superintendent of the Dufferin Hospital at Rangoon.

And when last summer the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its work in Burma it invited



Viscountess Rhondda.

A MESSAGE FROM VISCOUNTESS RHONDDA.

MAY I take this opportunity of thanking the National Societies affiliated to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance for their kind congratulations. I trust that the House of Lords may endorse the decision of its Committee.

It happened that this particular door stood before me to knock at—so I knocked at it—but that it showed signs of opening when I knocked was due to the work that had been already accomplished by women, not only in this country, but all over the world.

March 6, 1922.

RHONDDA.

this young lady to visit America. The trip around the world that resulted was the first trip around the world a Burmese woman ever took, and involved the first service on an international missionary body ever rendered by a woman of her race.

Still in the early thirties, attractive, vital, it is easy to predict that Dr. Ma Saw Sa will accomplish much for the welfare of her people.

BELLE K. ADAMS,
January 28, 1922. Woman Citizen.

NOUVELLES FÉMINISTES.

Palestine. — Le 21 février, plusieurs questions furent posées, à la Chambre des représentants, à Monsieur Churchill, secrétaire pour les colonies. Ces questions ayant rapport au Conseil législatif de la Palestine, Monsieur Churchill annonça que l'on proposait de donner le vote à tous les mâles de la Palestine à l'âge de 25 ans, à moins qu'ils ne soient disqualifiés. Quand on lui demanda si les femmes auraient le vote, il répondit, qu'il fallait marcher lentement en Terre-Sainte !

Finlande. — Le 10 février, l'Union des Sociétés pour l'affranchissement de la Femme célébra son trentième anniversaire. L'Union peut se féliciter non seulement du travail très utile accompli pendant cette période pour habituer l'opinion publique à l'émancipation de la femme, mais aussi pour le travail fait dans le but d'assister la communauté entière durant la période de détresse qui vient de s'écouler.

Danemark. — Le Dansk Kvindesamfund vient de célébrer son jubilé à Copenhague, et la présidente, Madame Cyrille Lemache, en faisant son discours d'ouverture, donna un compte rendu du travail fait par la société, pendant ses cinquante années d'existence, pour l'émancipation de la femme et les efforts faits tout spécialement pour la liberté économique et pour l'éducation et les soins efficaces qui devraient être donnés à l'enfant.

Les Indes. — Lord Lytton a reçu, le 22 février, une députation de femmes bien connues, pour lui demander son support pour les femmes du Bengale. Lord Lytton vient d'être nommé Gouverneur de cette province. Mrs. M. G. Fawcett représentait la Société internationale du Suffrage féminin (I.W.S.A.). Dans sa réponse, Lord Lytton promit d'user de son pouvoir pour faire ce qu'il pourrait pour donner plus de liberté et d'éducation aux femmes du Bengale, et il fit quelques allusions cordiales à ses diverses expériences pendant la lutte des femmes pour l'affranchissement en Grande-Bretagne.

Hollande. — Les femmes peuvent être juges. Par 41 voix contre 36, la Seconde Chambre a passé une loi qui permet aux femmes de devenir juges dans les cours hollandaises.

Espagne. — La marquise del Ter a de nouveau été nommée présidente de l'Union de "Las Mujeres de España" et elle espère parvenir à organiser une série de conférences sur le suffrage.

Grande-Bretagne. — LES FEMMES VONT SIÉGER DANS LA CHAMBRE DES LORDS. — Le Comité pour les Privilèges donnés à la Chambre des Lords a reçu une pétition de la vicomtesse Rhonda, pairresse de son droit personnel, pour recevoir une lettre de convocation au Parlement. Dans sa pétition, elle faisait valoir ses droits d'après l'article (section I) sur la disqualification des sexes (loi de 1919) qui déclare qu'aucune personne ne sera disqualifiée par son sexe pour tenir une place de fonctionnaire public.

Prenant comme base que "fonctionnaires publics" devait inclure les membres du Parlement, le Comité décida de faire un rapport en faveur de la pétition lancée par la vicomtesse Rhonda.

La décision du Comité des Privilèges sera probablement prise comme précédent pour les autres pairresses par droit personnel.

Le "International Women Suffrage News" a reçu le message suivant de Lady Rhonda :

"Puis-je profiter de cette occasion pour remercier les sociétés affiliées au I.W.S.A. pour leurs aimables félicitations. J'espère que la Chambre des Lords approuvera la décision du Comité. Je me suis trouvée devant cette porte et j'ai frappé, mais c'est bien par le travail déjà accompli par les femmes, non seulement dans ce pays mais dans bien d'autres, que cette porte a fait signe de s'ouvrir."

La vicomtesse Wolseley nous a aussi envoyé le message suivant :

"Il faut que je vous remercie chaleureusement pour votre lettre si encourageante, au sujet de la pétition lancée, pour que les femmes puissent siéger dans la Chambre des Lords. C'est beau d'avoir le support et la bonne volonté des sociétés nationales de trente-deux pays différents et j'apprécie infiniment vos paroles."

Etats-Unis d'Amérique. — Dans notre dernier numéro, nous demandions l'attention spéciale de nos lecteurs pour le "Pan-American Congress" qui doit se réunir à Baltimore le 20 avril prochain, et ce mois-ci nous publions le programme du Congrès et bien des messages reçus par nos membres et par les sociétés auxiliaires pour nous souhaiter la bienvenue au Congrès.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper nous envoie un exposé de la manière dont le fameux dix-neuvième amendement qui donna le vote aux femmes des Etats-Unis a été définitivement ratifié par une décision de la Cour Suprême. Par cet amendement, les femmes ont voté depuis 1920, mais la Ligue constitutionnelle américaine et la Ligue du Maryland pour la Défense de l'Etat contestèrent la légalité de cet amendement. Finalement, la Cour Suprême décida que cet amendement était absolument légal et valide, et comme cette décision est absolue, les femmes des Etats-Unis sont certaines du vote.

Allemagne. — Un trait plus ou moins nouveau dans le mouvement féministe en Allemagne est l'organisation d'une Société des Femmes de la campagne ayant comme but d'améliorer les conditions économiques, l'éducation et les conditions sociales des femmes. Cette société s'est affiliée non seulement à la Grande Union des Femmes ménagères des villes, mais aussi au Conseil National des Femmes démontrant aussi leur sympathie dans le travail et le but de la société.

Malgré l'opposition du Reichstag, la loi concernant les femmes comme membres du jury a été introduite par le gouvernement et a été votée pour la première fois au Reichstag. La loi est à présent entre les mains du Comité Légal.

Canada. — QUÉBEC. — Plus de 200 femmes venant de toutes les parties de la province de Québec se rendirent chez le président Gaschereau et chez les membres de son Cabinet à Québec pour demander le suffrage provincial pour les femmes. L'honorable A. L. Taschereau, tout en recevant la délégation très amicalement, leur fit comprendre que franchement il n'était pas partisan du suffrage pour les femmes. Le premier annonça cependant que le gouvernement ne s'opposerait pas en masse à l'affranchissement, mais qu'il laisserait chaque membre libre d'imposer son idée personnelle quand le sujet se trouverait devant la législature. Monsieur Henry Mills doit présenter une loi pour l'extension du vote aux femmes de Québec. Cette loi sera une loi publique, ce qui veut dire que ce n'est pas une mesure prise par le gouvernement, mais qu'elle sera imprimée par les officiers de la Couronne, ce qui permettra la loi d'être présentée très vite et d'être votée après un court débat.

FRANCE.

Le rapport pour la question du suffrage en France ne peut être que court et il n'est pas bon. Une fois encore la discussion de notre projet de loi par le Sénat, qui nous avait été promise pour le 28 février, a été remise à plus tard par la Commission. Il y a contre nous une opposition

(La suite à la page 103.)

sourde qui cherche avant tout à éviter la discussion publique, justement parce que nos adversaires n'ont pas de bonnes raisons à donner, mais ils ont la puissance et nous ne l'avons pas.

Il n'y a au Sénat aucun parti qui nous soutienne en tant que parti, quoique nous ayons de bons amis dans tous les partis. Les radicaux-socialistes ont peur que les femmes votent pour les candidats catholiques; le "labour party" a peur de la concurrence des femmes; les catholiques et les nationalistes sont conservateurs avant tout et craignent toutes les réformes profondes.

Nous cherchons à agir pour avoir un appui efficace du gouvernement, mais pour cela les conversations particulières sont plus utiles que les manifestations publiques.

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

A NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

La cherté de la vie, la hausse constante du prix des objets de première nécessité, rendent chaque jour plus difficile et plus précaire l'équilibre des budgets domestiques.

Garçons et filles conscients de la tâche qui leur incombe et de la défaillance morale qu'il y aurait à vivre en parasites, s'efforcent d'apporter leur gain au fonds commun et de contribuer ainsi au mieux-être général de la famille.

Par nécessité, plus encore que par goût, la jeune fille d'aujourd'hui demande à une profession, à un métier, le moyen de gagner sa vie. Et comme la lutte est âpre, la concurrence nombreuse, que le chiffre des candidates, pour chaque situation, dépasse le nombre des places disponibles, ils s'agit d'entrer bien armés dans l'arène, c'est-à-dire avec une préparation professionnelle rigoureuse.

Il ne suffit plus d'apporter sur le marché du travail sa bonne volonté, son ardeur, son courage, de répondre à l'employeur qui interroge: "Je ferai n'importe quoi..." Il est nécessaire, il est indispensable d'être spécialisé, d'avoir une compétence dans une branche quelconque de l'activité humaine, industrielle, commerciale, intellectuelle, artistique.

Seuls les hommes et les femmes, — les femmes surtout qui connaissent parfaitement un métier — quel que soit d'ailleurs ce métier, — ont chance de trouver des emplois.

Quel métier choisir ?

Avant la guerre, le nombre de professions accessibles aux femmes n'était pas considérable.

Toutes les filles de la bourgeoisie, écrivait Faguet, sont institutrices ou couturières.

Dans ces dernières années, bien des carrières qui leur étaient fermées se sont ouvertes à elles.

Nous voulons parler aujourd'hui de l'École d'Horlogerie et de Mécanique de précision de la Ville de Paris, qui, fondée en 1880, pour les garçons, exclusivement, reçoit des jeunes filles depuis juillet 1917, grâce à une décision prise par le Conseil Municipal.

Bien que le métier qu'on s'offrait de leur apprendre là diffère singulièrement de tous ceux vers lesquels on avait eu, pour habitude, d'orienter les filles, bien que leur préparation fut insuffisante, — le dessin géométrique ne figurant pas aux programmes des cours de l'enseignement primaire ou même primaire supérieur, — elles furent vingt-cinq à affronter le premier concours, celui de juillet 1917. Neuf d'entre elles furent déclarées admissibles. Mais cinq seulement se présentèrent à la rentrée d'octobre.

Qu'était-il advenu des quatre autres? Comment expliquer qu'au dernier moment et malgré le succès à leurs examens qui leur ouvrait la porte de l'école, elles renoncèrent à y entrer?

Le même fait fut constaté les années suivantes. Sur quinze candidates, huit furent déclarées admissibles, mais elles ne furent que six présentes à la rentrée d'octobre.

En 1919, le déchet est encore plus grand: dix-huit candidates, dix admissibles, et seulement trois pour suivre les cours de l'École.

Celles qui ne répondirent à l'appel de leurs noms avaient-elles été retenues au dernier moment par la

toute puissance du préjugé millénaire? Avaient-elles redouté de mettre entre leurs doigts consacrés à pousser l'aiguille, des instruments que n'avaient maniés, avant elles, ni leurs mères, ni leurs grand-mères?

Avaient-elles hésité à poser leurs pas dans des sentiers que nul pas féminin n'avait encore foulés, devant la réprobation des traditionalistes, ou parce qu'elles ne connaissaient pas encore très exactement les ressources de cette profession nouvelle?

Il serait intéressant de connaître les raisons pour lesquelles les jeunes filles après avoir été tentées par ces travaux, prouvés qu'elles y avaient des aptitudes, renonçaient au bénéfice de l'enseignement qu'on leur offrait.

Peut-être ne convient-il pas de chercher si loin, et ne faut-il voir ici que l'effet d'un heureux ou malheureux hasard? Les raisons qui les empêchèrent de suivre les cours après avoir subi avec succès l'examen d'admission, sont peut-être de même nature que celles qui obligèrent quelques-unes d'entre elles d'interrompre, en plein succès, leurs études.

Sur un effectif de cent quatorze élèves, l'École devrait compter quatorze jeunes filles. En vérité, elles n'y sont que huit. L'une d'elles quitta pour se marier; trois autres, faute d'argent et obligées de gagner tout de suite pour venir en aide à leurs familles; une autre, pour suivre ses parents qui retournaient en province.

Celles qui sont demeurées ont travaillé, pendant les quatre ans que dure l'enseignement, avec une grande assiduité et justifient pleinement la mesure intelligente et libérale prise par le Conseil Municipal.

Dans l'atelier de première année, qui compte vingt élèves, une jeune fille se classe seconde, et au premier concours qui avait pour objet la fabrication d'un tournevis, elle fut cinquième sur quarante.

Or, c'est pendant cette première année que les travaux manuels sont les plus pénibles: il faut apprendre à se servir de la lime, du marteau, du tour. Et si les jeunes filles ont montré quelque surprise devant ces outils qu'elles n'avaient jamais maniés, pas une n'a été rebutée par le métier.

Pendant le premier semestre, chaque élève fabrique un petit outillage de cinquante à cinquante-cinq pièces qui deviendra sa propriété personnelle et qui lui servira pendant toute sa vie de bon ouvrier.

Afin de rassurer ceux qui semblaient craindre qu'à faire de la mécanique, les femmes ne devinssent des "garçons manqués" je me permettrai une légère indiscretion.

La jeune fille qui, gentiment, pour que je les admire me tend les fins objets d'acier et de laiton qui sont l'œuvre de ses doigts et le résultat de six mois de travail assidu, les sort d'une petite boîte capitonnée de satin et sur laquelle se détachent en lettres d'or ces mots: parfum à l'oeillet.

Vous voyez donc qu'on peut très bien devenir un bon horloger et rester femme.

A la fin des études et pour mériter le diplôme très estimé que donne l'École d'Horlogerie de Paris, il faut subir un examen théorique qui porte sur les matières enseignées, et présenter deux montres complètes, dont une est une montre de haute précision, chronomètre ou montre à répétition. Chaque roue, chaque pivot, chaque pièce qui compose la montre a été fabriquée par l'élève.

On comprend que le placement de ceux qui sont maîtres d'un pareil métier n'est pas difficile. On me cite tel contremaître, tel chef d'atelier qui, à vingt-quatre ans, gagne de 15 à 18.000 francs par an.

Quelles situations peuvent espérer les jeunes filles? Le Directeur de l'École me dit qu'il les verrait surtout faire du rhabillage. Ce travail offre le grand avantage de pouvoir être exécuté à domicile et de laisser, par conséquent, une grande indépendance. Mariée, la jeune femme pourra donc continuer à exercer son métier en surveillant le ménage, les enfants. Point de frais d'installation, ni de matériel. Il suffit d'un petit établi. Quant à l'outillage, il devient à la sortie de l'École possession de l'élève qui en a fabriqué elle-même toutes les pièces.

Au prix actuel des réparations, une ouvrière habile, connaissant bien la montre, gagnerait de 40 à 50 francs par jour.

La mécanique de précision est donc un bon métier pour les femmes. Il est heureux que l'accès de l'École d'Horlogerie leur soit maintenant permis.

Alice La Mazière.

GERMANY.

The Organization of the Country Women.

A COMPARATIVELY new feature in the women's movement in Germany, and obviously a result of their new rights and responsibility of citizenship, is the organization of the country women, those of the larger estates as well as the farmers and peasants—for the improvement of their economic, educational and social conditions. The many local, provincial and State branches which are affiliated to the National Association of Agricultural Housewives (*Reichsverband Landwirtschaftlicher Hausfrauenvereine*) are doing excellent work in this respect, and the latter has developed in a few years into an organization of great social importance. Their objects are, of course, and must be, mainly matters of their class and profession, and are therefore energetically supported by the men's agricultural (and essentially conservative) organizations. So much the more it must be welcomed that lately a growing interest shows itself among the country women also for the special women's questions, on the line of professional education, of equal pay and opportunities, of social and political enlightenment and independence, etc., and that, in accordance, a better understanding and solidarity, which was hitherto very much missed in the ranks of the women's movement, has taken place between city and town women and the women of the rural districts. The agricultural Reichsverband has not only joined the large union of the city and town housewives (*Verband Deutscher Hausfrauenvereine*) but has also affiliated to the National Council of Women, thus manifesting its agreement and sympathy with the latter's work and aims.

Domestic Apprentices.

The idea of regulating, and thus improving, domestic service as a profession, by a similar system as other trades and handicrafts—with apprentices, assistants and masters (mistresses)—has often been considered and discussed, but no way seemed possible to carry it out. Now at last a beginning, even for a legal solution of the problem, is in view. In Munich and some other places local women's organizations have tried the experiment of domestic apprenticeship—as a rule with good success—by procuring places with experienced and well-qualified housewives for girls leaving school. The mutual conditions were stipulated with the parents, punctual fulfilment being guaranteed by control visits. In view of the good results with the qualified domestic "assistants," who were, by private initiative, trained in this way, the Union of German Housewives at their last meeting resolved to take steps for an official approbation and general application of this system. Upon their suggestion a Conference was called lately by the educational committee of the Economic Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*) to discuss the many questions and necessary measures in connection with this rather complicated problem. The members of the Economic Council, as well as those of the Hausfrauen, and the invited experts, were unanimous in the following claims: (1) That the whole matter ought to be embodied in a legal frame, either the draft of the new law for handicrafts or the Domestic Assistants Bill or a special law for apprenticeship; (2) that a proof of qualification

must be required from the mistresses; (3) that a special contract with the parents or the guardian of the apprentice is necessary; (4) that the compulsory continuation school must complete the practical instruction by the mistresses.

It is not probable that the progress on this new line will go on very rapidly; nevertheless, there is a beginning, and one may look forward with some confidence that, by and by, it will lead to a better conception of household work, granting it the privileges and possibilities of a regular profession that will be valued as such by apprentices, assistants and mistresses as well as by the public.

The Women Jurors Bill.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Reichsrat (State Representatives), the Women Jurors Bill was brought in by the Government and has passed its first reading in the Reichstag at the beginning of this session. Then it was handed over to the law committee for further treatment. It is to be hoped that the second reading and final decision will not be postponed *ad calendas Graecas*.

(In the debate on the Budget for the Minister of Justice, last night, members of the Socialist as well as of the Conservative Party spoke in favour of the admission of women to the jurisdiction.)

Luise Zietz.

In announcing the sudden death of Frau Luise Zietz, the prominent leader of the Independent Socialist Party and pioneer of women's freedom, who, like a brave soldier, had sunk on the battlefield, the president of the Reichstag, Herr Löbe, referred to her eminent qualities in public life, with impressive and touching words. In closing, he remarked that, as her personal friend during two decades, he knew what a kind and truly motherly heart was beating behind the rough harness of this warrior! One should think that no higher praise could be found for a woman politician, of all parties and convictions and creeds, in our days!

Dresden, February 23. MARIE STRITT.

INDIA.

IN the Council of State last week, and this week in the Legislative Assembly, a resolution has been passed recommending to the Governor-General in Council that India do sign the International Convention for the suppression of the traffic in women and children, accepted by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its second session, subject to the reservation that in applying Article 5 of the Convention, India may at its discretion substitute 16 complete years of age for 21 complete years of age, the last clause being in accordance with what has been accepted by Japan and Siam.

I have no doubt that these measures will be viewed with keen delight by organizations for women's advancement throughout the world.

Bangalore, February 9, 1922. G. R. JOYSE.

THE HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE, 1900-1920. Vols. V. and VI.

WE print on another page an article by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper on the final skirmish in the American fight for the vote. In spite of its personal note we could not refrain from printing the last paragraph as it shows what a tremendous work Mrs. Harper has been doing in the completion of this monumental history, which was begun so far back as 1877. These last two volumes will be of absorbing interest to every feminist, as they cover the final and perhaps most interesting period of the campaign, and Mrs. Harper's lucid and easy style may be depended upon to carry her readers over the ground, while her intimate knowledge of the suffrage movement for some thirty years guarantees her pre-eminent fitness for the task.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Annual Council Meetings of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

THE Council meeting took place this year at a time when important matters directly affecting women were under consideration in Parliament. This led to unusual stir and activity, which added greatly to the interest and educational value of the Council. Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., and Major Hills, M.P., were added to the Executive Committee, and among the new Vice-Presidents are several names which are well known in other lands—Miss Maude Royden, Miss Margaret Ashton, Miss I. O. Ford, and Mrs. Auerbach. The immediate programme of reforms on which the National Union is to concentrate during the coming year remains the same. Some of the resolutions passed are given below—others dealt with the Equal Franchise Bill, introduced by Lord Robert Cecil during the Council, Equal Guardianship, Separation and Maintenance Orders, and other reforms on our programme. The keenest debate of the Council was that on Family Endowment. The net result of this was, however, that the attitude of the Union towards this controversial question remained unchanged. That is to say, the Council reaffirmed by a large majority the resolution passed last year, calling upon the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the provision for Maternity and Childhood, and recommending the Executive Committee and Societies to continue to investigate and study the subject. The Council rejected by a majority of eight votes a resolution to the effect that it would welcome experiments in family allowances applied to those sections of the community ripest for such experiments.

A reception at Bedford College was held in honour of prospective women candidates for Parliament, and a public luncheon was held at which Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Mr. Clarke Hall, J.P., Sir Robert Newman, M.P., were the chief guests.

Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

"That the National Union, in Annual Council assembled, welcomes the introduction by the Government of a Bill to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Acts, 1885 to 1912, but notes with disappointment the omission of a clause extending the time in which a prosecution for criminal assault can be begun. The Council calls upon the Government to take all necessary steps without delay to ensure that the Bill passes all its stages and becomes law this Session."

Countries in which women have been newly enfranchised.

"That the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, in Annual Council assembled, rejoices at the steady progress of woman suffrage throughout the world during the past year. In particular, it congratulates the women of Bombay and Madras in having secured the right to vote on the same terms as men and at the same age for the Legislature of India at Delhi; and the women of Cochin, Jahalwar and Travancore on having secured the right to vote on equal terms with men for the Legislatures of these Native States. Further, it sends its greetings to the women in those countries in which for the first time women have been elected to sit in Parliament, and sends its special congratulations to the women so elected, namely: Mrs. Cowan, member of the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia; Mrs. Spaak, member of the Belgian Senate; Miss McPhail, member of the Dominion Parliament of Canada; Mrs. Nellie MacLung, member, and Mrs. Parlyb, Minister without Portfolio, of the Legislature of Alberta; Mrs. Karen Platou, member of the Norwegian Storting; Miss Kirstin Hesselgren, member of the First Chamber; and Miss Elizabeth Tamm, Miss Bertha Wellen, Mrs. Agda Ostlund, and Mrs. Nellie Thuring, members of the Second Chamber of the Swedish Parliament."

National Expenditure.

"That this Council, standing as it does for the limitation of armaments, welcomes the recommendations in the Report of the Committee on National Expenditure (Geddes' Report) dealing with the reduction in the expenditure on the Fighting Services."

"That this Council, holding that in the interests of efficiency and economy alike a higher rather than a lower standard of education is desirable, is of the opinion that monetary saving should be effected by improved administration rather than by depriving the people of the already too limited facilities for education."

"That this Council records its determined opposition to the recommendation of the Geddes' Committee on the grounds that their powers are limited and their utility for police work therefore negligible; the Council urges that the Metropolitan Policewomen shall be retained and reiterates the demand that they be given the power of arrest."

Women Police.

"That this Council, realizing the dire needs of the inhabitants of the Volga Valley in the terrible calamity



VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, M.P.,

Lady Astor goes to the Pan-American Conference.

that has overtaken them, and having satisfied themselves that the help given will, administered under British supervision, reach the sufferers, and further recognizing that voluntary help, so essential to immediate needs, must necessarily be inadequate, and that the famine is a menace to the economic stability of Europe, urge the Government to take the lead in granting credits for famine relief in Russia without delay."

Women in the Civil Service.

"That this Council protests against the continued obstruction of the Treasury to the plain meaning of the resolutions passed by the House of Commons to give women equal status and opportunity in the Civil Service, and calls upon the Government to insist upon the immediate carrying out of these resolutions by the rectification of the present re-grading arrangements and the abolition of the double establishment lists."

"It further records its opinion that equal pay should be granted, and its determination to work for this object until it is secured."

Woman Civil Service Commissioner.

"In view of the fact that there are over 90,000 women employed in the Civil Service, it is strongly urged that a woman Civil Service Commissioner be appointed immediately."

Women Medical Students.

"That the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, in Annual Council assembled, protests against the lack of courage displayed by the authorities of the London Hospital in closing its doors to women Medical Students, and records its contempt for the reason alleged for this action, thereby failing in an experiment so well begun. It welcomes the attitude of the large number of other Medical Schools which continue to support the admission of women."

March 14, 1922.

NETHERLANDS.

A New Clubhouse for the Women of the Netherlands.

FOR many years the women of the Netherlands have felt the need of a place where they could meet at any time, and where they could talk freely to women of different political and social feelings, hear of the work of others, and learn from each other. Sometimes plans were made, but they came to nothing.

But about a year ago one of our ablest women at The Hague, Miss Marie van Dyk, made an end of these deliberations. She called together the women who earnestly wanted a clubhouse, and formed the Women's Club Society. She at once began to look out for a suitable building, and found for sale, in the middle of the town, on the most popular spot, a beautiful house, which had belonged to one of our old aristocratic families. The price was very high, but she was able to persuade us that we could afford to buy it and to make it pay.

That beautiful house is now rearranged as our clubhouse, where we find comfortable tea-rooms, a restaurant, reading and writing rooms, billiard and play rooms, a large hall and small ones for meetings, and eight comfortable bedrooms for members, outside The Hague. It stands on the Vijverberg 7.

On Saturday, February 11, it was opened formally. It starts with about 500 members, of whom we can really say they come from the most diverse classes of society.

In this clubhouse the meetings of the Executive of the International Council of Women will take place in May, so women from different countries will see how our old nobility lived in the time they call "the good old times."

Just a few words about Miss Marie van Dyk, who is the founder of this clubhouse. She is in the real sense a self-made woman. She began as a simple seamstress, was soon a well-known dressmaker in The Hague, and finished as the possessor of one of our large mode-shops. In the meantime she always found time to give to the woman's movement at large and to fill a prominent place on the board of several important societies. She is, for instance, the president of the Dutch Woman's

Labour Society, and, with Miss Anna Polak, the director of the Women's Labour Bureau; indeed, she is the soul of that society. For many years she was the president of the Hague branch of the Women's Suffrage Society and a member of the Chief Board of Officers of the Women's Suffrage Society.

With such a leader for our clubhouse we are sure to be guided in the right direction.

Women Voters and the General Election.

In June of this year the women of the Netherlands will go to the ballot-box for the first time to elect a new Parliament. It is amusing to hear and read how the different political parties beg for the women's vote. Political parties, which were against Women's Suffrage till the last moment, and which told their women that Woman Suffrage was against God's will, or that politics were so dirty that women who took any interest in them would be smirched, are now saying and writing that to use the vote is the duty of every citizen, that there is really nothing in the Bible which forbids women to vote; and some of the parties even go so far as to blame their women for never having done anything to prepare themselves for their political duties!

Nearly all the political parties will include women in their lists of candidates; but most of them give the women such bad places that they will have little chance of being elected. And on no list do the pioneer workers in the women's movement get a chance!

The Society of Women Citizens of the Netherlands, the former Woman Suffrage Society, is very active in these days. It published a list of five important questions and asked the women of the Netherlands to send in to our office their decision as to which of these questions ought to be dealt with first by the new Parliament. The whole press, the large papers as well as the local ones, published our questions, and answers are coming in from all parts of the country. As soon as there are enough we shall publish them and hope to influence the new M.P.'s to work for these reforms. We do this work for several reasons: to stir the women to interest themselves in the election, to make them understand that we must choose our representatives, not because they may be personally pleasing to us, but for no other reason than that they are pledged to carry out those reforms which we believe to be essential.

The five questions we published were: (1) Change in our marriage law; (2) a law for equal pay for equal work; (3) diminution of the Military Budget; (4) better care for young mothers and children; (5) a law to oblige parents to send children to school till 14 years and oblige them to take after-school courses of education.

At the same time our Society published reports about most of these questions, so that people know how we consider these questions should be dealt with.

The Society also published a pamphlet, "How Our Country is Governed," in which is given very clearly and very simply in questions and answers the rules by which we are governed.

In several towns object-lessons on how to vote and courses of political economy are given. As soon as we are a little nearer to the election fever all our members will be provided with small gummed strips which can be pasted everywhere in public places, on which very short sentences are printed, e.g., "Women! do not endure any longer a marriage law by which you are treated as a minor; elect the candidate who will in Parliament work for a marriage law with equal rights for men and women." Many different kinds of these strips are ready, and we only wait for the right moment to distribute them.

February, 1922.

ALETTA H. JACOBS.

PALESTINE.

Are Women to have the Vote for the Proposed Legislative Council?

ON February 21, Mr. Churchill, Colonial Secretary, had to answer several questions about the proposed legislative council for Palestine. The exact scope

of that council, he said, is still a matter for discussion. Questioned on the details of the new electoral system, Mr. Churchill said that these, too, were still under discussion, and added: "I cannot give accurate figures at the present stage. The proposal is to enfranchise all male Palestinians of the age of 25 years and over, unless otherwise disqualified. Assuming there are to be 3,000 males of all ages in Palestine, it may perhaps be estimated that about half that number will be entitled to the primary vote."

And then came the inevitable question:—

Mr. W. THORNE: Is there any intention of giving women the vote?

Mr. CHURCHILL: Things must be done gradually with regard to the Holy Land. (Laughter.)

We don't wonder they laughed. We have been laughing, too.

Poor Mr. Churchill! His answer combines that sententiousness and timidity so characteristic of Government replies concerning Woman's Suffrage. We seem to remember a certain encouragement to importunity addressed to a Palestinian woman nearly 2,000 years

ago. The women of Palestine to-day are just as capable of "much asking." We believe they will be heard, perhaps less gradually than Mr. Churchill thinks.

March 12, 1922.

SPAIN.

Work of the Union de las Mujeres.

I have again been elected President of the Union de las Mujeres de España, and I hope to be able to send you news often of our doings. We had an interesting Conference on the 3rd instant, at the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation, which was given by a young lawyer who takes much interest in women's rights. He speaks very well, and his eloquence caused a sensation. The President, Señor Don Francisco Bergamin, who is now Minister of Finance, assisted, also many notable people. The Union is arranging for a series of lectures or conferences on suffrage. Professor Shepherd, who is coming to Madrid, has promised to speak for us.

LA MARQUESA DEL TER.

March 9, 1922.

EQUAL MORAL STANDARD SECTION.

NEO-REGULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Their first thought is, after their open declaration of the failure of the present system, "What can we put in its place?" They are therefore imagining and proposing certain legal enactments and police measures which, though they may not intend it to be so, inevitably lead to the restoration of some system based on the false principles which are at the root of all regulation. There are always the inequality between the sexes, the negation of personal rights, and tyrannous and almost irresponsible powers placed in the hands of the executive. . . .

JOSEPHINE BUTLER, in 1898.

MR. MAURICE GREGORY, a well-known member of the Society of Friends, and an Executive Member of the British Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, has sent me an advance proof of two remarkable addresses, given by Dr. Katherine Bushnell, a resident of California, to the Biennial Conference of the World's Purity Federation held at Chicago last December.

Dr. Bushnell is the medical woman who, in 1891, made an investigation into the abominable Cantonment system in India, whereby Indian girls and women were procured, interned and kept under medical inspection for the use in prostitution of British soldiers. Dr. Bushnell's terrible story on her return to England was denied by Lord Roberts, then the Commander-in-Chief in India, but she was able to prove her statements so completely and overwhelmingly before an official Committee of Inquiry that Lord Roberts had to withdraw his denials and apologize to Dr. Bushnell. I mention this merely to show that the medical woman who makes the statements following is a person whose accuracy of statement has been incontrovertibly established, and who has a unique knowledge of the subject with which she dealt at the Chicago Conference.

Dr. Bushnell says that the methods adopted to stamp out venereal disease in the United States by the Inter-departmental Social Hygiene Board of the Public Health Service endanger the legal status and constitutional rights of every woman in the land. Dr. Bushnell calls upon the women of America to open their eyes to the injustice and illegalities which are being committed against women by the State Boards of Health, and to send out such a protest that these Health Laws and Regulations shall no longer be allowed to override the laws of the Constitution, nor to expose women to wrongful arrest, compulsory detention without trial, and compulsory examination of a kind which constitutes an indecent assault if performed without consent being freely given.

Now what exactly is happening in the United States? Different States have different methods, but under the Public Health Laws, local health officers are empowered and directed to make the most searching and detailed

surgical examinations of "persons reasonably suspected" of having venereal disease, and are given discretion to quarantine such persons for as long as the examining doctors think fit, without any trial or conviction. These laws nominally apply to both men and women, but in actual fact the Social Hygiene Board admits having thus examined compulsorily some 7,600 women and girls, and only mentions the examination of three men, two being coloured men.*

Dr. Bushnell was not able to deal with all the States in her speeches, but we know that thirty-seven States have laws or regulations involving the compulsory surgical examination of women. I give some extracts from her address to the Chicago Conference:—

"The State of Indiana has declared through its Health Board that 'persons'—meaning, of course, 'women,' since men are not arrested for compulsory examination—that women who are arrested (not 'convicted,' 'arrested') under its measure to suppress diseases spread by vice 'have no legal rights.' Now, a person who has 'no legal rights' is a slave, and nothing more. . . ."

"Think of cases of mistaken identity that might arise. Would you mind it if you were mistaken for a prostitute? Well, in the State of Indiana you would be given no chance to establish your real identity. If a stupid policeman had arrested you for some immoral Mary Jones or Sally Smith, you would simply find yourself put through all the machinery of the examination room, wrought upon after the same fashion, manipulated by the same instruments, as the dirtiest and most diseased woman of the town—the one put through the mill just before you—and no redress for such treatment when you escaped, after three or four days, because is it not 'the law' of the State? You must be convinced now that the status of every woman in the land is damaged by such laws. Precisely this sort of thing has happened to many women throughout this 'land of the free and home of the brave' already. It is high time for woman to wake up. . . ."

"The State Board of Health of Montana warns lawyers that women arrested under its measures (and do not forget, it is 'arrest,' not guilt, that brings this punishment) have no standing before the law, and it is dishonest for lawyers to take fees for their defence. . . ."

"In Ohio it has been decided that such cases have no right of habeas corpus. But we need not go on describing what each State has done. Whether by express law or not, it is certainly the practice, more or less, throughout the United States to treat women, arrested on suspicion, of being a source of peril to fornicators, and after that to trample under foot all their constitutional rights. I could spend all the time allotted me on the programme describing such cases as these—the arrest of innocent women, or of women of whom the Health Board had no reasonable suspicion, who have been put through the examination room. But if I spent my time on cases, none would be left to describe the system. Others, doubtless, will be able to describe individual cases. . . ."

"There is an idea that this illegal holding of women, to force them, by examination, to furnish the testimony against themselves, occupies only a few moments of time and is therefore hardly deserving of protest, excepting for its injury to the woman's reputation. Such is not the case. At the very least she must be detained two days; in cases where the women are manifestly free from disease, the detention will be three days usually, but in cases of doubt the woman may be detained

* A few men charged with serious criminal offences, such as rape, have been examined, but not for ordinary immorality.—A.N.

even for weeks. This is for the preliminary examination merely. Then the hospital imprisonment follows, which will be just as long as the doctor decrees—even to years, if he sees fit.

Virtually, the health officers, through their orders to the Chief of Police, say to the individual: "We don't know whether you were guilty of this offence or not; if you were guilty, we think it would furnish reason to suspect that you are afflicted with a venereal disease; but whether guilty or innocent, you have been arrested and you must remain confined, without bail and without being permitted communication with the outside world, except with our consent, until you have submitted to a private examination and convinced us that you are free from the taint of disease."

"And do not forget that, in hopes of reaching all sources of infection of evil men, merely suspected women are enmeshed in the measures; and young girls who have perhaps been enticed for the first time to sin by the decoy policeman, are at once reduced to the same level. One young married woman testified: 'I was so poor, and the man showed me more than a hundred dollars.' Men blaze with indignation at the girl who will fire man's passions by solicitation. Is there no pity for the girls begotten by fathers who can be so easily fired with passion? The 'urge' has been bequeathed to them; and yet even when starving they must not yield to the enticement of a hundred dollars! Can our Government afford, by a single stroke as it were, to reduce all women arrested to the same abject level as the most common prostitute? That is what the compulsory examinations do, and no attempt at rehabilitation afterwards can atone for this mistreatment, or recover such women to what they were before. And do not forget, again, that such treatment is being meted out, not to a mere handful of American women, but to women by the thousands."

Dr. Bushnell pays due tribute to certain good work which is done by the Public Health Service on educational lines, and for the abatement of vice, but the two features of its programme to which she objects are: (1) Prophylaxis for men, which includes disinfection at the public expense, and (2) compulsory examination and penalization of women. This second measure applies to women or girls, often not half the age of their male consorts, who correspond in character precisely to the men for whom prophylaxis is provided. As we have already seen, though the word "person" is used, the penalizing clauses are notoriously meant for women, as anyone can prove by studying the police court procedure and the records of the Public Health Service.

Many people do not realize exactly what this surgical examination of women means under the modern technique of the search for the gonorrhœa germ—or gonococcus. It is not sufficient to examine the ordinary secretions of the female glands. The private parts must be "massaged," or "milked," says the printed instructions issued to examining doctors. It is not pleasant to go into these details, and Dr. Bushnell admits that a well-intentioned doctor could follow the directions after a decent manner. But she states that at least in one place in California the examination is done by a person *not a doctor*, and there is some reason to suspect that, in some places, non-professional men are admitted to the examination room.

The compulsory examination of women for venereal infection cannot be maintained excepting by denying them certain well-defined constitutional rights, as well as denying them common decency. The Supreme Court in Iowa has recently given a decision in regard to compulsory medical examination for venereal disease. The Court granted a writ of habeas corpus to a man who refused to be examined, on the ground that, "even when charged with the gravest of crimes, one cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can the State compel him to submit to a medical or surgical examination the result of which may tend to convict him of a public offence."

A more recent decision of the Appellate Court in California refers directly to the case of a woman arrested by the Morals Squad for prostitution and held in gaol by the Health Department for examination. The woman refused examination, denied infection, and said she was not and never had been a prostitute, and had never before been charged with any offence. The Appellate Court decision was: "It will not do to allow the inference of probable cause to be drawn from mere suspicion. One of the most important rights guaranteed under our Constitution, that of the liberty of the citizen, is involved and cannot be lightly passed over, nor can any encroachments upon that right be

tolerated, even under the argument that, in the main, the general result sought is a beneficent one. . . . Where a person so restrained . . . questions the power of the Health Authorities to impose restraint, the burden is immediately upon the latter to justify by showing facts in support of the order—such as that the suspected person has been exposed . . . or some person has contracted disease from the person."

Apparently, as the result of these decisions, in San Francisco the Health Department dare not face the courts on the habeas corpus question.

Dr. Bushnell makes an eloquent appeal to the women of the United States to fight these laws. She says:—

"The British women won full suffrage as the reward of their war services; the American women lost their rightful status before the law. It is useless and false to resort to the sophistry that teaches that only prostitutes have no legal rights. The blow has fallen upon all American women. We have shown this. But even if only prostitutes have lost these rights, then I say every true-hearted loyal American woman, when once she clearly understands the situation, will say: 'The solidarity of womanhood is a matter of such surpassing importance to the advancement of woman that I take my position by the side of the prostitute to fight her battles, and show that that solidarity shall never be broken. No woman of the prostitute class shall be "without legal right" until every man who has sinned the same sins is deprived of all legal rights.'

British women venture to make a similar appeal to our American sisters. The American nation has won the gratitude and admiration of all the world by its magnificent manifesto to the Washington Conference on Disarmament, while its wonderful generosity to famine-stricken Russia and the starving people of Europe has stirred all hearts. America's influence on international problems is enormous and carries with it great responsibilities, and in no direction is this more marked than in matters affecting international public health. We welcome her help, her generosity and her enthusiasm in promoting social reform, but we ask the American women voters to remember with friendly sympathy and understanding our long fight for the equal moral standard in our law and in its administration, and our natural anxiety in case the example of the United States tempts European administrators to follow suit, and thus make us fight this battle all over again.

The following quotation from Mrs. Josephine Butler, written long after the Contagious Diseases Acts were abolished in England, and referring to legislative proposals similar to those now in force in the States, exactly expresses what we British women feel on this matter, and we venture to send it as a message to the women voters of America.

"I beseech them . . . to be careful that they do not even inadvertently strengthen States and Governments in their fatal designs anywhere by joining in demands for increased police powers over women, or assenting to any form of compulsion affecting the personal dignity of womanhood, even 'fallen womanhood,' or by permitting anywhere or in any way that the principle of the equality of the sexes in moral matters shall be lost sight of."

ALISON NEILANS,

Secretary, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.

HOW NEO-REGULATION WORKS.

THE following facts should be carefully considered. They have been taken from a document issued from the Washington Government Printing Office in 1920, entitled "Manual for the Various Agents of the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board." This Board and its agents are the organizing body in about seventy military and naval centres for "the protection of soldiers and sailors through the control of vice and venereal diseases" (page 21 of the "Manual"). The Foreword of the "Manual," page 3, says: "In the absence of an annual report, field agents of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board will find in this Manual information of fundamental importance regarding the attitude of the United States Government toward Social Hygiene. This Manual necessarily covers information bearing on the first year of the Board's activity." Page 21 says that "intensive work" was done on 7,600 delinquent women and girls; (and page 22): "All

have been given a physical examination when possible." Throughout the 106 pages of the "Manual" there is mention made of the examination of three men only (on page 25), two negro men and a man named "Sam W.," whose colour is not mentioned.

(We are indebted for the above information to the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, who have received it from a member of their Executive Committee at present in U.S.A.)

March 12, 1922.

VENEREAL DISEASES REGULATIONS IN A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

Uganda Government Dismisses Woman Venereal Specialist for Refusing to Examine Native Women Compulsorily.

(We are indebted to the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene and to the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society for the following startling indictment of the system of Compulsory Examination.)

MRS. —, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.), Venereal Specialist and Gynaecological Surgeon, who has held important posts in Woolwich, Calcutta and Baghdad, was appointed in 1921 by the Colonial Office as a Venereal Medical Officer in Uganda. She is fully qualified in all the modern technique of treatment for venereal diseases.

Her contract stated that she was engaged as "Medical Officer for special work in Uganda in connection with the treatment of venereal disease in women and children." (Note that "treatment" naturally implies the presence of disease.)

Dr. — states that in various ways her position was rendered undignified and difficult, but her real ground of protest is that, as she says, "I found that I was called upon to assist in working venereal disease laws and regulations which are far worse than any Contagious Diseases Acts ever in force in any country," inasmuch as . . . they apply to the whole native population; they involve the compulsory examination and treatment of whole villages of people, and this at regular intervals.

Dr. — continues: "The most repulsive form of inspection of these women was practised by native women under a male doctor's instruction before I came, and was recently handed over to me. It is often done on a hillside, behind a fence, with no apparatus whatever and with men undergoing a similar examination in close proximity." Dr. — was expected to examine some 50 or 60 women an hour. A few of the women are brazen but most of them are highly reluctant. Dr. — hopes that it will become widely known that this is what the Senior Medical Officers (R.A.M.C. men) in Colonial Service require medical women to do.

A further bad feature was that Europeans sent up for examination not only their female servants, but their black mistresses for certification of freedom from venereal disease.

The native chiefs, who have immense power, are the grand-children of pagan savages of a most cruel and lustful type, and during their drunken dances many a girl is violated and infected. These chiefs are encouraged and rewarded for reporting any of their subjects whom they "reasonably suspect" of having venereal disease. The women are driven up like cattle in groups of 50 or so, and the chiefs get 6d. a head for each one they send in for examination.

When it appeared that Dr. —'s principles were opposed to these measures a petty persecution of her began. Finally, she was asked to state her reasons in writing against these compulsory examinations, and did so on the grounds of decency, morality and liberty, and also on the ground that her contract was for the treatment of venereal disease, and that she had not been previously informed of the venereal regulations she was now expected to carry out.

An important point is that of all the women examined only some 5 per cent. were infected.

On December 17, 1921, Dr. — was dismissed with a month's pay and her return passage money. She only arrived in Uganda at the end of July, 1921, and had had to furnish her quarters there, besides much other inconvenience and expense, and she claimed three months' pay. This was disallowed by the Colonial Office.

Dr. — stresses the fact that the system she describes is not merely examination of immoral women, but a systematic compulsory physical examination for venereal disease of the ordinary child-bearing women of a whole population.

Although the decency of women is attacked by these venereal disease regulations (with heavy penalties for non-observance), women have not been consulted, and when the first woman officially concerned protests, she immediately has her contract terminated.

A BETTER WAY.

Non-compulsory Methods of Dealing with Venereal Disease in the Transvaal, 1912-1915, As reported to the International Abolitionist Conference held at Portsmouth, 1914.

MR. MAURICE GREGORY, agent of the British Branch of the International Abolitionist Federation, on his return from South Africa, where he had interviewed Generals Botha, Smuts, and other leaders of the South African Union Government, and had inspected the arrangements in various States for dealing with venereal disease, said he would like to make a few remarks about the invaluable system of free treatment in the Transvaal, which is an object lesson not only for South Africa, but for all the rest of the world.

At Reitfontein, eight miles from Johannesburg, there is a large and pretty compound, with a number of buildings devoted to the care of various classes of patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, as well as a pleasant home for incurables. Several of these buildings are set aside for venereal cases, in which whites—English and Dutch, men and women—and coloured people or half-castes and pure natives are all treated in a free, skilled and kindly way. There is no compulsion for the patients either to enter for treatment or to remain under it. They come of their own accord, both men and women, not only from all parts of the Transvaal, but from all parts of the Union, and send their friends. The natives often walk hundreds of miles for treatment. On leaving, all venereal patients, whether male or female, if able to read English, have printed instructions given to them as to the nature of their malady, and their serious responsibility to avoid infecting others. To those who are unable to read, the matter is explained orally in their own language. Thus a great work of education is going forward in the very circles where it is most needed, and the advice that is given is all the more readily listened to because it is given by those who have been kind to the patient and won his or her confidence.

Dr. Mary Hannam, of Pretoria, confirmed Mr. Gregory's statement concerning the Transvaal, and said that both natives and coloured people gladly come for treatment if and where they are kindly treated, and a real desire to benefit them (not merely to protect their employers) is shown. Discussing this point, Mrs. Howard Sprigg, who has an intimate knowledge of the natives, said: "Natives will go any distance to consult a doctor they like and trust, they will not consult one they distrust or dislike, even if a policeman brings them to his door." This shows that human nature is much the same whatever the colour of the skin.

COMPULSORY LEGISLATION AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

AN interesting note on the results of five years' venereal disease legislation appears in the Australian Medical Journal, of January 21, by the

Commissioner of Public Health. Compulsory notification has yielded the following results for the five years from June, 1916, to June, 1921. The notifications received are:—

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Disease.
Males . . .	795	3,842	250
Females . . .	260	513	53
Total . . .	1,055	4,355	303

The total of cases notified for all venereal disease for both sexes is thus 5,713. The population of Western Australia is estimated at about 330,000, so this would appear to mean that only about 1 in 288 persons *per annum* are under medical treatment. Even if we assume that in Western Australia the venereal rate is as low as three per cent., this would mean that for every case notified there are eight which are not notified. Another and probably a truer explanation of these remarkably low figures may be that the doctors do not notify their private patients, although no name is asked for, but only a number.

It is interesting to note that many more men have been notified (anonymously) than women, but the Commissioner does not tell us how many persons, if any, have been compulsorily detained in the interests of the public health, nor their sex. None of the published reports give much detail, but it would seem that no prosecutions have yet been instituted for "knowingly infecting" other persons; that only one marriage has been prevented or postponed; that forty women have been compulsorily examined on denunciation by another person, and, so far as can be ascertained, not any men. With reference to compulsory continuation of treatment, the Commissioner says in another report, published in 1921, that "there have been a few unfortunate happenings where communications of this nature (i.e., orders to resume lapsed treatment) have been opened by a wife, husband, or parent, and complications have ensued."

It will be seen that the result of five years' compulsory notification and treatment in Western Australia is meagre in the extreme, and equally good results would probably have been obtained by non-compulsory educational methods and the provision of adequate facilities for treatment.

March, 1922.

ALISON NEILANS.

CHILD SLAVERY IN HONG-KONG.

A Manifesto of the Anti-Mui Tsai Society.

[Our readers will remember that last summer we published a short account of the *mui tsai* system in Hong-Kong. Since that time almost continuous pressure has been brought to bear on the Colonial Office for the abolition of what is neither more nor less than a slave system. The Colonial Office have issued a statement to those making enquiries which is practically a defence or a whitewashing of the *mui tsai* system. This document asserts that the criticisms of *mui tsai* in this country are "a campaign of misrepresentation." It asserts the impossibility of terminating the custom, since it springs from economic conditions which cannot be altered by Government action; and that the present alternative to the custom is the death of infant girls by deliberate exposure or slow starvation. This document further states in one line that these slave children are protected by the interference of neighbours, and in the next that the Chinese are, above all, intolerant of interference in family affairs, which makes Government intervention extremely difficult.

We publish below part of a manifesto of the executive committee of the Anti-Mui Tsai Society of Hong-Kong, where the agitation for the abolition of the system is as alive as it is in Britain. On February 15 a meeting was held in the Caxton Hall, London, under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, to discuss methods of doing away with the abuses of the system, under the chairmanship of the Viscountess Gladstone. In her opening speech, Lady Gladstone gave

a brief account of what this system involved, and of the long history of the struggle to get the Colonial Office to take steps to deal with it.

A resolution was carried as follows:—

"This Conference considers the Chinese system of *mui tsai* is subject to abuses in Hong-Kong, and urges the Colonial Office to appoint a representative commission of men and women to visit Hong-Kong and confer with Chinese and European communities in order that they may devise a practical scheme to prevent the buying and selling of human beings, or the enslavement of any persons in Hong-Kong and any other abuses arising from the system."

Many questions have also been asked in the House of Commons, and we understand that the Colonial Office is now considering the possibility of becoming active in the matter. It is high time.—Ed.]

INHERENT EVILS OF THE MUI TSAI SYSTEM.

(a) THERE are those who rear *mui tsai* in name, but bring up girls for prostitution in fact, and this heinous practice is known, in Chinese, as "Cho chu fa," which means rearing females like flowers, for prostitution. This statement is unrefuted and irrefutable. The enlightened Chinese Press has persistently and clearly brought this disgraceful state of affairs to the notice of the public. There has been so much light admitted into this dark practice that details are unnecessary.

(b) The treatment meted out to a *mui tsai* is similar to that allotted to a slave. A slave is bought with money; a *mui tsai*, also, is bought with money. A slave is robbed of rights and liberties; a *mui tsai*, also, is robbed of rights and liberties. A slave can be exploited without reserve; a *mui tsai*, also, can be exploited without reserve. A slave is not paid for labour; a *mui tsai*, also, is not paid for labour. A slave can be re-sold; a *mui tsai*, also, can be re-sold. In short, the similarity between the two is most striking; indeed, the only material difference lies in the fact that, whereas the word "slave" is applicable to those whose servitude is life-long and extends to their posterity, the word *mui tsai* applies to females whose servitude ceases on attaining womanhood. This is a clear instance of depriving human beings of their human rights.

(c) It is an incontestable fact that a *mui tsai* is liable to all sorts of maltreatment dictated by the whims and caprices of her owner. The number of cases of gross cruelty reported in the local Press is not small, but cruelty is rampant, and the amount of cruelty that does not see the light of day is incalculable. That a *mui tsai* after being ravished by her master or members of her owner's household is discarded with or without provision, or re-sold, is also frequently heard. Up to the present, it has not been the business of anyone to collect proofs of these iniquities that disgust the respectable and appal the clean-minded.

FUTILITY OF REFORM BY PERSUASIVE METHODS.

The cause of ill-treatment to the *mui tsai* lies in the severity and stringency of the document by which she is sold. The inclusion of such clauses as: "To be disposed of as the payer thinks fit," and "No enquiry of her whereabouts or in the event of her death is permitted," clearly indicates that the question of her life and death is absolutely in the hands of her owner. With this knowledge in her mind, the *mui tsai* dares not revolt against the tyranny by which she is oppressed; anxious not to disturb the neighbourly feeling, the bystander finds it inconvenient to interfere; and, so long as the owner does not get within the clutches of the law, he or she can do what he or she wishes with the unfortunate girl. The roots of cruelty to the *mui tsai* lie firmly embedded here; and the only way to remove the evil lies in the eradication of the roots through Government action in cancelling these documents of sale and refusing to recognize their validity. The buying and selling of human beings in this British Colony would thereby receive its death-blow, and the *mui tsai* would be liberated. Instead of proceeding in this direction, opponents of reform talk of devising ways

and means to prevent cruelty to the *mui tsai*, overlooking the fact that they preserve the poison in the system through neglecting the source of the disease. It is common knowledge that, in spite of such protection as is afforded by the law, the vigilance of police and the supervision of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, cruelty to *mui tsai* is still rampant, and, where constituted authority has failed to remedy an evil, it is obviously far-fetched to expect success from the propaganda of private citizens and the scrutiny of a charitable institution. Moreover, protection is efficacious only when it comes from those to whom cruel treatment is meted; and to promote a society of *mui tsai* owners for the prevention of cruelty without assisting those liable to ill-treatment to liberate themselves may be aptly compared to the formation of a league by cats in the interest of the mouse. The only way to prevent ill-treatment lies in making a clean sweep of the instruments of sale by which one human being is permitted to hold in his hand the destiny of another who is powerless to resist ill-treatment. How is it possible to stop the steam from a boiling kettle without withdrawing the fuel under it, or should one, afraid of being drunk, continue to imbibe pint after pint?

It is our strong conviction that reform by persuasion is futile when applied to the *mui tsai* system.

March, 1922.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Equal Rights Amendment.

TO THE EDITOR.—Subscribers to *JUS SUFFRAGII* in this country were much surprised to read in the February number, under the caption "The Big Campaign for Equal Rights," information said to be furnished by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, regarding the blanket Amendment to be submitted to Congress and the blanket Bill to be submitted to State Legislatures by the National Woman's Party (formerly the Congressional Union). The article gives an utterly wrong conception of the situation here.

It is true that there is a "big campaign" on in this country to wipe out any remaining discriminations against women, and this campaign has been in progress since 1919, when the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at its annual Convention in St. Louis, decided to continue its organization for two purposes: (1) To remove the remaining legal discriminations against women in the codes and constitutions of the several States; and (2) to prepare women for citizenship. A survey of laws in the various States was made and work begun for unifying the laws concerning women throughout the entire United States. In its desire to obtain uniform laws, the Association has the support of the National Bar Association, including the best lawyers in the country. The laws in many States need few changes, while the laws in others, notably the Southern States mentioned in the February article of *JUS SUFFRAGII*, are unprogressive. Not one of these Southern States ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The National League of Women Voters, into which the State branches of the National American Woman Suffrage Association merged when the vote was won, is a nation-wide organization numbering about two million women, covering the whole country with State and local branches. For three years a competent committee, under the direction of Mrs. Catharine Vaughn McCulloch, a successful lawyer, has conducted a survey of the status of women in the States in co-operation with its branch organizations, and many laws have already been passed in the States removing the discriminations against women. A notable example is that of West Virginia, a border Southern State, where the State League of Women Voters, after the survey, introduced Bills for equal guardianship of children, equal inheritance, age of consent and the establishment of a child welfare commission, all of which were passed by the Legislature of 1921.

The National Woman's Party, which is a centralized group, has now announced that it will attempt to remove the same disabilities which the League of Women Voters has been working on, by a Federal blanket Amendment and a State blanket Bill. For that method stands the Woman's Party, a very small and separate group, with no other organizations working with it; for the other, the National League of Women Voters and co-operating with it all of the forward-looking national organizations of women, including the General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Council of Women, National Consumers' League, National Women's Trade Union League, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Young Women's Christian Association, National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Associations, American Home Economics Association, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, National Council of Jewish Women, American Association of University Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Girls' Friendly Society.

It seems hardly ethical for the editor of *JUS SUFFRAGII*, the official organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, to take sides in such a matter, which it is clear she has entirely misunderstood. She has evidently jumped to the conclusion that the differences here are those of principle—equal laws for men and women versus special protective laws for women. That is not the case, although the discussion of those points has been injected into the controversy. The question at issue is merely one of legal method.

The reason why many organizations prefer the State treatment is because the majority of the lawyers are on that side. It is always a difficulty in the United States to have a law remain a law when brought into the courts. For example, one enterprising man has estimated that in five years there were 65,000 decisions of the courts regarding the legality of laws passed by Congress and the different State legislatures.

While some of the organizations that have been working for years to secure the existing protective laws for women are bitterly opposed to the blanket Amendment and blanket Bill, it is not at all the fundamental thing upon which the controversy is based. Again, it is difficult for an outsider to understand conditions here. Men in great trades have struck time after time, and in the adjustments made have secured an eight-hour day for their trade, so that in many States the eight-hour day has been won not by law, but by agreement between employers and employees. In consequence, most men have an eight-hour day, but these rules do not apply to women. The Consumers' League and the Woman's Trade Union League have, therefore, laboured long to secure eight-hour laws from legislatures, since women must either strike for this privilege or get it by legislation.

On the basis of legal advice it is cited that the effect of the passage of the blanket Amendment, if made a part of the Federal Constitution, would be susceptible to various interpretations and would throw these protective laws for women already operative into courts. The president of the National Woman's Party has already admitted that while she does not believe that these laws would eventually be invalidated, she believes that the Amendment would undoubtedly occasion lawsuits to determine the question. This might involve years of lawsuits, with injustice and delay in their operation, before legal decisions could be had. Litigation means money, and it may mean indescribable embarrassment and suffering.

There is a constantly increasing list of legal authorities who are actively opposed both to the method and the form of the blanket Amendment and blanket State Bill. Legal opinion is agreed that it would lead to litigation which would have to be settled finally by the Supreme Courts, and while the status of protective legislation was unsettled, employers would resist enforcement and women workers would be deprived of the benefits of the laws. Added to this is the fact that it would be impossible to secure new protective legislation in those States that were not up to standard during the period when the status of all protective legislation was under discussion.

In speaking of the proposed blanket Amendment, Wm. H. Holly, a leading member of the Chicago Bar, says: "These Statutes might be classed as creating disabilities on the part of women; that is, as limiting the right of women to contract to work when and as they please. Indeed, it was upon just this ground that much of the labour legislation has been held invalid by the courts. They have said that the Statutes unreasonably interfered with the right of the individual to make such contracts for his labour as he pleased. The laws concerning women that have been sustained were held to be reasonable exercise of the power of the Legislature to interfere with the liberty of the individual for the public good. The proposed Amendment makes no exception as to disabilities, whether enacted under the police power or not, and could very easily be held by a court to invalidate all labour legislation which applied to women only."

In regard to the blanket State Bill, Jackson H. Ralston, of the firm of Ralston & Willis, Washington, D.C., says: "This Bill would probably destroy all such laws as limitation of hours of labour for women; restricting night-work laws for women; providing seats in stores for women, etc. This would be true, because you describe women as having the same rights, privileges and immunities under the law as men, with respect to ownership and control of labour and earnings, and in all other respects. They may not, therefore, claim anything more or less than men."

A long array of legal opinion, representing some of the leading legal authorities of the country, supports the above. It is true a few lawyers have taken the other side, and this fact furnishes proof positive that litigation would follow. Let me repeat that the difference of opinion over the general question as to whether equal laws for men and women shall prevail or some special laws for the protection of women workers be passed is only a minor consideration. A majority of women interested and a majority of lawyers stand for avoiding lawsuits and prefer the clean-cut method of specific remedies for specific rights which all the world can understand.

Faithfully yours,

NETTIE R. SHULER,

Corr. Sec., Nat. Am. Woman Suff. Assoc.

March 2, 1922.

FRANCE.

THE news from France is not good. Once again the Senate has postponed the discussion of the Bill which had been promised for February 28. There is an inert mass of opposition which seeks at all costs to avoid any public discussion, just because it well knows that it has no good reason for its opposition.

We have unfortunately no support from any party as such, though we have good friends in all. What we need is the support of the Government and for that we are working.

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

IRELAND.

Elections Postponed.

SINCE the last issue of this paper the situation has somewhat changed. By an agreement at the Ard Feish the elections have been postponed for three

months, and at that time the proposed Constitution of the Free State will be submitted to the people. A further effort was made by the joint deputation of women's societies to obtain a promise from Mr. Griffiths that he would support the motion in Dail Eireann to provide that the elections should be held on an equal suffrage basis, but he declined to do this on the ground that the change in the register would involve undesirable delay in the elections. He expressed his willingness to include provision for equal suffrage in the Free State Constitution.

A motion in Dail was also defeated on the same ground.

CORRECTION.—We regret that in our last issue, in the paragraph dealing with the formation of a Joint Board, the Irish Women's Franchise League had "Londonderry" written after it. This was an error, as the League has its headquarters in Dublin.

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.
- Treasurer:** KATHERINE DEXTER MCCORMICK, 393, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
ELEANOR RATHBONE, City Council, Liverpool, England.
ANTONIA GIRARDET-VIELLE, 18, Avenue du Léman, Lausanne, Switzerland.
MARGHERITA ANCONA, S. Via Morigi, Milano, Italy.
ADELE SCHREIBER-KRUEGER, Ahornallee 50, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.
- AFFILIATED COUNTRIES:**—Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and British Dominions Overseas—viz., Australia, Canada, South Africa,—Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, 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."
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LECTURE.

Wed., April 5th, ... "Is England on the Decline?"
 8.15 p.m. Mr. JOHN MURRAY, M.P.
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NEWS OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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 34, Baker Street, London, W. 1.



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THE GIRL CITIZENS OF AUSTRALIA.

EARLY in 1921 the Y.W.C.A. of Australasia gathered up its different forms of girls' work into one organization with Christian citizenship as its ideal. Sydney was the first centre where the plan was perfected, but it has been taken up in other States, and in Queensland it has also been adopted by the Girls' Friendly Society. The Blue Triangle girl citizen is a product of six years' continuous study of the needs of the adolescent girl and of the best methods of attracting and maintaining her interest while she is passing through the difficult years of "growing-up." Any girl from 14 to 20 finds something to make her own in the movement, and its object is to give girls, through normal, natural activities, the habits, insight and ideals which will make them responsible women, ready and able to help in building up the best type of Australasian citizenship.

The programme is twofold, for the schoolgirl and for the older adolescent, and is adaptable to the variety of local conditions that prevail in Australia. The unit is the section formed of 10, 20, or 30 girls, helped by a senior woman called a counsellor. In any one city all the different sections make up a community, the Girls' Department secretary being the chief counsellor of the community. The various communities together make up the Girl Citizen State, and at last one comes to the Australasian Nation of Girl Citizens. This nomenclature avoids any military associations, and the use of the word "counsellor" rather than leader or captain suggests from the first that the burden of responsibility and initiative rests from the first on the membership as a whole. It is an interesting interpretation of true democracy.

There are three degrees of proficiency through which the girl citizen passes. First of all comes the "Bonus Civis," then the "Melior Civis," and lastly, the "Optimus Civis." For the first degree the tests are those of any well-planned girls' work, simple forms of housewifery, some literary knowledge, first aid, the rendering of some form of service to others, and so forth. As the girl progresses the tests are stiffer and are designed to provide for a gradual progression towards a knowledge of the essentials of womanhood and citizenship. There are ten laws which the girl citizens keep, and these, like the tests, bring out the fact that the first duty is to God, the second to one's neighbour, and the last to one's self. The first law is the law of health. The girl citizen pledges herself as follows: "I will keep my clothing, my body, my mind, clean. I will take such good rest and exercise as will preserve me in perfect health." The second law is that of self-control: "I will control my tongue, and will not allow it to utter foolish, vulgar or slanderous words. I will control my thoughts and I will not allow a foolish desire to destroy a sensible idea." The third law is the law of self-confidence: "I will listen to the warnings of older and wiser persons than myself, but I will learn to think,

to choose and to act with independence. I will not fear to take the right course, although other people may act differently." The fourth law is the law of trust: "I will be honourable in my acts and in my words. I will not lie, nor complain, nor pretend, nor will I refuse to acknowledge that others are right when they are so. I will fulfil my promise promptly. If I have promised anything foolishly I will acknowledge my fault at once, and will try to remedy any damage caused by it." The fifth law is the law of honour in games: "I will be guilty of no deceit, neither will I play for profit. If I lose I will be a good loser—if I win, generous." The sixth law is the law of duty: "I will try to understand what my duty is. That which I ought to do I will do, whether it be easy or hard." The seventh law is the law of work: "I will get the best education possible. I will learn all that I can from



Once an "All Round Club" member (note the "ARC" on her white club jumper); now a Girl Citizen, looking forward to being a Counsellor.
 those who have learned to do things well. I will take an interest in my work. I will not be satisfied that it

is good enough unless it is the very best I can do." The eighth law is that of co-operation: "In whatever work I may be engaged in union with others I will do my part and assist others to do theirs. I will at all times co-operate with my fellow-citizens for the common good of all." The ninth law is the law of human kindness: "I will be kind in all my thoughts, I will not be filled with hatred or envy. I will respect the honest opinion of others. I will be kind in my acts. I will not rudely try to impose on others my own opinions and beliefs. I will give my best assistance to anyone who requires it." The last law is the law of loyalty: "I will be loyal to my family. I will loyally obey my parents. I will do everything in my power to assist each member of the family. I will be loyal to my nation and State. I will loyally respect and assist others to respect the laws. I will be loyal to humanity. I will be loyal to God."

Such, in briefest outline, is the latest experiment in girls' work. It gives the adolescent girl ample scope to develop all the natural instincts of her age in a constructive way and with an aim big enough to fire the imagination. It links her up in a very simple but continuous and effective way with the community in which she lives, and helps her to cultivate the habit of service. And, being part of the work of an Association with international affiliations, it also makes her a member from her early days of the international woman movement of Christian fellowship and service.

JOVENS DO TRIANGULO AZUL. (Blue Triangle Girls.)

AZUL! The very sound of the word suggests sunshine and calls up a picture of the blue skies and seas of Southern lands. The groups calling themselves Jovens do Triangulo Azul began almost simultaneously in Brazil and Portugal. The work of the Y.W.C.A. (União Christa da Mocidade Feminina) in Portugal, never a very extended one, sent an urgent appeal for help to the World's Committee of the Y.W.C.A. in the spring of 1921. As a result one of its secretaries, Baroness Meyendorff, was sent out to spend some months in the country. It became apparent to her at once that the key to the situation was the younger girls, and that they needed a definite programme of activities for character training. For various reasons the adoption of the Girl Guide programme was inadvisable for the groups of girls concerned, though much of it was just what was needed, so a plan was worked out which borrowed frankly from the Girl Guides, the Girl Reserves of the United States of America, and the All-Round Girls of Australasia, modified by some ideas gleaned from the Girl Messenger Service of India, which had showed how skilfully a programme made with the needs of the girls of the West in mind could be adapted to meet the needs of girls of the East. The plan was purposely made only in outline, to be filled in after more study of the difficulties which Portuguese girls have to meet, for conditions of life are changing for many of them, if slowly, none the less surely, as in other parts of the world.

Hardly had the outline been evolved and translated into Portuguese than word came from the Y.W.C.A. secretaries working in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, sent there by the United States of America, that they, too, in trying to help the younger girls who were joining their branch had worked out a modification of the Girl Reserve programme in Portuguese. This proved to be so nearly like the one made for Portugal as to make it advisable to change the latter in some points, so that the girls of both countries might have the inspiration of being united by a common purpose as Jovens do Triangulo Azul. This feeling of solidarity is needed in Portugal, which is isolated to some extent from the currents of thought which are influencing the women of other countries.

The purpose of the organization is thus expressed:—"To band together groups of girls in personal loyalty to Jesus Christ, for the formation of character and the development of strong harmonious personality for the service of God and humanity." They have adopted as their motto that of the Girl Reserves of U.S.A., "To

find and give the best," and on being formally enrolled they promise to honour God, to be loyal to their country, and do their best to carry out the code, which, worked out on the initial letters of the words Triangulo Azul, is as follows:—

- "Temente a Deus.
- Rigorosa na verdade.
- Imparcial am julgar.
- Amiga de todos.
- No trabalho perfeita.
- Generosa.
- Util em auxiliar os outros.
- Limpa em corpo, pensamento, palavras e actos.
- Obediente.
- Alegre sempre.
- Zelosa.
- Unida com as outros.
- Leal."



Baroness Olga Meyendorff (seated, wearing the blue embroidered grey jumper of the Jovens, and the first ten members).

On enrolment the girl receives an armband of grey cotton, which has to be embroidered by herself with a blue triangle crossed by the name of the branch to which she belongs, the name being in the colour of her particular group. After two months, if she has loyally carried out her promises to the best of her ability, the armband may be superseded by a grey cotton jumper-blouse with sailor collar and blue tie. Two or more groups, each consisting of 10 girls, between the ages of 10 and 18, with a leader over 18 years of age, form a company, which has as company adviser a member of the local committee, thus ensuring a close link between the newer form of work and the original branch.

It is too soon to speak of results, but the groups formed are most enthusiastic in the following out of the activities along the four lines of Spirit, Health, Knowledge and Service, while the plan is proving a valuable outlet for service and training in leadership for those of the more senior members who wanted to do something for the younger girls, but did not know how to begin.

THE CODE OF THE GIRL RESERVES.

It is interesting to compare with the code of the Jovens do Triangulo Azul the code of the English-speaking Girl Reserves of the Y.W.C.A. In answer to the question, "Why are you Girl Reserves?" they say that they exist "to give girls, through normal, natural activities, the habits, insight and ideals which will make them responsible women, capable and ready to help make America more true to its best hopes and traditions." Their slogan is: "To face life squarely." Their purpose: "To find and give the best." Then comes the code by which a girl undertakes to be—

- Gracious in manner,
- Impartial in judgment,
- Ready for service,
- Loyal to friends.
- Reaching toward the best,
- Earnest in purpose,
- Seeing the beautiful,
- Eager for knowledge.
- Reverent to God,
- Victorious over self,
- Ever dependable,
- Sincere at all times.

FOREIGN COMMUNITY WORK OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE immigrant girl is one key to the immigration problem in the United States. She is either the daughter, the sister, the wife or the fiancée of the multitudes of America's labouring men. And whether she comes to join her father or her husband, to work in a factory or marry her fiancé, on her intelligence or ignorance, on the amount of her understanding or misunderstanding of America depends the quality of the material which goes into the melting-pot of the future United States.

When the immigrant girl starts from home it is always with a certain thrill. No matter how ignorant and simple she looks, it is always an awakening sense of adventure that sets her on the road. Her simple ignorance of the difficulties that beset her journey, her trust in ultimate good awaiting her, her faith in people, are just as perfect as if she were crossing the street in her native village. But when she arrives she is overwhelmed by the bigness of the country; she loses her spirit of venture in the huge systems of industry; she loses her sense of individuality in the vast multitudes of humanity and in the rush and hustle of everyday life. Ignorant of language, customs, conditions and traditions, she is a stranger even in her own home, where she may have found a pseudo-Americanized husband, son, or father. She then finds herself to be a problem. And she and America stare in each other's faces and do not understand.

To this immigrant girl the Young Women's Christian Association goes with a programme of friendliness and service, through its International Institutes. An International Institute is a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association established in one of the many foreign-populated industrial communities. It is especially adapted to the needs of foreign girls and women. It may occupy a whole building, or be housed in a few rooms centrally located in the foreign section of a town or city.

Understanding both the psychology and the needs of the foreign girl, the International Institute aims to befriend, protect, to guide, to teach and to advise her during the trying period of adjustment to conditions and customs in the United States. Her race psychology, with its differences of language, culture, customs, racial tradition and religious inheritance, is naturally best understood by the people of her own race. The International Institute service, therefore, is rendered through what are called nationality workers on the staff of each Institute. Under the supervision of an American executive this international staff is picked from the best foreign women of American education. Each International Institute has a staff of nationality workers representing the interests of the largest foreign groups in a given community. For instance, an Institute on the Pacific Coast may have a staff of a Japanese, a Chinese, a Mexican, and an Italian worker; or an Institute in the east may have a staff of Polish, Italian, Hungarian, Syrian and Armenian. And these workers do more than befriend the foreign-born girl or woman; they present the needs of the foreign girls to the American community and to the country at large; they interpret America and the country of the foreign girl mutually to each other.

From the day she arrives at Ellis Island on the Atlantic Coast, or Angel Island on the Pacific, to the day when she ceases to feel a stranger in America, the foreign girl has a friend in the International Institute, and through this friend finds many other friends. It is the one building outside of her home and factory which belongs to her, where she can go unafraid and unembarrassed. Here the worker of her nationality will put her in touch with the people of her own country, on the one hand, and with the United States on the other. Here she will belong to that magic thing—a club—her own nationality club, where she may talk in her own language, share what she is feeling, find companionship,

recreation, and the music which she loves. The International Institute will also help her to find proper employment, to learn English, to find a desirable home, to understand the laws of the country where she has come to live. Later, if she is caught in the tangles of American industrial life, if she loses her job, or is exploited or falls sick, or is puzzled by some law which she does not understand, the International Institute worker will accompany her to the hospital, clinic, factory or court. If she is a mother, she will belong to the mothers' club, where she will learn the language which her baby will make his own and where she will try to understand a little of the country of which her baby is a citizen.

Vital and inspiring as is this service which the International Institute gives to foreign-born women, that which counts most is the attitude of mind behind the service. To the girl, whether she makes her escape to the United States from a land of religious persecution or political oppression, or from the slavery of little-village conventions, where her person never counted much, the thing that means most is not the work or the recreation and good times, but the genuine respect for her personality and the true regard for her background which she finds at the International Institute.

In the comprehensiveness of its programme, its spirit of love and understanding, its faith in human friendship, irrespective of race, colour or religion, the International Institute ideal is a new beginning in international friendship. It is an effort to create bonds that are stronger than national hatreds and conflicts.

U.S. IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE.

It is hopeful to find increasing interest in the study of the relationship of laws to actual human experience. Many women's organizations, having sections devoted to the consideration of the question of Emigration and Immigration, will be interested in a Conference held in January in New York City, under the leadership of the American Young Women's Christian Association, through the Migration Service Bureau of the Department for Foreign-Born Women.

Recent Bills proposed in the United States House of Representatives concerned in the reconstruction of emigration, or the amelioration of hardships in administration of restricted legislation, are arousing keen interest among those concerned for the welfare of migrants.

Foreign-Born for February gives the following background for the Conference:—

"Those of us who are in daily contact with arriving immigrants recognize the value of these measures, but also their inadequacy to relieve more than a fraction of the actual hardships suffered, nor is their passage as yet assured.

"Can this situation be met save by international action?"

"Social workers, on the one hand, preoccupied with the human factors involved, are often accused of ignoring economic and political issues; on the other hand, legislators, writers and teachers are occasionally suspected of being too far in the rear of the changing facts.

"Can the ideas of these two groups be mutually clarified?"

"The Immigration Service Bureau of the Y.W.C.A. has material, including over two thousand cases, which it would be glad to place at the disposal of groups interested.

"It is on the basis of this experience, to which additions are made daily, that the following questions assert themselves with ever-increasing urgency:—

"How far should individual hardships be taken into consideration in framing and administering a restrictive immigration law?"

"By what means shall this be effected:—

"(1) Safeguarding clauses in the immigration law providing exceptions to the restriction established?"

"(2) A law allowing administrative discretion in cases involving unusual hardships?"

"(3) Inspection of immigrants in their home countries by means of immigration inspectors attached to U.S. Consulates?"

"(4) Seeking the co-operation of foreign Governments in preventing the emigration of ineligible aliens?"

Among those who took an active part were: Miss Mary Hurlbutt, Director of the Immigration Service Bureau of the Y.W.C.A., who made a study last year for the World's Y.W.C.A. on the Welfare of Migrants in Europe; Miss Razasky, representing the American Council of Jewish Women; Mr. John L. Bernstein, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; Professor Elsworth Huntington, of Yale University, who said that the problem could not be solved by casual restriction but by intensive individual selection; Professor Isaac Hourwich; Professor Drachler; Mr. Sidney Gulick, for the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation; Mr. Ernest Greenwood, American Correspondent of the International Labour Office at Washington; Dr. Adolphus Vinci, of the Italian Embassy; Mr. W. W. Peters, of the Department of Labour; Miss Frances Kellor, Mrs. Edith Terry Bremer, Mr. Bruno Laskar and others.

The problem was discussed from the point of view of Social Welfare, Biology, Economics, Labour and Government, with addresses by experts and thorough discussion afterward.

There was so much enthusiasm and interest in the Conference that a resolution was unanimously adopted providing that the Conference be made permanent, and a committee of eight was appointed to make plans for an active future.

THE Y.W.C.A. AND THE GIRL GUIDE ASSOCIATION.

THE leaders in girl's work of the Y.W.C.A. have always been much interested in the Girl Guide movement, and have even, as in India, been its pioneers. The World's Y.W.C.A. is represented on the International Girl Guide Council and in several countries Guiding is one of the forms of girls' work used by the Y.W.C.A. For example, in Denmark, side by side with the "Blue" Girl Guides are the Y.W.C.A. "Green"



Y.W.C.A. Girl Guide Leaders from Norway Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden at a review of Danish Girl Guides in front of the University, Copenhagen.

Girl Guides. In France, girls who will eventually be members of the Union Chrétienne de Jeunes Filles are "Eclairées Unionistes." In Norway the Guide movement is practically a Y.W.C.A. movement. In Italy and in Great Britain the Y.W.C.A. is reckoned an "affiliated society" by the Girl Guide Association, and the Y.W.C.A. companies have very successful "camps" and good company work. In India the Y.W.C.A. has both Indian and European companies, and works in such close co-operation with the Guide organization that a few years ago it was possible to arrange a similar scheme of work for Indian Guides and

for Indian Girl Messengers (an organization preferred in some mission schools), so that any group desiring to pass from the Girl Messengers into the bigger organization of Girl Guides could do so with very little difficulty. Flexibility is a cardinal virtue in girls' work, and it is very encouraging to note that while people are coming more and more to realize that there are certain characteristics common to girlhood, no matter what the nationality, there is also a recognition of the fact that circumstances alter cases, and that the use made of those characteristics may vary as much as the cultivation of the oak and the banana.

JAPANESE Y.W.C.A. AND THE PEACE EXPOSITION.

THE big Peace Exposition organized by the Japanese Government will, among other buildings, include one which will witness to the conviction of Japanese Christian women that peace must come, no matter what sacrifice is involved. The Japanese Y.W.C.A. National Committee has undertaken the responsibility of a house for women and children in the grounds of the Exposition, in a central position, near the Social Welfare building. This house was opened last month with the Exposition, and will remain open, at the service of any who care to use it until the Exposition closes in July. The National Committee raised a special fund to make possible this piece of service, which puts in as public and concrete a form a possible the attitude they take on the peace question.

HELPING NATIONAL PRODUCTION PLUS A VACATION.

ON a peninsula jutting out into Lake Michigan there are thousands and thousands of cherry trees. These ripen at about the same time and it is quite impossible for the few inhabitants of the peninsula to harvest the crop. This means getting in outside labour, not always an easy thing, and it is difficult to tell in advance what the standard of such labour will be. This is one reason why the Y.W.C.A. opened a camp for one hundred girls there. The crop was saved for national consumption, the girls had an open-air holiday at no cost to themselves and with the joy of a little money to take home, and the owners of the cherry trees secured a group of pickers who were not merely reliable and hard-working but keen to pick as quickly and thoroughly as possible. They even had a "cherry banner" awarded each night to the group (they worked and played in groups of ten) who had made the record in quarts during the day.

A HOLIDAY WITH A PURPOSE IN INDIA.

THE National Y.W.C.A. Training School, which is held in Calcutta in the cold weather, migrates to Southern India when the thermometer goes up, and in Ootacamund not merely continues its own work, but opens courses to girls there on holiday. Thus a girl living in some small station in the plains can spend part of her day in the school of Physical Education, making herself a new woman and taking back games galore to her friends and neighbours. Or members of Association branches, eager to extend the work, can take regular classes on the aims, history and methods of the Association. A Bible School will be held for the many people who wish to keep in touch with all that scholarship is doing in deepening our knowledge and appreciation of the Bible; and in addition to the regular courses there are lectures, demonstrations and meetings on the many subjects of interest to modern women. The experiment was tried on a smaller scale last hot weather, with a success which promises well for the bigger plan made for this summer. Only those who know what life is like in India can realize what such opportunities mean to girls of all races there.

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MRS. TROUNSON'S tour in Canada and Newfoundland has met with wonderful success. In spite of the swiftness of her passage from place to place, many meetings have been held, new members have been gained for the Alliance, and some of these we look forward to welcoming at the Congress in Rome in the spring of next year.

ONCE more a Woman Suffrage Bill has been defeated in the South African Parliament, but by a very narrow majority of four votes.

A BILL has been introduced in the Argentine Legislature to abolish the regulation of prostitution.

By an overwhelming majority the German Reichstag, on April 6, passed a Bill conferring jury service on women on practically the same conditions as men; nurses and midwives may claim exemption. This is a notable victory for the women's organizations and the women members of Parliament, who, irrespective of party, united in working for the Bill.

In Danzig the Diet has passed, by 58 votes to 27, a Bill making women eligible as judges on the same terms as men.

In the final draft of the German Venereal Diseases Bill, presented to the Reichstag by the Reichsrat, the regulation of prostitution has been re-introduced. Women M.P.'s and women organizations will unite in fighting this ruinous clause.

THE right of peeresses in their own right to sit in the British House of Lords is not yet settled. The Lord Chancellor moved that the Report of the Committee for Privileges, which conceded the claim, should be referred back for reconsideration, and this amendment was agreed to. We trust the Committee will stand fast by their first decision.

THE Karachi (India) Municipality has passed, with only one dissentient, a resolution admitting women as councillors on the same terms as men.

FIFTY-NINE women's organizations throughout the British Empire are supporting the Bill, recently introduced in the House of Commons, which allows a woman to retain her British nationality on marriage with an alien. A Bill similar in scope is now before the U.S.A. Congress.

FROM May 14 to May 20 the Executive and Standing Committees of the International Council of Women will meet at The Hague. Three very interesting public meetings will also be held, the subjects being: "Women's Part in the Campaign Against Venereal Disease," "The Most Effective Use of the Women's Vote," and "Recent Problems in Connection with Peace Propaganda."

AFTER 18 months' agitation child slavery in Hong-Kong is to be abolished. It ought to have taken less than 18 minutes. Now we hear of a case in Kenya Colony where women had a monetary value set on them. Do we realize sufficiently that the slavery of women, direct and indirect, still exists?