

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The Civil Service Commission—the Personnel.

The eagerly awaited announcement of the membership of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service was made on Tuesday, with Lord Tomlin, one of the Lords of Appeal, as Chairman. The appointment of five women members is an indication of the Government's realization of the importance of the problems relating to women in the service. The five women selected are an admirable choice; the Duchess of Atholl, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Wintringham have served on other Royal Commissions and Departmental Committees. The Duchess of Atholl's excellent judgment, and her practical experience at the Board of Education, will make her a valuable member. It is a great pleasure to welcome Mrs. Wintringham, the stalwart supporter of women's causes and a firm believer in equal pay. Mrs. Hamilton has not only the experience gained on the Balfour Committee on Trade and Industry, and in Geneva, to her credit, but is also one of the three Members of Parliament on a Joint Committee (including representatives of the Civil Service) to which questions concerning the Civil Service are referred by the present Government. Those who believe both in Equal Pay and Family Allowances will welcome that redoubtable fighter, Mrs. Ayrton Gould, a well-known figure in the suffrage movement, whose absence from Parliament as member for Northwich was due to a miserable majority against her of only four votes. Mrs. Lowe is a member of the London County Council and of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations, and worked with Mary MacArthur on the Women Workers' Union. The men members represent widely different political parties and experience. Mr. Goldstone, the Secretary of the National Union of Teachers, and Sir P. R. Jackson, a member of the Burnham Committee, have both had much experience in dealing with problems very similar to those which will confront the Commissioners. Mr. J. B. Baillie and Sir Henry Sharp have been closely connected with education. A weak spot is to be found in the fact that no-one was included either connected with training for administrative work, or from among those political scientists who have given years of thought to problems connected with the organization and scope of our bureaucracy.

THE TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The full terms of reference of the Commission are as follows:—
"To inquire into and report on—(a) The structure and organization of the Civil Service, including methods of recruitment. (b) Conditions of service, with particular reference to (1) the general standard of remuneration of civil servants and the existing differentiation between the rates and scales of remuneration payable respectively to men and women civil

servants; (2) the machinery for the discussion and settlement of questions relating to conditions of service; (3) the position of ex-Service civil servants in unestablished employment. (c) Conditions of retirement from the Civil Service, including the retirement of women civil servants on marriage."

Their comprehensiveness will be immediately noted. We cannot, however, help regretting that the principle of equal pay for equal work, which forms one of the planks of the Labour Party's programme and which as regards the Civil Service was accepted in principle by the House of Commons in successive Parliaments should not have been taken for granted, and only its admittedly complicated methods of application discussed. The inquiry will inevitably be lengthy, but its conclusions will be of outstanding importance. The growth of the Civil Service is bound to grow *pari passu* with the increasing part played by Governments of any party in social affairs, and methods of recruitment and conditions of service likely to attract and to keep the right type of worker are essential for the well-being of the whole State.

Adequate Administration of the Poor Law?

The last date has expired for the submission of schemes to the Minister of Health indicating how the various local authorities propose to carry out the administration of the Poor Law under the new Local Government Act which comes into operation on 1st April, 1930. To all who realize the great value and exacting nature of the work which the majority of Guardians have carried out, and the particularly valuable contribution that women guardians have been able to make to this important aspect of social work, it is a matter of very great concern that so many Councils have not availed themselves of the right to add to the Public Assistance Committees and other Committees to which they have to appoint any persons other than members of the Council. Among those Councils thus limiting the strength are Middlesex County and Manchester, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Walsall Councils. This difficulty was of course foreseen when the Bill was passing through Parliament, and representations on the subject made by women's organizations and others. Mr. Neville Chamberlain himself repeatedly expressed a hope that the services of the best guardians would be retained, and laid particular emphasis on the work done by women in this connection. The new authorities may not be lacking in fitness to perform their new functions, and lack of experience may be remedied by time though it is costly while it lasts; but Poor Law work involves an immense call on the time of those doing it, and the hours of a Councillor's working day cannot easily be extended. Those who stand to lose by the exclusion of at least an adequate number of women from this work are the sick, the aged, the children, and all who form the most helpless and forlorn members of the community. The need for women to stand for election at the forthcoming Council elections is greater than ever; but unless a complete change of heart occurs on the part of electors the numbers available for the Poor Law work cannot be sufficient.

The Labour Conference and Family Allowances.—The Supporters.

One of the most interesting debates which have ever taken place at a Labour Party Conference was that on family allowances which was opened by Miss Jewson on Monday at Brighton. Miss Jewson moved a resolution on behalf of the I.L.P. asking for the development of the social services including an effective system of family allowances. Although in the end the previous question was carried by 1,253,000 to 866,000, the weight of speaking, judging by the number of speakers and their importance in the Labour movement, was an indication that the principle of family allowances is very rapidly gaining the support in the Labour Party. Among the speakers on behalf of the resolution

was Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who appealed to Labour women voters, and Mr. Herbert Smith, of the Miners' Federation, who invited "those people who want converting to come down to the mining districts and see what is happening there." "Our first duty," he said, "is to remove the children from the fear of industrial warfare and conflict. Keep the children satisfied and you have a fighting force in the men. . . . As President of the Miners' International I can tell you the Continental workers will not give up their family allowances because they have felt the benefit of them." Dr. John Morgan, of Rugby, on behalf of the agricultural workers, supported the motion on the grounds that the agricultural industry is not going to be in a position to give adequate wages for many years to come. The support of the textile workers was announced by Mr. Tom Shaw, Minister for War, who, however, pleaded for delay in drawing up a concrete scheme.

The Opponents.

In the end the combined force of Mr. Henderson on behalf of the National Executive, and Mr. John Beard, Chairman of the T.U.C. General Council, and others, who while admitting themselves supporters of family allowances, urged delay until the Trades Union Congress had declared itself in favour, succeeded in defeating the resolution. Mr. Henderson, however, stated that the Executive had no desire to burke the issue. We shall remember this, and are prepared to admit the wisdom of the Labour Party's refusing to decide hastily to support a reform with such widespread implications; but, as Mr. Maxton pointed out, the subject has now been before them for three years, and if they have not considered it fully they have but themselves to blame. We have long been of the opinion that the report of the Joint Committee of the Labour Party and the T.U.C., though it pronounced in favour of the principle, was in many respects specious and misleading, and to our certain knowledge it has not reached the rank and file of the Trades Unionists. Where the matter has been fully before them, in very few cases has any opposition been maintained. This year's debate, therefore, though it did not succeed in its object, gave fine publicity to the subject, and should go far to outwit the wiles of those in the Trades Union Movement who are determined that it shall never come to pass.

Factories Bill and Women's Organizations.

The Home Secretary has agreed to receive a deputation of women's organizations on the forthcoming Factories Bill, organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. The chief points to be laid before him are: That women's organizations warmly welcome the ratification of the Washington Hours' Convention; that the regulations as to hours in different industries which will have to be drawn up in order to implement the Convention should, if incorporated in the Bill for women workers be also incorporated for men; that the same regulations with regard to prohibition of night work should be laid down for men and women; that provisions regarding general safety including protection from machinery, weight lifting, and lead processes carried on in places other than factories, and provisions and regulations for health, safety, and welfare should apply to all workers irrespective of sex; and that women should be classed with adults and not with young persons.

The Right of Challenge.

The Women's Freedom League has appealed to the Lord Chancellor to make a statement with regard to the power of an accused person's Counsel to challenge a juror on account of sex. The Women's Freedom League takes the view that whereas it was fitting that when there were men jurors only, no reason should be asked when one was challenged,—the right of challenge being based on the desirability of excluding jurors who might have a bias against the prisoner—it is an abuse of this right to apply it to a whole sex. We cannot share the hope that any such announcement will be given, much as we should welcome it, but as we announced last week, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is promoting a Bill to deal with this and other points in connection with the status of women jurors and the liability for jury service.

"Genuinely Seeking Work."

The vexed question of the condition "genuinely seeking work" attached to the receipt of insurance benefit, which raised a storm at the Labour Party's Conference on Monday, and is a source of irritation to those concerned all over the country, has peculiar problems in the case of married women. This was pointed out by Miss Dorothy Elliott of the National Union of General Workers, and Miss Mycock of the National Union of

Pottery Workers, who gave evidence before the Morris Committee on the Administration of Unemployment Insurance. Miss Elliott stated that the difficulties of definition are increased in the case of married women by the existence of a sub-conscious conviction on the part of the Committees that there is a lack of incentive to look for work in their case. She urged that the unemployment insurance regulations are not concerned with the social aspects of the question, but that as married women are not exempt from insurance contributions, the only test of genuineness should be the offer of suitable employment. The two witnesses also called attention to what was often considered suitable employment, by labour exchange officials, and brought evidence to show that the general practice of many employment exchanges is to offer domestic work to applicants without proper consideration of their qualifications or the conditions of the work which is offered. Almost unbelievable stories of long hours and bad conditions among women sent by exchanges as temporary domestic helps in seaside resorts were brought forward.

Manchester Guardians and Women Doctors.

Considerable discussion has taken place recently in Manchester's Board of Guardians with regard to the appointment of a fifth resident medical officer. An advertisement brought applications from two men and eight women. Of these both the men were found unsuitable, while three of the women had the necessary qualifications. The Committee concerned had, however, decided to defer the appointment and to advertise again, limiting applications to men only. Miss Lee moved that the whole question should be referred back, with the instruction that the advertisement should be for women as well as for men. After considerable discussion Miss Lee's amendment was carried. Certain allegations were made during the discussion with regard to the work of women doctors, the complaint being that certain of the duties women doctors did not care to perform had to be undertaken by the men doctors working overtime. We hope that the member who passed on this unlikely piece of gossip will be called upon to prove his statement. The usual complaint against women doctors working alongside with men is that they tend to do far too much work. The Manchester hospitals on the whole have a large proportion of women doctors; this is interesting in view of the fact that the entry of women medical students is now lower than before the war, although the number of registered practitioners has steadily grown. We understand that approximately one in fifteen medical practitioners is a woman.

Conference on Women in India.

We commend to the notice of our readers the announcements which have been published recently in another column on the Women of India Conference which will take place on 7th and 8th October at Caxton Hall. This Conference, which has been organized by the Committee of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, mainly responsible for the Women of India Survey, and which aims at putting before representatives of women's organizations constructive schemes for improving the condition of Indian women, is an indication of the feeling of responsibility by organized women in England, for the well-being of their women fellow subjects in all parts of the British Empire. The whole question of the government of India, in its relationship to education and to many other matters affecting women will inevitably be raised in our Parliament by the Simon Commission. An instructive public opinion on the problems that will arise is, therefore, essential. It is, moreover, important that British women should be kept aware of the many interesting schemes of social reform which have been initiated recently in India, by pioneers both British and Indian. An outstanding example by the former is the well-known Punjab experiment of Village Uplift started soon after the War by Mr. F. L. Brayne, Deputy Commissioner for Gurgaon. Every problem of rural India is attacked simultaneously in this scheme, agriculture, sanitation, education, housing, and the position of the women, the last being considered by Mr. Brayne to be the most important of all. Remarkable movements initiated by Indian women are, firstly, a scheme for training social workers, launched in Calcutta by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, also the Women's Institute Movement started by the late Mrs. Saroj Nalini Dutt in Bengal. All these questions will be discussed at the Conference by well qualified speakers, British and Indian, most of whom have themselves played a leading part with regard to the reforms which have been advocated. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., will be in the chair.

REFORM FROM WITHIN.

The brief paragraph in which, last week, we chronicled the passage of the Indian Age of Marriage Bill, marks one of the most courageous and momentous legislative acts in the long history of social reform. Like the great legislative landmarks of Great Britain it is the fruit of reforming zeal operating through the method of impartial and exhaustive inquiry, and drawing its conclusions from ascertained fact, unflinchingly faced. When the history of Indian social reform comes to be written, the Report of the Age of Consent Committee on which this Age of Marriage Bill was based, will be found to play much the same part as the Royal Commission on Coal Mines of 1842, or the Report on Health in Towns of 1840 played in the history of British reform. In the 'sixties of last century, Karl Marx found that the depths of his philosophic cynicism was seriously disturbed by the existence, in Great Britain, of a body of investigators capable of laying bare in the name of human pity the darkest corners of their own social system, and the vilest implications of their own civilization. If Karl Marx were alive to-day he would be forced to extend his view to India, and give the same meed of surprised admiration to the men and women of India who have by the same paradoxical method vindicated their civilization by one of the gravest indictments ever made against it.

Since the Report in question has so far received less publicity in the British Press than the bare facts of the legislative measure which has followed it, we venture to quote certain extracts from its text, which go far to explain the urgency with which the Bill was brought forward, the drastic nature of its provisions, and the wave of public acclamation on which it is now moving forward to the Statute Book.

That public opinion, uncoerced by legislative enactment was insufficient to meet the evil, the following conclusions of the Committee bear firm witness: "The growth of public opinion on the subject since those days bears no comparison to the extent of the evil which still prevails and only indicates how difficult it is to eradicate it by purely social propaganda. The Reformer has been at work in Bengal at least as actively as elsewhere. The Bramo Samaj is the most marked revolt against some of these customs. Other organizations also have been working within the Hindu fold to bring about the much-needed reform. . . . but the advance is so small and so slow that most of the witnesses who appeared before us have despaired of any appreciable change merely through social reform." On the following page it is stated, through the mouth of a professional witness, that "the practice of permitting consummation of marriage after puberty though the girl has not completed 13 years has taken such a deep root in society that even those who prefer the more liberal and progressive views, do rarely take any active steps to prevent such consummation even in their own family." In general "There is no doubt that the practice of early marriage is being gradually abandoned by several castes and communities. But the pace of improvement is exceedingly slow. Moreover, progress in one community is counterbalanced by retrogression elsewhere, and while castes and classes which are considered advanced may be getting over the practice, others are adopting the older customs to an increasing extent, with a view, possibly, to ascend in the scale of the caste hierarchy."

So much for the case on behalf of advance by the method of

legislation and penalty. The case on behalf of advance by some method is too well known to our readers to require further emphasis, but we are tempted to quote in full a passage of peculiar power, in which the Committee remind us that we are faced with an evil greater in its intensity of suffering and far more widespread in its incidence than the spectacular evil of Suttee: "It has been shown in paragraphs 358 to 368 of our Report that early maternity is an evil and an evil of great magnitude. It contributes very largely to maternal and infantile mortality, in many cases wrecks the physical system of the girl, and generally leads to degeneracy in the physique of the race. Let us compare the case of Sati which was prevented by legislation with the case of early maternity. Satis were few and far between. They compelled attention by the enormity of the evil in individual cases, by the intense agony of the burning widow, and the terrible shock they gave to humane feelings. But after all they were cases only of individual suffering; the agony ended with the martyr and the incident had some compensation in the martyr being almost deified as an ideal Hindu 'Pativrata', a devoted wife, the subject of adoration after death. In the case of early maternity, however, the evil is widespread and affects such a large number of women, both among Hindus and Muslims, as to necessitate redress. It is so extensive as to affect the whole framework of society. After going through the ordeal, if a woman survives to the age of 30, she is in many cases an old woman, almost a shadow of her former self. Her life is a long lingering misery and she is a sacrifice at the altar of custom. The evil is so insidious in all the manifold aspects of social life that people have ceased to think of its shocking effects on the entire social fabric. In the case of Sati, the utter hideousness of the incident shocked the conscience; in this case the familiarity of the evil blinds us to its ghastly results. If legislation was justified for preventing Sati, there is ample justification for legislation to prevent early maternity, both on the grounds of humanity and in furtherance of social justice."

So much for the case for reform. If we may believe the Report, there was a unanimous consensus of opinion among the women witnesses in favour of legislative action, and "the advanced women of the country are determined to have the law and are not likely to take the rejection of a Bill like Sarda's with equanimity." The articulate sympathy of the civilized world sings a Hallelujah chorus to their efforts, and the official element in the Government of India is pulling its weight on the side of progress. This week comes the further news that following its triumphant passage through the Legislative Assembly, the Child Marriage Bill has passed without alteration through the Council of State, piloted by the Swarajist leader, Ramdas Pantulu. The Committee has faced the fact—and indeed it must be gravely faced—that "a certain amount of dissatisfaction will be caused among the orthodox Hindu and Muslim classes"—"but it can only be temporary." "We have been advised by witnesses," they say, "that this risk of discontent may be taken, and we think that beyond a ripple on the placid waters of orthodoxy—Hindu or Muslim—there will be little to apprehend."

So the Bill goes forward—and beyond it lies a new and formidable task: the business of rigid and vigorous enforcement over a population of about 300,000,000 souls.

FORCED LABOUR AND GENEVA.

By ISABEL ROSS.

The International Labour Office Conference in June, 1929, discussed the question of forced labour for the first time. For some years, however, the question has been before the public, as it is realized more and more how dangerously like slavery is this modern form of economic oppression. Several years ago, the Slavery Commission of the League of Nations suggested that forced labour and the whole question of "native" labour should be investigated by the I.L.O., and under the able organization and enthusiasm of Mr. Harold Grimshaw, a vast amount of information has been collected. His death in August, as a comparatively young man, is a most severe blow to the movement which can ill afford to lose any keen workers. Readers of this paper may remember that the leading women's societies in Great Britain co-operated in drawing up a memorandum of suggestions to humanize conditions for the forced labourer, until such time

as it was possible to abolish the system altogether—the sooner the better. Many of these suggestions have been incorporated in the questionnaire which was passed by the June I.L.O. Conference, and is now being considered by the various governments, who next year will be asked to agree upon a Convention.

An interesting feature of the Conference at Geneva in June was that not a voice was raised in favour of allowing forced labour for private employers—either individual planters or companies or concessionaires. That practice, which is the nearest approach to old-time slavery, may now be regarded as lying under the ban of civilized Governments. Nations in whose possessions it still lingers are, by implication, invited to end it. The conference, as is probably known, is attended by representatives of Governments, of employer bodies and of workers' groups. The spokesmen for the workers put forward some dozens of

proposals with regard to topics which they wished to include in the questionnaire and only three of their contentions were finally objected to and excluded.

The inquiry which is now in progress, by means of the circulation of this questionnaire to some 54 Governments, deals only with forced labour in its industrial aspect. Industrial conditions can be altered by legislation; the relations of employer and worker can be examined by suitable inspectors; reports can be compiled; pressure can be exerted by a well-informed electorate for the adoption by national governments of just labour laws for use in their colonies. These changes may have a profound and far-reaching effect upon the social conditions of overseas peoples, but they do not aim, in the first place, at altering relations within the family circle. That is the domain of the social worker, the educationist, the missionary, and in some cases the public health authority.

Few of the conditions imposed by colonizing powers upon peoples who by fair or foul means have come under their control, are so resented, or have such a disruptive effect upon village welfare and family life as is the demand of high authority that men and women shall leave their occupations, homes and families and be put, sometimes without payment, to do unaccustomed work, under pain of imprisonment, fine or assault, for refusal to do it. Powers are invited to agree that until such time as forced labour is done away with, it shall be enacted from adult males only, and then only such as have been medically examined and found fit, that adequate steps shall be taken to ensure good food, water, and housing, ample fuel and cooking equipment, full medical assistance when ill, return to home at no expense to the worker, if unable to continue work, and compensation for disablement by accident or illness with maintenance of dependents in the case of death of the worker. Can any civilized Government publicly fail to concur in such steps? They are asked whether labour laws should not be printed in native languages that the workers can understand and these at the same time made accessible to the native populations. They are asked whether forced labour should not be prohibited for work *underground*. They are asked about a weekly day of rest; about the right of workers to negotiate with the employers as to conditions of work; about setting up a suitable international body in connection with the International Labour Office to keep watch upon the progressive extinction of forced labour throughout the possessions of League members. Several of these suggestions appeared in the memoranda drawn up by the Women's Societies in 1927. When answers to these questions are received, it is hoped that in 1930 a Convention will be compiled regulating the use of forced labour and tending to its early extinction, which, when ratified by States' members, will have the force of law throughout their possessions.

CONFERENCE ON EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

The National Union of Women Teachers is organizing an Equal Pay Meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Friday, 18th October, in order to bring pressure to bear on the Government to implement Clause 7 of Article 427 of the Peace Treaty, which lays down that men and women shall receive equal remuneration for work of equal value, and the resolution passed in the House of Commons on 19th May, 1920, declaring in favour of equal pay in the Civil Service. Admission is free. All particulars can be obtained from the N.U.W.T., 39 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

ERRATA.

We regret the printing error in Miss Boyle's article on "Slavery" last week, referring to Sir William Harris instead of Sir William Morris.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER
EVERY FRIDAY. TWOPENCE.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SOCIETIES

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THE AWAKENING OF EGYPTIAN WOMANHOOD.

By MAY ZIADÉ.

III.

The third period in the Feminist awakening begins with the Armistice of 1918, and with the hopes which were raised throughout the world of self-determination of life and liberty for the nations. At this juncture Egypt also arose to demand life and liberty.

How can I speak of the awakening of women in those days without emphasizing that wave of patriotism which surged through all the inhabitants of the Nile Valley without distinction of race or religion? The women of Egypt were enthusiastic and indomitable; no longer were they the veiled and secluded women of earlier days. They organized public patriotic demonstrations, and marched through the streets waving banners and acclaiming their country and the cause of liberty. Egyptian boys and young men formed a kind of hedge on either side of the women as they marched, in order to protect them from insult or danger.

In 1918 Bahithat al-Badiyah died. In 1919 a commemorative meeting was held in her honour in the courtyard of the Egyptian University. This was the first occasion of its kind when fifteen Egyptian women (among whom was the writer of this article) took public part.

The energy of the Women's Movement had been re-awakened. Fresh political, educational, and social societies were formed during the next few years, and many individual women became active in literary and in social work. These are the main features of this movement between 1918 and 1925. Only a few years ago the women of the middle and upper classes were submissive, living in a kind of cloistered retirement. To-day all is changed. Women work with men for the good of the nation; they take part in international conferences, and in their own homes they have a much freer and wider social life. The champions of the women's cause are no longer a little minority scattered throughout the millions of Egypt. Amongst the educated public it is now difficult to find a writer or journalist who does not claim for women education and progress, the reform of the laws governing marriage and repudiation.

For some time past Syrian Christian women have taken public part in festivals of literature and art, but Muslim women did not follow suit until 1927. Great changes have taken place in the sphere of education. The previous disapproval of Egyptian women teachers has disappeared, and Egyptian girls who study in foreign countries are treated with respect and sympathy when they return home.¹

To-day Egyptian women are studying for most of the professions open to women in other lands. The subject which occupies the foremost place in the minds of modern women, however, is that of the protection of children. In my opinion this is the first, the most noble, and the most useful of all the duties of woman.

Egyptian women may be divided into five classes: the upper class which is rich and powerful; the middle class; the poor women in the cities; the peasant women in the country districts, and the Bedouin women who belong to tribes of Egyptian nationality.

The upper class women have all the means of culture and progress in their own hands; for many years past several of them have been accustomed to travel in the different countries of Europe, where, with their husbands, fathers or brothers, they could move about freely without the veil. Thus they learned much and always returned with renewed energy to introduce intellectual and social reforms into their own lives and into those of other women of their own class. Further, their influence has been felt among the poor mothers and girls of the lower classes in Cairo, thanks to the schools, dispensaries, and other social activities which they have founded. But all

¹ The following figures refer to the education of women in so far as it comes within the scope of the Egyptian Ministry of Education. (There are several independent schools in addition):—

Elementary Schools, primary and secondary	224
Egyptian teachers and directors (?)	800
Pupils	36,600
Doctors and midwives dependent on the Ministry	28
Egyptian Inspectors in the Ministry	4

LADY BYRON.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF ANNE ISABELLA, LADY NOEL BYRON, by ETHEL COLBURN MAYNE, with an Introduction and Epilogue by MARY, COUNTESS OF LOVELACE. (Constable, 21s. net.)

that has been done so far is a mere fraction when one thinks of all the misery and need that still exists. There is an urgent need for more women of the upper and middle classes to give themselves to works of social and national utility.

I know little about the Egyptian Bedouin woman. I can only suppose that her lot is very similar to that of all other Bedouin women of the East in their primitive state.

And I do not know much more about the conditions of the women belonging to the peasant class in the rural districts. From all I can learn, however, it appears that the lives of these women are still what they have been for centuries and that they are in urgent need of instruction and of social aid. In various ways the Government is trying to educate the peasant women, but the rich woman proprietor could do much for the women on her estate by teaching them the simple elements of child welfare and hygiene.

In all schemes of reform, however, it should always be remembered that in spite of all that can be learned from other countries all that is good in Europe is not necessarily good in Egypt. Both in education and in social reform we need a clear vision of the real needs of our own country, and then the power to meet them in our own way.

What still remains to be done to ensure to the women of Egypt their own evolution?

They need to pursue the path which has been followed up to the present time with the support of men, receiving a solid culture and education in the schools, and founding societies dedicated to moral, social, national and philanthropic ends. They ought to found a special work for the relief of working women, and to look after and find work for girls who are in need. It should be their task to succour the orphan and the homeless. They should feel that human sorrow is their own concern, that the poor woman is the sister of the rich woman, and they should lavish upon all who are neglected and downtrodden in life the treasures of their hearts and minds, together with financial help. Finally, the Egyptian woman has a great task as a true homemaker working for the best interests of the family, and beyond that for the highest national ideals.

(Continued from next column.)

part of his short married life, and at many moments in his subsequent career. It is, perhaps, only putting this statement into different words to say that the suggestion that he was damned, accepted into his own mind, made him behave as if he were.

As for the reactions of all this upon Annabella's own psychology, the reader will find them lucidly and sympathetically set forth in Miss Colburn Mayne's most interesting book.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

A CONFERENCE

on Constructive Schemes for Improving the Conditions of

WOMEN IN INDIA

will be held at the

CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER

on the afternoon and evening of

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 7th and 8th OCTOBER

under the auspices of

The Women of India Survey of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Tickets (members of N.U.S.E.C. free; visitors 1/- per session, 2/6 full conference) may be obtained on application to the Women of India Survey, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

The modern attitude of frankness about sex-relations has made it possible to tell the story of Byron's marriage with candour, and no one better could have been found to do it than Miss Colburn Mayne. She is both sympathetic and critical, and as we know from her stories, she delights in "queer cases" of psychology. Byron and his wife were each in their way very queer cases indeed. The least exaggeration in the description of their relation would have made the narrative grotesque. Miss Colburn Mayne has shown admirable self-restraint in avoiding this and in giving due weight to all that was ordinary and simply human in the behaviour of her protagonists. The result is a much more deeply interesting and satisfying book than we could have had if she had let herself go in emphasizing what was lurid and strange; in fact, a very good book indeed. It is true that she has not always exercised equal self-restraint about the style in which it is written. There are passages in which one could wish for more simplicity. Is it impossible, I wonder, to write the modern intimate kind of biography without such mannerisms as are found in the following passage: "Joybells that have nothing to do with weddings make us forget the chimes of Sunderland, about which we had been so snubbed. We take a turn upon the beach with our best man, who talks a great deal, and most affectionately of Mrs. Leigh"? Possibly it is not, and one would not, for any consideration of form, miss the attempt to present the feelings of the subject from the inside, which is the chief characteristic of modern biographical writing. Yet the use of the first person seems but a clumsy device; and some writers, Tolstoi for example, have succeeded in presenting inside views of the human mind without using it. This is my only criticism of the author's treatment of her material. As to the material itself, she has had full access to all the hitherto unpublished papers relating to Byron and Lady Byron in the possession of the Lovelace family. The only part of her subject in which she does not seem to have had full scope is that which concerns the relations of Lady Byron and her daughter Ada, Countess of Lovelace. I confess I should like to know the details of this saddest act of the tragedy, and the exact part that interesting woman, Anna Jameson, played in it.

Perhaps, however, most readers will be satisfied with knowing about the Byron marriage. The main fact seems to have been that the strongest passion of Byron's life was for his half-sister, Augusta Leigh. They had not been brought up together and when they were first brought together intimately, he, the younger of the two, was peculiarly vulnerable by temperament, age, and the most disastrous kind of education. Augusta's creed was that nothing was wrong which did not cause unhappiness, and she had not the wits to see what *would* cause unhappiness in the end. Byron seems to have tried, or at least to have thought that he had tried, to divert his passion for Augusta—bound up as it undoubtedly was with a craving for domestic affection—onto Annabella Milbanke. Miss Milbanke at first refused to marry him, and Byron thereupon gave up all attempt to restrain himself about Augusta. But when he had done so, he could not help believing that he was damned, and in the horror of this belief he turned upon Annabella, who might, as he thought, have saved him. That she did marry him, when it was "too late," only added to the wrong he thought she had done him. His reasons for letting the marriage go through seem to have been mixed and complicated. He felt it was "Fate," a destined Nemesis for Annabella as well as himself; he wanted to pay her out; he cherished a remnant of the conventional sense of honour about a promise of marriage; and he wanted Miss Milbanke's fortune.

This he got. There is nothing in the whole story more revolting than the meanness about money matters which accompanied Byron's savage cruelty. In the belief that a wife's property was in fact her husband's, and that she might be thankful for any small portion of it that was dealt out to her, Byron was upheld by the average conventional opinion of the day. That same opinion would probably have concurred in his belief that by yielding to an incestuous passion he had lost his soul for ever. That he had not done so, the love Shelley bore him, the reverence of Mazzini, are in themselves enough to disprove. But he had opened the door to a devil which possessed him during the greater

A NOTE ON BORSTAL.

Under the very modest title of a "note" the Borstal Association issued during the summer a report of its work. The report contains a description of the Borstal system, four photographs of the boys at work and at play, and a table giving various details concerning the lads who were discharged in 1926 and have since been re-convicted. We are told how many of these suffered from some physical or mental handicap or had come from homes in some way incomplete or depraved, how many had been in prison before coming to Borstal or had been detained in Borstal beyond the usual two years because they had proved "intractable". It will be seen therefore that a very careful investigation has been made into the circumstances of those who are described as the "failures of 1926". They amount to 198 in all, or 35 per cent of the total number released in that year.

These figures do not of course tell us everything. As is pointed out, a lad may very well be re-convicted a year or two after leaving Borstal and then pull himself together and do well in the end. Or he may keep straight for the first couple of years and then break down. Or again, the mere fact that he has not been re-convicted does not in itself prove that he is leading a satisfactory life. What does come out very clearly is that the Borstal authorities have some very difficult material to work upon, and, without going so far as to agree with the writer of the report that "the wonder is that any have succeeded", we can fully realize the bad start in life that many of these lads have had, and also the difficulties that confront them in their search for work in these bad times.

The figures show that a Borstal boy has a better chance of making good if he has not previously been an inmate of a Reformatory or prison but makes his first acquaintance with institution life at Borstal. No doubt one of the reasons why so many lads are still sent to prison is because of the length of the Borstal sentence which the Courts are asked to pass in every case, namely three years. A boy may have broken down on Probation, he may be unable to pay a fine, there may be no hostel to which he can be sent on a condition of residence, and yet the Courts may rightly hesitate to pass upon him a sentence which to the lad and his parents will seem one of terrible and undeserved severity. And so they fall back on a sentence of imprisonment in spite of the fact that the prison regime is quite unsuitable and indeed harmful to young people. At present no way has been shown out of this very real dilemma.

As it is generally acknowledged that prison has such a demoralizing effect on adolescents it is unfortunate that all the boys sent to Borstal have to start with a month or six weeks in the boys' wing at Wandsworth Prison, and that a daily average of eighty-two boys who have been committed to Borstal are to be found in Wormwood Scrubs because they have broken down on licence. It looks as if new Institutions are required to obviate the necessity of prison for both these classes of boys.

But the great need is of course for a new Borstal Institution, and we look forward to this need being satisfied in the near future. It is probable that one reason why the proportion of Borstal failures is 35 per cent is that the three existing Institutions are all seriously overcrowded. The standard which should be aimed at is about 240 lads in an Institution, i.e. four houses with about sixty boys in each. The last Prison Report gives the figures in the three Institutions as 356, 325, and 416 respectively, or an average of about ninety boys to a house. It is obvious that even with a fourth Institution the numbers in each will still be beyond the agreed standard, and we can see clearly how unfortunate has been the delay in providing the accommodation required. "Unfortunate" is a mild term to use. There are undoubtedly dangers in gathering together in one Institution hundreds of lads at an impressionable age nearly all of whom have committed crimes of dishonesty. The risk that they may have a deleterious effect on one another cannot be altogether absent. To counteract this the bracing and watchful influences of officers and masters who can have an individual knowledge of every boy in their charge is essential. These officials cannot do their best work if they are overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers as is likely to be the case to-day.

CLARA D. RACKHAM.

POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the woman's movement but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: MRS. CORBETT ASHBY.

Hon. Treasurer: MRS. ALFRED HUGHES. Hon. Secretary: MRS. RYLAND.

General and Parliamentary Secretary: MRS. HORTON.

Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1929.

We append the Manifesto which has been issued by the National Union for use in the coming Local Government Elections. We are anxious that the attention of Local Government Electors in all parts of the country should be drawn to the points it contains, and Societies and members are urged to aid in its distribution. Copies can be obtained from Headquarters (price 6s. 6d. per 100 plus postage, or 1½d. per copy post free).

MANIFESTO TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

The Object of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is to enable women as citizens to make their best contribution towards the common good, and to obtain all such reforms as are necessary to secure a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women.

Although legal equality between men and women in Local Government has been established by law, there are still economic inequalities imposed not by law but by custom or administrative regulations. We ask you to help us in remedying these inequalities so that men and women can work together for the benefit of the community through Local Government. You can do this by returning more women members, and by supporting men and women candidates who are in sympathy with the following programme. We also ask you to give consideration to the influence of Local Government on the daily lives and activities of women as workers in the home.

WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

The number of women members of Town Councils is still deplorably inadequate. There are 161 Town Councils in England and Wales and 202 in Scotland with no women members. It is the responsibility of the electors in these districts to remedy this condition and to ensure that the services and co-operation of women are not lost to the community.

WOMEN OFFICIALS.

Municipal Authorities employ many women on their staffs, but outside the Public Health Departments very few women occupy administrative posts, and where they are so employed they do not receive the same standard of pay as men. We ask that in all cases the standard of remuneration shall be equal. This can be facilitated by the payment of family allowances, i.e. payments towards the cost of dependent children, which meets the contention that men, unlike women, have families to keep, while it also makes due provision for the welfare of the children. We ask that Local Authorities, when making appointments, should consider the most suitable applicant, irrespective of sex. In particular, we urge that no women working under Local Authorities should be penalized by dismissal on the sole ground of marriage, nor should employment be refused for this reason.

HOUSING.

A healthy home is the right of every mother and child, and overcrowding is responsible for much misery, disease and immorality. In order that the people may be decently housed, we ask for the provision of a sufficient number of houses at rents which can be paid by working-class people with families, and as the rents of the houses provided under the Working Classes Acts are too high for the majority of unskilled workers with families to support, we urge Local Authorities to adopt a system of rebates on rent according to the number of dependent children. We further ask that women should be included on all Housing Committees, and that consideration should be given to the employment of properly trained women House Property Managers for the management of all municipal property.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

(Under the Local Government Act, 1929.)

At present 2,500 women are serving on Boards of Guardians and their work and experience in regard to the administration of indoor and outdoor relief will be lost to the community unless many of the most valuable and suitable amongst them are elected to the authorities which will be responsible for the administration of relief after April, 1930. We hope that many guardians will be co-opted to the new committees, but we desire to emphasize the fact that co-opted members are not directly responsible to the electors, nor have they the same powers or status as elected councillors.

WOMEN IN THE HEALTH SERVICES.

Maternal Mortality.

In view of the high maternal death and damage rate, and the inadequacy of the maternity service in many places, we ask that every Local Authority shall put into operation the powers entrusted to them under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, and provide a complete maternity service, including domiciliary midwifery, ante-natal care, provision of maternity beds and administrative action in connection with puerperal infection.

Women in the Service of Hospitals.

We ask for the appointment of an increased number of medical women in the public health departments of Local Authorities, and in particular in the municipal hospitals, mental, general or special, which in the future will be available for the treatment of the general public. All Hospital Boards and Committees of Management should include women members.

Health of Children Below School Age.

In view of the statement in the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for 1927, that 19.5 per cent of the children entering elementary schools at or under five years of age are already physically defective, we urge Local Authorities to use the powers they already possess under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, to make provision for health work among children below school age.

Care of the Mentally Deficient.

Since 1914 the number of Mentally Deficients has increased from forty to eighty thousand, and the need for additional institutional accommodation and guardianship where defectives can be kept under care and control is urgent. The last Annual Report of the Board of Control shows that the present number of institutions and colonies is inadequate. Outside London no institution exists where the "border-line" case can be treated without certification.

WOMEN POLICE.

Many Town Councils are the Police Authorities, and we ask that women police should be appointed in every town, with the same status, opportunities and pay as men. The Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure, 1929, the Departmental Committee on Sexual Offences against Young Persons, 1925, and the Departmental Committee on the Treatment of Young Offenders, 1927, each recommended that certain duties should be carried out by women police, and we consider it is essential that the statements of women and children who give evidence or information where sexual crimes are in question should be taken by policewomen, and that the police officers, responsible for the custody of women in police cells, should be women. Policewomen should also take part in patrol work in streets and open spaces.

At present only 153 policewomen are employed, of whom 50 are working in London.

The subjects mentioned in this manifesto are those which are specially urgent at the present time, but there is no department of Local Government work where women cannot usefully co-operate with men, and there should be no committee or sub-committee of any Council which does not include members of both sexes.

Remember these things when you cast your vote on 1st November.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

EDINBURGH W.C.A.

The programme for 1929-30 just issued by the Edinburgh W.C.A. indicates the valuable work being undertaken by that Association on behalf of adult education. In pursuance of its general aim—the education of the woman voter—meetings have been arranged on many and varied aspects of citizenship, one of the chief items of interest being the study circle on the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929. The Association also invites other organizations to take advantage of the voluntary services of its panel of speakers, and offers a list of subjects numbering over 100. A junior section of the Association has also been formed recently.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

MADAM.—Miss E. S. Daniels suggests, in her letter in your last issue, that the undiminished maternal mortality rate can be sufficiently accounted for by the increasing proportion of first confinements, due to the steady fall in the birth-rate. She states that this factor "is never mentioned, in all the discussions on maternal mortality."

The point has been given careful consideration in the Ministry of Health Report on Maternal Mortality, published in 1924 (pp. 5-10). The general conclusion reached after study of available statistics, was that "the effect even of the enormous decline in the birth-rate since 1876, and consequent great increase in the proportion of first-borns, can have been very small on maternal mortality. The increased risk of first confinement is compensated by the decline in the risks associated with eighth and later confinement, which . . . actually exceed those of the first confinement."

As a health visitor, Miss Daniels' interest in this question of maternal mortality is doubtless both practical and valuable. It is all the more important that neither she nor the readers of her letter should conclude, from the entirely erroneous premises she has given, that "maternal mortality has reached its minimum unless causes can be discovered by research." The causes have been staring us in the face for years, and Dame Janet Campbell's Reports for the Ministry of Health have stated them in the plainest English.

Further research, especially into the causes of puerperal infection, is no doubt a necessity, but there is no reason to wait for the publication of laboratory results before attempting to reduce the appalling mortality rate. "Until it is realized that much of the poignant sorrow and suffering caused by misadventure at the time of childbirth is not inevitable and can be lessened, we shall be slow to find the time, money, effort, and goodwill needed to persuade all concerned to combine to overcome the practical difficulties of this problem."

We are being slow; very slow indeed.

H. SYLVIA ANTHONY.

25 Northway, N.W. 11.

THE BIRTH-RATE.

MADAM.—It is with amusement that one reads the many tirades about the birth-rate, and notes how carefully they all ignore the most probable cause of its grave decrease. What of the hundreds of thousands of young women who, in spite of the Sex Disqualification Removal Act, are severely penalized by or debarred from marriage; all the young women in the Civil Service, all the school teachers, and now all those in the Co-operative Societies' shops, and all the widows of soldiers and sailors and of working men.

We have a "National" Health Insurance from which all wives are excluded. An eminent doctor has told us that bad teeth have much to do with puerperal fever. No wife can enjoy dental or optical treatment, convalescent homes, or the services of specialists under the extended benefits of the Insurance Act, which benefits their husbands' rich societies

secure for the men themselves, but do not contribute one penny towards their wives' sicknesses. Her unguarded maternity benefit, in contrast with the carefully hedged safeguards round the man's dental benefit, was quickly engulfed by the doctors; and her only benefit is the regimentation of the ruinously expensive maternity and child welfare clinics where her most natural friend, the married woman doctor, is as far as possible excluded.

As a general rule one would have supposed that the question of sex could be eliminated in the medical services. But it is the doctors themselves who have told us that there is an indelicacy in men and women students working together, and if this be true, they should more readily understand that a pregnant woman may suffer from a group of male doctors and exclusively male students round her bed; and we know from the large number of midwives that many women prefer the help of their own sex in that dread hour. We read that the new Queen Charlotte's Hospital will have 355 beds instead of its former 80, but will there be any women doctors or students on the staff? The Royal Waterloo Hospital for Women and Children has been appealing lately for subscriptions, but on a question being asked if there were any women doctors on the staff and the reply being in the negative, no subscription was sent.

Again, the district nurse service is still on a charity contributions basis, her expert and exhaustive work receives a swarted wage, and on dismounting from her bicycle with hot unsteady hands, she must render the most delicate services. We know that the Medical Associations will not allow their officers to accept less than £1-£2,000 a year, but the appreciation of the value of the district nurse's service is typified by that Town Council which subscribed £10 10s. to a local hunt, but refused anything to the local district nurse.

A working woman and her employers are legally compelled to pay her health insurance up to the time of her marriage, and her husband and his employers from the age of 16 throughout his working life, so that his widow's dower should be as inalienable as marriage settlements or an entailed estate, but the insurance funds rob her of it if she remarries. Women very rightly will not lightly give up the little hard won security for their old age. Can we therefore be surprised at the spread of immorality and the birth control which cloaks it for women! And neither priest nor layman has any right to blame until they bestir themselves for the removal of this limitation, if not deprivation, of their human rights to women. While the nation which inflicts these wrongs and the church which stands silently by deserve most logically to suffer from the results.

B. SMYTH-PIGOTT.

Lymington, Hants.

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78 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.

Stimulating Lectures on the Understanding of Life.

31st October to 16th December.

LIST OF LECTURES.

First Session, 21st October to 12th December.

1. THE SCIENCE OF THE FUTURE. Miss E. W. PRESTON, M.Sc. Alternate Mondays commencing 21st October, 6.30 p.m. This course deals with the historical development of science and shows that a new type of science is a psychological necessity.
2. THE FREEING OF LIFE. (Impressions of Krishnamurti's Teachings.) Alternate Mondays, 8 p.m. (for names of lecturers see Syllabus).
3. THE TRAINING OF THE MIND AND THE EMOTIONS. Mrs. J. RANSOM. Mondays commencing 28th October, 8 p.m. This course deals with Eastern systems of Yoga and shows their value to the West.
4. THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF THE COMING AGE. Major GALLOWAY, B.Sc. Tuesdays weekly commencing 22nd October, 6.30 p.m. This course shows that the present economic system condemns us to artificial poverty, amidst almost unlimited productive capacity, and should be replaced by a scientific one.
5. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MAN'S EVOLUTION. Professor J. E. MARCAULT, M.A. (Paris). Tuesdays weekly commencing 22nd October, 8 p.m. This course explains that as man's nature is spiritual, the law of man's evolution cannot be discovered in the realms of body or mind.
6. THE GREAT PLAN OF EVOLUTION VIEWED HISTORICALLY. Miss I. PREST. Wednesdays weekly commencing 23rd October, 6.30 p.m. This course demonstrates that behind the facts recorded in history there is a divine plan.
7. THE SCIENCE OF SPIRITUAL HEALING. F. E. PEARCE. Wednesdays weekly commencing 23rd October, 8 p.m. The object of this course is to establish some recognition of the power latent and active in man.
8. THE RATIONALE OF CLAIRVOYANCE. Miss PHOEBE PAYNE. Thursdays weekly commencing 24th October, 6.30 p.m. This course is an exposition of the development of a faculty at present rarely unfolded though latent in the individual.
9. THE SCIENCE AND ART OF HEALING. By Dr. L. BENDIT, Dr. BEDDOU BAYLY, Dr. W. L. PEARSE, Dr. J. D. HESSEY, Dr. FERGIE WOODS, Dr. M. LOWENFELD, Dr. C. N. PINK, Miss P. PAYNE. Thursdays weekly commencing 24th October, 8 p.m. This course deals with the influence of the subtler aspects of man's nature on his physical health.

Terms.—5s. for each course of lectures. Transactions of each course 5s. One guinea for the whole series.

Prospectus.—On application. Write for tickets, enclosing fees, to the Secretary.

COMING EVENTS.

B.B.C.

Monday, 7th October. 10.45-11 a.m., "Common Sense in Household Work: The Art of Easy Housekeeping," Miss Sydney Bushell.

Wednesday, 9th October. 10.45-11 a.m., "A Woman's Commentary," Mrs. Oliver Strachey.

EDINBURGH W.C.A.

18th October. 8 p.m., Garshore Hall, 116 George Street. Conference on the Educational Work, Social and Political, of Women's Societies. Speakers: Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Ryland, Miss N. Brown. Chair: Sir A. Stevenson, Lord Provost.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN.

10th October. 3 p.m. Visit to Kelvinator, Ltd., Kingsway, W.C. Particulars from 46 Kensington Court, W. 8.

FORUM CLUB (Women's Institute Section).

21st October. 2.30 p.m. Mrs Hubback, "The Local Government Act."

GUILDHOUSE W.C.A.

14th October. 3 p.m., The Guildhouse, S.W. 1. Mrs. Tamplin, "Are Large or Small Families Best?"

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

4th October. 8 p.m., 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. Professor Ramsey Muir, "The Industrial Outlook." Public Lecture.

11th October. 8 p.m., H. Wickham Steed, "France." Chair, Sir Fabian Ware, C.B., etc.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

14th-18th October. Annual Meeting and Conference, Albert Hall, Manchester.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

7th-8th October. Caxton Hall, S.W. 1. Conference on Women in India, under the auspices of the Women of India Survey. Tickets and particulars from 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

11th-14th October. Scottish Summer School, Allan Water Hotel, Bridge of Allan.

25th October. Reception to Women Delegates to the League of Nations Assembly, 50 Porchester Terrace, W. 2 (by kind permission of Hon. Mrs. Franklin).

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

7th October, 6 p.m., St. Patrick's Clubroom, Soho Square. Miss Susan Musson, "Recent Legislation affecting Illegitimate Children." Chair: Miss FitzGerald.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

17th October. 4.30 p.m., Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C. Miss Jenner, "Development of the Woman's Movement in South Africa."

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POSTS WANTED.

UNIVERSITY Woman, experienced teacher, desires private daily work; could coach backward or delicate child.—Miss Rammel, 38 Holly Lodge Mansions, Highgate, N. 6.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Expert advice on Openings and Trainings for professional women; interviews 10-1 (except Saturdays) or by appointment.

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 10s. 6d.; workers, 2s. 6d. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 6th October, 6.30 p.m. Mrs. J. Binns, "The Place of Religion in Life."

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