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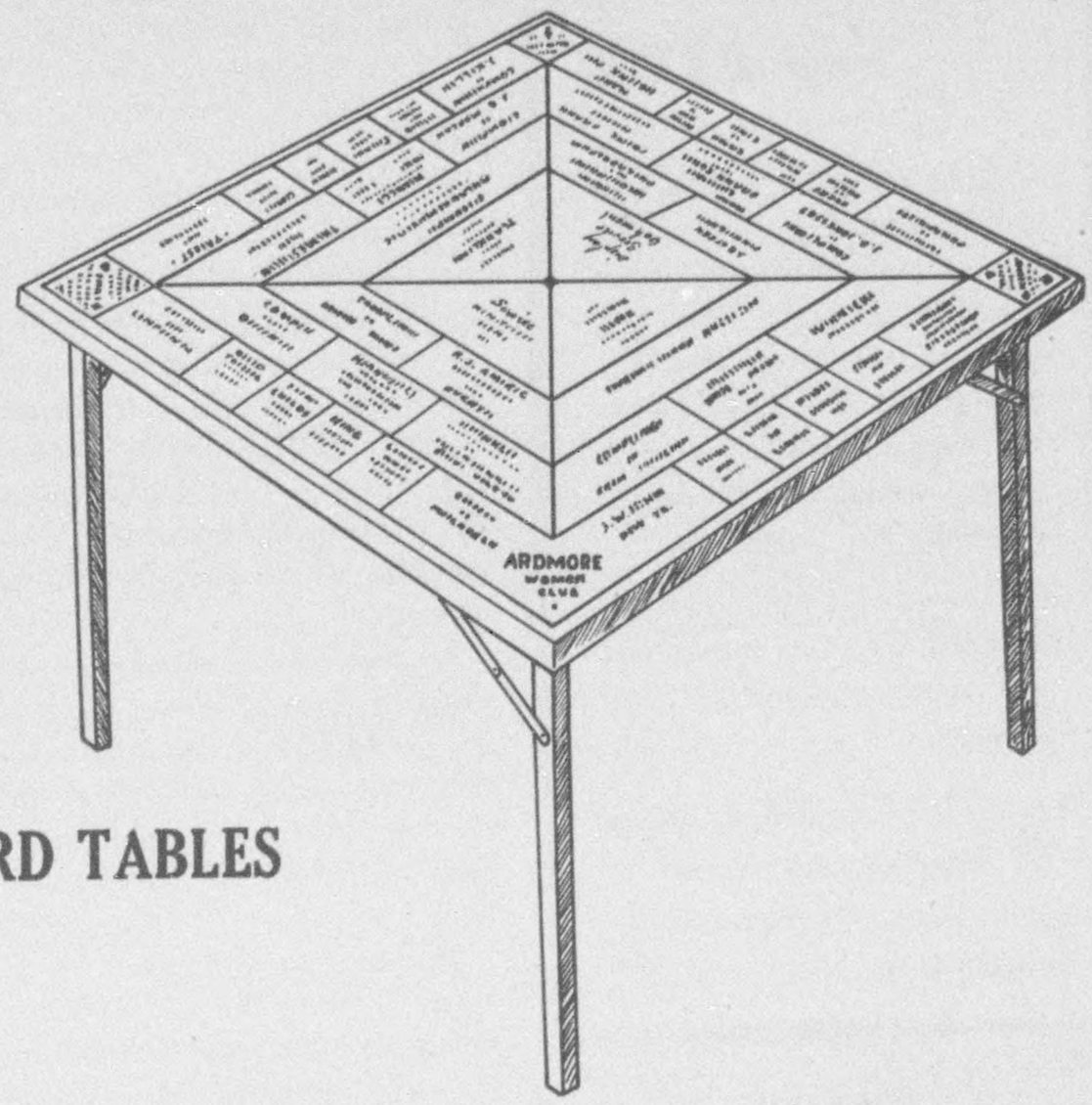

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PERKINS

(*Continued from page* 21)

of his will and his emotions, his imagination and his insight into the nature of the world in which he lives.

The development of sensibility is one of the most important things that this new education has got to do, the development, really, of sentiment. You will tell me, I know, that that is sentimental, but sentimentality and sentiment are quite different things. Sentiment is a just sensibility of justice and of right and of order, a sensitiveness to that kind of thing, rather than blatant sentimentality. But men live by these sentiments. They do not live by logic.

When you have to meet a great hazard, a great tragedy, a really great and trying experience in life, when you are frightened, when your courage gives way, what do you do? You live by a sentiment. It may be some silly old phrase that has stuck in your mind, that represents a sentiment, such as, "Never give up the ship." I don't know why that should stir men's souls and make it possible for them to endure the unendurable, but it does, because it is merely an outward and visible expression of an inward conviction, which is a sentiment to which they have long been attached.

So I say to you that in our development of an educational program, not a school program alone but an educational program, we need to think of the training and development of the just sentiments by which men must live.

And so, as we develop the powers, as we develop the will and the sentiment, we must also train the power to choose, the power to discriminate between good and evil, and between good and better, and we must stimulate, I think, by an educational process, the desire to reach that which is best, the best that can be reached by man. We decide between what is excessive and what is justice. Man must have a sense of justice in himself and of his own duty and obligation and opportunity to do justice in every act of his life.

The hazards of modern life are, of course, very great and are always going to keep up their assault upon this attempt to inculcate moral principles, philosophical knowledge and understanding, and a pattern of order. But education is not a science, or only partly a science. It is an art. It is an art in which man speaks to man, mind speaks to mind, heart heart speaks to heart, understanding takes place, and anyone who has ever seen a young person develop, intellectually and spiritually and emotionally, knows that growth and vitality are there. The science of education, if it is a science at all, is really a kind of simplified pattern of applying certain well-known technics of teaching people to read and write, multiply and divide.

We have got to teach people to read and we have got to teach them geography so they will know something about the world in which they live, and numbers and history, which is most important. I myself believe that one of the great defects of American education of recent years has been our failure to teach, completely and effectively, American history, and I don't mean just how the Battle of Bull Run was fought or anything like that. I mean American history—what happened, who did it, why was it done, what went before, what came after, what led to what—the whole pattern of the struggle to found a new nation on this continent which we call our land and our country.

And along with the teaching of American history, there needs to go a teaching of American constitutional principles and the structure of our government and our political methods and technics.

I think we must establish and teach and make provision for instruction in morals, manners and religion. I

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really believe that. I don't believe that manners and morals will survive or mean anything without religion. Therefore, I think religion must be taught.

I don't mean that it must be taught in the public schools. That is not necessary. But I think that you, as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, have an influence that goes far beyond the public schools, and that the duties of citizenship and the duties of the older generation toward the younger generation are much more important than anything you can do with the ballot box or in paying taxes to support the schools. Your obligation with regard to education is to see to it that the young people of your community are educated in manners, morals and religion.

I also believe that morals, manners and religion cannot be taught wholely by precept, either. A good deal of it has to be by example.

We hear today that we are about to have, and we will have, I know, in our American life, a new system of education, a compulsory military education and training for all young males at some period in their lives. Now, this is both a hazard and an opporunity. There is no reason why it should not be a great opportunity for a new kind of education, for these men will be very young men. They will be just past their adolescence, but they will be old enough to appreciate the mature appeal to their moral sense and to their integrity and to their self-directing of life in the future.

This, I think, may be one of the greatest and most developing opportunities for educators, to take a new start and to make a fresh approach to the problems of education, because they can try out many things at this level. The Army itself, having control of the situation, will have a very serious obligation to see that these men learn something besides automobile mechanics and other vocational crafts, but that they learn whether they are destined to be workers with the hand or workers with the mind, and that they learn to be human beings, morally responsible and capable of contributing to the citizenship of this country, to the development of this country, and to the training of the next generation of their own children.

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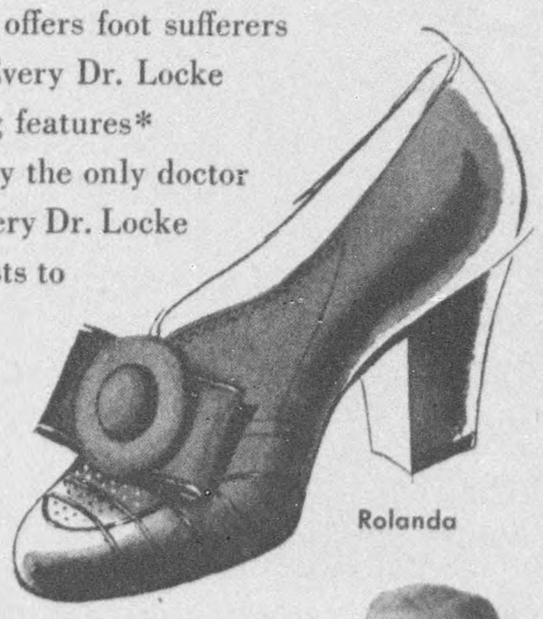

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CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from page 8)

group affairs including all world affairs.

Through this department, in each state, we must create a vital interest in the government of the people and for the people. We must have a better understanding and more active participation in local, state, and national government and a knowledge of the meaning of world government.

It will be the aim of this department to have clubwomen demanding qualified candidates for office, studying issues in campaigns and supporting their views with their votes and, thus, protecting the heritage of America.

For a number of years it has been our creed to "follow vision with service" or to always have in view a practical application of our ideology.

We urge each club to continue to sponsor "Citizenship Day" in their communities.

All Clubs are requested to hold a "Community Re-Dedication Week" during which time there will be special excursions to the "Freedom Train," the schedule of which will appear shortly in your papers.

We ask you to urge that a program be used in the public school on world citizenship, plans of which will be sent State Citizenship Departments.

The pamphlets "The Bill of Rights" — "Aliens and Citizenship" — "The Flag of the United States of America" — "Know Your Constitution" — "Our American Government" — "Youth and Citizenship"—prepared by preceding Chairmen, should be continued in use for study programs in clubs.

A prize of $25.00 will be given at the Annual Convention to the State originating and having participated in the best citizenship program and which reports the largest percentage of clubwomen voting in local, state and national elections.

We are grateful for the kindness of the outstanding men who have consented to serve as consultants to the Citizenship Department.

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Round-trip expressage is the only charge for the loan of an exhibit, usually for one date. However, the time is extended if the club wishes to share the opportunity with local schools and the general public. In order to avoid disappointment, requests for exhibits should be made as early as possible and several choices given. All requests should be addressed to: Program and Club Service, GFWC Headquarters, 1734 N St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Mrs. Hampton Fleming,
Parliamentarian, G.F.W.C.

Each month your parliamentarian will answer a few questions in these articles that are of general interest to the members of the Federation, but please keep in mind that no question of a personal nature will be discussed.

Question: Will the revision that was adopted at the recent New York Convention, Article V, Section 1, of the G.F.W.C. By-Laws cut down the number of delegates from a state? Answer, No; the amendment that was adopted, namely allowing state officers to be voting members at any Convention will not take away any voters from a state. This gives your state officers a vote, over and above the regular delegates from a state. This amendment was proposed as it seemed a good way of getting more state officers interested in attending the sessions of the G.F.W.C. and thus creating a wider knowledge of the high principles of the work of our great organization.

Question: When a Convention has adjourned should members then contest matters that were a part of the adopted business of the Convention? Answer, No. When a Convention has adjourned "sine die" it is too late to raise objections to any of its proceedings. If delegates were not satisfied with the conduct of the business of the Convention, they had the privilege to rise to a point of order right then. If delegates do not claim this privilege in the meeting, they should not complain about the way business was transacted *after the meeting was adjourned.*

It is a very deplorable practice that many people have, of not having the courage of their convictions sufficient *to speak out in the meeting,* but wait until the meeting is over and call attention to certain things that were not done correctly.

America is a free country, and we are allowed freedom of speech at all times about all things, but when we are in a meeting the courteous thing to do is to object in the meeting, and if we do not have the courage to speak up, we should not criticize afterwards.

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CONVENTION

(*Continued from page* 15)

their characteristics; must realize to reach the top, they should do spade-work at the community level; and that they must work in cooperation with men, realizing that their own contribution as women has its part in a world where men and women together make the people.

Youth Conservation

An entire morning session was given over to the program of Youth Conservation, under the leadership of Judge Anna M. Kross. Youth itself was the program for more than 100 girls from public, private and parochial schools in New York City were in the audience, to take their share in the spirited discussion, and Interfaith groups from Altoona, Pa., and Barnard College pointed the questions when they presented their ideas of "The World We Want to Live In."

Extra-Curricula

Though there seemed to be no spare minutes in any day, the "early bird" garnered a few extra ones and put them to good use. The early morning classes, held at 7:45, and taught by Mrs. Hampton Fleming on Parliamentary Procedure and by Mrs. Hugh Butler on Public Speaking, drew packed rooms and were pronounced most helpful and stimulating.

A fashion show closed the Friday afternoon program and clubwomen watched intently as they saw their counterparts wear the "Young Viewpoint" dresses, designed especially for the mature figure, and listened to a discussion of the clothes problem of the mature woman who wants to look neither coy nor dowdy.

In the preceding pages, condensed versions of the most important speeches delivered at the convention are presented and excerpts from as many others as space permits are included. By reference to the May issue of this magazine, in which the convention program was printed, those clubwomen who were unable to attend the convention, may be able to get a picture of the meeting and those who were present, may find refreshment to the memory of a magnificent program.

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CLUB NEWS

The Amaranth Club of Birmingham, Ala., has the distinction of having the same president during its 50 years of organization, Mrs. W. L. M. Murdock. Organized in 1897, the club fittingly celebrated its anniversary by sending Mrs. Murdock as its representative to the GFWC convention in June. But tragedy struck before their president could be recognized by the convention. Mrs. Murdock was knocked down by a car on the evening of June 26 as she was on her way to the convention session and so severely injured that she was rushed to a hospital and later returned home by plane where she is making what seems to be a slow recovery to a woman who has guided the destiny of her club for 50 years. May she soon return to her post and join us next spring at the Portland convention!

* * *

When the **Ajo Woman's Club** of Ajo, Arizona, presented one of the traveling exhibits of the Penny Art Fund in April, they also showed original work by local artists, many of them club members. The four walls of Legion Hall were covered with pictures done in various media. Local musicians and school groups contributed to the program and visitors came from clubs in Gila Bend, Buckeye and Tolleson.

* * *

The Woman's Club of Beaver, Pennsylvania, this year established its first committee on International Relations. Members of the committee called on the eight war brides of the vicinity and later five of the brides presented a program at luncheon, telling of conditions and experiences in their countries. The committee also compiled an account of the activities of women's organizations in the community and included it in a scrapbook of civic information sent to the Woman's Club of Hilo, Hawaii. The club has active committees along all GFWC lines, all of which made an enviable record of accomplishment during the 1946-47 club year.

Clubwomen from Many States visited GFWC Headquarters the week following the New York convention but we take note of the first visitors of the next week when your president and editor were "in residence": Miss Mabel Guinn and Mrs. T. H. Van Norman of the Highland Park Ebell Club of of Los Angeles, Calif., and Mrs. Selwyn Chalker of Jacksonville and Orange Park, Florida.

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ADDITIONAL SPEECHES

The speeches made by Vera Micheles Dean, Helen Alpenfels and Lisa Sergio, will appear in the October issue, and quotations from other speeches will be used. Mimeographed copies of most of the addresses made at the New York convention may be obtained by writing General Federation Headquarters.

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE MAKING

By Mrs. Hugh Butler
Wardman Park Hotel
Washington, D. C.

The 56th Annual Convention of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs dramatized one point of special interest to teachers and practitioners of public speaking. The debate on the resolution approving the Stratton Bill for admitting displaced persons to this country illustrated the fact that effective public speaking consists of more than presenting speakers to a meeting, making announcements, giving committee reports, voice placing, or the ability to be heard to the rear of the room. Effective public speaking for citizens engaged in public work must also include the ability to mold and sway public opinion. This ability will be desperately needed as the Federation goes more deeply into controversial questions and as many people espousing various idealogies begin to raise their voices.

Minorities are usually conscious of their weaknesses. They know, for instance, that they must be able to put over their ideas if they are to gain a following and they make a business of learning how to do it. Majorities on the other hand are often sluggish on this point, with the result that before they know where they are, the crowd is going the other way and it's too late to stop them.

So it is fitting to analyze objectively some of the speaking factors which influenced the vote against, and later for, the resolution approving the Stratton Bill, in order to draw out some lessons for future use.

The proponent of the bill who spoke the first day lost two whole state delegations to my own knowledge. Why? She failed to analyze her audience and so used arguments which are anathema to the thinking of people in certain sections of this country. Also she went overboard with sentiment which she no doubt felt but failed to arouse in her listeners. The opening opponent of the resolution was a volunteer but had the earmarks of a trained and experienced speaker. Her voice was perfectly placed. She used short sentences and words easy to understand.

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In addition, she knew how to appeal to emotions of fear, insecurity and prejudice—emotions which are easily aroused in all of us. Incidentally, these emotions have their place and their reason for being.

Then mass psychology took over like a flood carrying along those who were uninformed, or partially informed—many became so uncertain that they refrained from voting—and the decision against the resolution was made, before anyone realized what had happened.

During the remaining two days of the convention, however, tempers had a chance to cool down and emotions gave way to clear thinking. Emotions, when aroused, cannot be stopped easily, so time is always a factor where sound public opinion is needed.

The remaining speakers on the well-planned convention program, in previously prepared speeches, presented facts so clearly and forcibly that they were a contributing factor in the reversal of opinion represented in the final vote of approval for the resolution.

THE HEART OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW

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There was first Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, who capped the radio forum by stirring her audience to heights of endeavor. She told them in no uncertain terms why they were failing to use their organized power to prevent wars. She gave two reasons: (1) apathy, and (2) unwillingness to follow the leadership of women. In five minutes she stirred the soul of every listener in that auditorium. So of course she had an ovation. We liked to be waked up. We like the people who awaken us.

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke Tuesday on her work as chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission. At the end of the calm, yet earnest, effort to explain the difficulties connected with this troublesome question, it was natural for everyone to feel at one with her in an effort to find solutions.

Wednesday night after the adverse vote had been taken, we had two of the best speakers I have ever heard: Miss Oleda Schrottky of the Girl Scouts, and Mrs. Vera M. Dean of the Foreign Policy Association. Without referring to a note, Mrs. Dean outlined our responsibilities in world affairs in a compact, well-organized dissertation highlighted with a beautiful voice correctly placed over the microphone, using the most graceful gestures I have ever seen. She spoke with authority based on knowledge and she supported each one of her points with factual material which was unassailable. Miss Schrottky, with whimsical wit and a rare literary talent, made an adventure out of progress. She took away the weight of responsibility by inserting gaiety and making great decisions seem natural and easy. That evening alone made the convention and all the hard work of our leaders worthwhile.

After the adverse vote on Wednesday, most speakers had something to say on the theme of the Stratton bill. Judge Anna M. Kross was moving in her courageous defense of first generation citizens. Others joined the crescendo of words. All women too, please note!

Thursday evening I sat with five delegates who had voted against the bill. When Lisa Sergio, courageous radio commentator and analyst from Italy — now an American citizen — said, "Last night as I stood in Times Square and saw blazoned in the news of the New York *Times* that this great Federation of Women had voted against the Stratton Bill, my heart sank. Did you think of the *consequences* of your vote?" As I looked around, I noticed all five of my table companions doodling. They didn't say anything but I felt that if given another chance, they would change their votes. They had not thought of the consequences.

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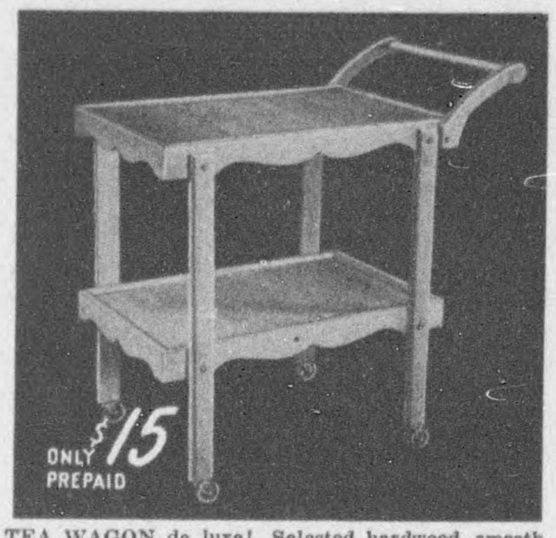

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Friday morning Pearl Buck gave a stirring challenge to women. She did the best job I ever saw of reading a manuscript effectively. She kept constant contact with us by looking

Solve Your Fund Raising Problems
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Right now, plan your fall fund-raising campaign with this new, proven method of raising considerable sums for your club treasury—the Capitol Card Craftsman Greeting Card Club Plan. Martha Page, Director of the Club Plan, offers you a detailed campaign showing how your club may profit from the exciting demand for Christmas cards, wrappings and stationery sold through your organization to members and friends. Please use the Club Plan coupon below for sample asortments of these fine embossed cards. There's a saving for you in this introductory offer of five beautiful assortments . . . Merry Christmas Greetings, Holy Family Group, Scripture Text Cards, Gift Wrap Box, and Garland Stationery. You sell each box for $1—total $5. The regular Club Plan price is $3.10. By using this coupon now, you may order all five items for only $2.70. With sample assortments and the Club Plan, you will be all set to introduce this profitable campaign to your organization.

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away from her manuscript. We never lost a word. Her microphone voice was clear and emphatic. She was evidently deeply moved. She told us that our troubles in this world lie in the sphere of woman's business. We must begin to do plain housekeeping on a world basis for the world is a great family. (Read the condensed version of her speech elsewhere in this issue and see the points she made.)

Sentiment, by that time, became overwhelming for a consideration of the original vote on the resolution. So when Mrs. J. Gus Liebenow of Berwyn, Illinois—mother of five children, three boys in the war and a girl war nurse— rose to ask reconsideration of the vote on the resolution on the Stratton bill, the convention was electrified. Mrs. Liebenow was consistent and clear. She was still opposed to the resolution, she said, because in Illinois they were having a hard time with floods and housing but she felt that we had not enough chance to talk the question out and she was for the American way of giving everyone a chance to talk things through.

Then the tide turned the other way and the vote was reversed. Through discussion, clear thinking had triumphed.

"What would you have said against the opponent that first day?" I asked a prominent leader. "Oh, I had the answer," she said. "Good, but would it have turned the tide?" I asked. "Try your answer out on the staunchest opponent you can find. If you can move her, maybe you have a good argument for the many."

What are some of the lessons to be learned from this episode in the history of the General Federation?

Certain it is that as time goes on it will be necessary for clubwomen not only to know what they think and why, but they must be able to influence others to their way of thinking. The most difficult of all is to learn how to shake people loose from their prejudices, from their preconceived ideas or from a narrow or ignorant vision based, often unconsciously, on selfish motives.

How is this to be done? My formula has been given many times, but it will bear repetition. A clubwoman must know the facts, she must know how to analyze her audience psychologically. She must have patience and understanding of the other person's point of view and learn to fit her argument into that point of view so it will stick. She must know what she is trying to do before she starts —i.e. have a concise and clear specific purpose; she must marshal her arguments in logical and telling order and support each point with statistics, human interest stories or testimony in order to make her plea concrete rather than general. She must know how to use emotion, reason and inspiration to serve her purpose and to help her do creative thinking. And she must seize every opportunity that comes her way to speak, daring to make many mistakes along the way. *Practice, practice, practice* is the best teacher of all.

Now a word about State Presidents' Night, the Thursday evening session. What a contrast to a similar occasion some years ago when most of the reports were read and exceeded the time limit. Mrs. Sterling V. Ercanbrack, Dean of Presidents, had carefully sifted material from each state which dramatized the same projects. She limited reports to one and a half minutes and conducted two previews when certain features were eliminated, such as each president greeting the chairman and the audience, with the result that Presidents' Night clicked along racily carrying sustained interest. Each report was a cannon fired in answer to those recent writers who are suggesting that clubs and clubwomen might well adjourn.

There were three outstanding reports among the many good ones. The report from Wyoming bristled with the fight conducted before the State Legislature for a Juvenile Court bill. Kentucky's program was outlined clearly and gracefully presented with almost perfect microphone technique. Oregon dramatized its health program, winding up with an enthusiastic invitation to the Federation for a "Look-See" into Oregon next spring at the GFWC convention.

And I just adored the Juniors! Weren't they sweet and natural? Their forum on the American Home shook us out of our lethargy on this subject. They were realistic, concise, practical, and mature in their thinking. We oldsters need more of those Juniors!

In ten short years the General Federation of Women's Clubs has dug its teeth into speech technique and platform etiquette to such an extent that almost every club leader in every big and small town knows what is expected of her publicly. I believe that the next rung on the ladder demands a polishing of this technique so that it may be used consciously to mold and develop enlightened public opinion if decisions of the future are to be sound, requiring of course, a continuing adult education program by the GFWC so that club women may have the facts on which to base their arguments.

What do you think about this?

JUNIORS

(*Continued from page* 13)

Mrs. Ila Phillips, member of the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism, asked our help in arresting this disease.

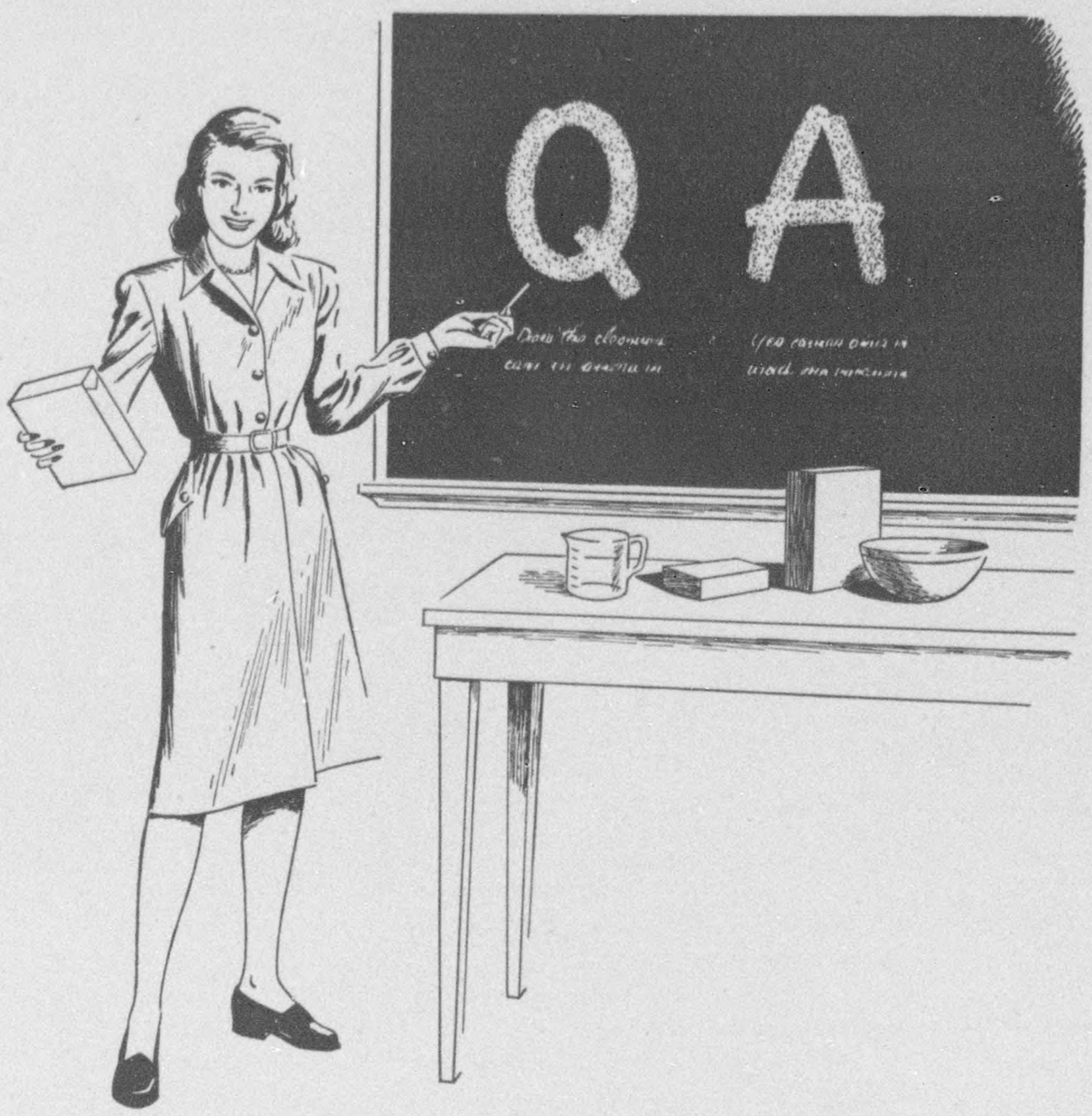
Mrs. Kenneth H. Rogers, Chairman of Youth Cooperation, urged us to work with the Youth, not for them, and also manifested the need for better schools and teachers, better radio programs and movies, and the proper presentation of sex education in the schools.

Before adjourning for the day, Miss Money presented the State Junior leaders, asking them for brief reports. Outstanding in these reports were: a definite increase in membership and participation in community projects. It should be noted that most state leaders are now Juniors, whereas, in some states, they previously had been Seniors, and these Junior Chairmen hold the office of third vice-president on their Senior Boards.

This was the first convention at which Juniors were given a full day of meetings, and the success of such meetings warrants the continuing of special sessions for Juniors at General Federation Conventions.

Mrs. Dorothy Geiler, New York Chairman of Junior Activities, and her committee, are to be commended for their efforts in arranging these Junior programs.

Do You Know These Facts About Synthetic Detergents?



Q *What IS a Detergent?*

A Any cleaning agent, which, dissolved in water, removes soil by wetting-out and emulsification. Soaps, water softeners, household cleaners, genuine synthetic detergents, and mixtures of these products are called detergents.

Q *How do Synthetic Detergents differ from Soaps in their manufacture?*

A Soaps are made by a simple combination of raw materials—fats or oils and water-soluble alkalis—in their natural state. Synthetic detergents are made from a wider variety of raw materials, subjected to a series of complex chemical processes which so change their structure as to give them characteristics soaps do not have.

Q *What effect do Synthetic Detergents have on water?*

A The first step in getting anything *clean* is to get it *wet*. Oil film and greasy soil resist water. Synthetic detergents act as "wetting agents," breaking down this resistance to water and allowing the water to reach the surface to be washed.

Q *What special advantages do Synthetic Detergents have?*

A Genuine synthetic detergents make a rich suds in water at any temperature and form no scum even in hardest water. Dishes and glassware washed with such detergents are always clean and sparkling, whether wiped or allowed to drain dry. In washing nylon, rayon, silk or woolen fabrics, there's no hardwater scum to cloud the brilliance of their colors.

Q *Are Synthetic Detergents harmful to the skin?*

A No. Genuine synthetic detergents such as Dreft may be used as freely as the finest soaps, without harm.

Q *What was the first successful Synthetic Detergent marketed for household use?*

A Developed early in the 1930's, Dreft was the first successful synthetic detergent to be introduced and sold for household use. Today Dreft — because of its time-tested cleansing efficiency and safety—continues to be the leading seller in its field.

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589

GENERAL FEDERATION

CLUBWOMAN

October 1947

You can't
get away with it, Lady!

INFECTIOUS DANDRUFF?...LISTERINE, Quick!

MAKE a habit of using Listerine Antiseptic and massage as a precaution. And if infectious dandruff does get started, remember to use Listerine Antiseptic and massage regularly. Listerine Antiseptic attacks an infection as it should be attacked... with germ-killing action . . . kills millions of the "bottle bacillus" (Pityrosporum ovale). This is the ugly little germ that many noted dermatologists call a causative agent of the trouble.

You'll like Listerine Antiseptic for infectious dandruff. It's so easy, so freshening, so delightful . . . so cooling. Almost at once you will see ugly flakes and scales begin to disappear.

Remember, in a clinical test, twice-a-day use brought marked improvement to 76% of dandruff patients within a month. Your scalp feels so much healthier, and your hair looks so much more attractive.

Listerine Antiseptic is the same antiseptic that has been famous for more than 60 years in the field of oral hygiene.

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THE TESTED TREATMENT

GENERAL FEDERATION CLUBWOMAN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.

MRS. J. L. BLAIR BUCK
President

MILDRED WHITE WELLS
Editor

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VOLUME 27 NO. 7 **OCTOBER 1947**

THE BULLETIN BOARD

PROGRAM FLASH

Program Chairmen: Do you have a vacant spot on your planned program? Or do you need to add to a program that does not fill your meeting time?

We have the answer here for you at Headquarters in Program Service.

It is a United Nations "Information Please" program, complete with instructions and a large colored chart of the United Nations organization. Use of a panel of four or five of your members as "experts" with you as master of ceremonies. You will have the questions—and the answers—but it must be an unrehearsed program, with audience participation.

This program kit is ready for your requests. We feel sure your membership will find it stimulating and interesting.

RADIO RECORDINGS

During United Nations Week, Sept. 14-20, a radio transcription telling in dramatic form how UNESCO can lead the world to peace through understanding, was used throughout the country by Federation radio chairmen for broadcast in the large cities. This transcription originated in Station WJR, Detroit, Mich., and was made available in recorded form to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The recording ends with a talk by Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, president, GFWC.

Though the transcription was prepared for United Nations Week, its use is timely throughout the year and radio chairmen who wish to have it broadcast from local radio stations are urged to write to their respective state radio chairmen for a scheduling. Its use during the month of November when a UNESCO conference is being held in Mexico City will be especially timely.

GFWC RESOLUTIONS

A booklet, with complete text of all resolutions passed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs now in force, is available on request from Headquarters. This booklet is an important aid to knowledge of GFWC policies. These resolutions are a complete statement of GFWC policies.

FREEDOM TRAIN

The Freedom Train, bearing a cargo of 98 priceless historic documents, is on its way in a tour of the country which will take it into 300 communities during the year so that the American people may view the documents which are cornerstones in their democratic heritage.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark, who conceived the idea of the Freedom Train last year, envisions it as "the springboard of a great crusade for reawakening faith in America in the hearts of our people."

The tour is sponsored by the Department of Justice and the cost is borne by the American Heritage Foundation, a non-partisan organization established for the purpose. The foundation will also conduct an educational program in conjunction with the tour.

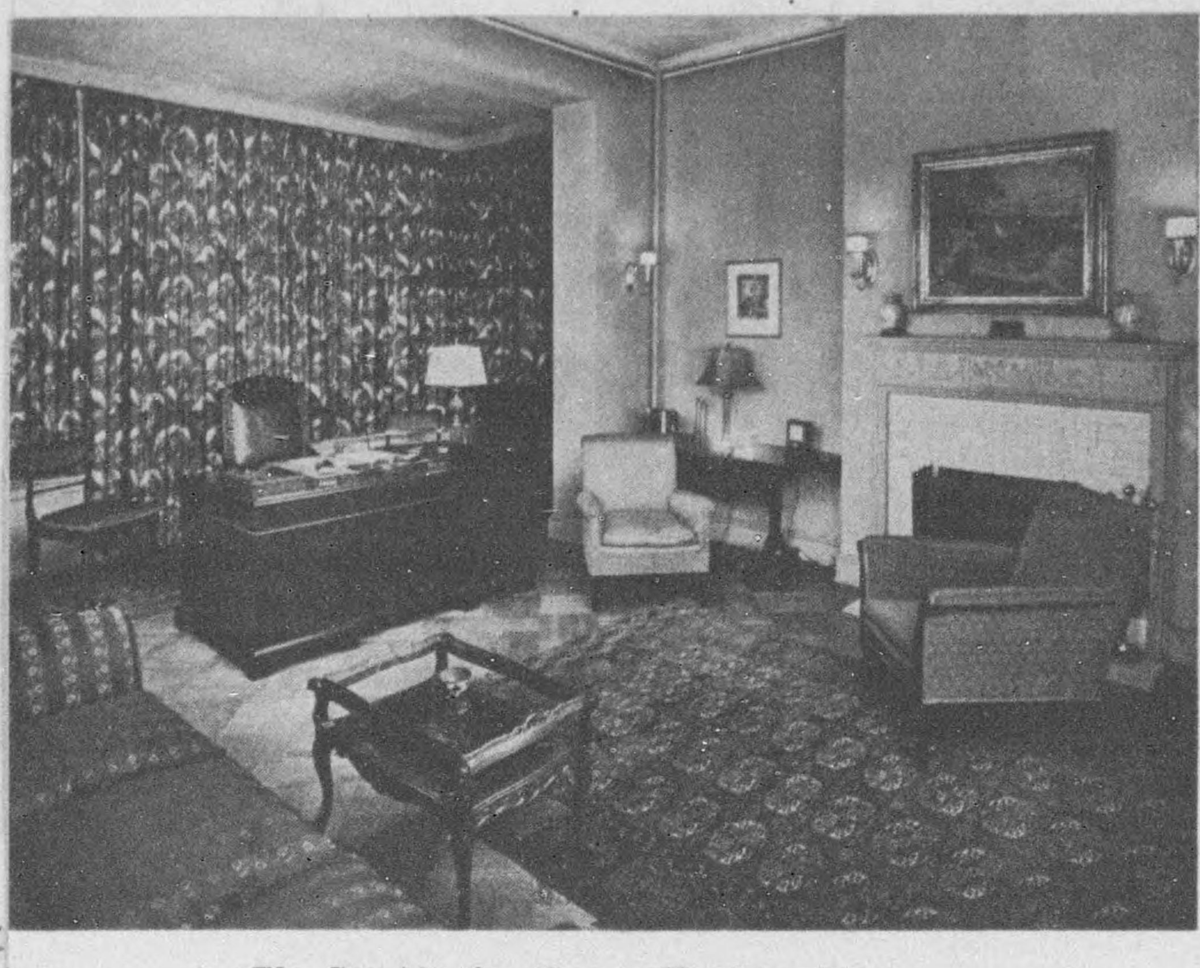
Along the sides of the Freedom Train run streamers of red, white and blue, and the great seal of the United States is imprinted on its doors. The documents will be exhibited in three specially built coaches of reinforced steel and all the equipment inside has been designed so that neither a railroad accident, fire, vandalism, nor any predictable hazard will harm the papers.

The precious documents start with the first printed letter of Columbus about the discovery of America and the English Magna Carta through papers which tell of the struggle for independence down to modern documents of the United Nations.

First exhibition of the Freedom Train and its contents took place in Philadelphia on Sept. 17, the 160th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Then onward rolls the train, carrying the story of freedom across the land.

NEW PRESIDENTS

The names and correct mailing addresses of all new club presidents should be sent promptly to the Addressograph Office, 1734 N. St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C. Headquarters is dependent on state federations and the individual clubs for this information. Otherwise, those women who should receive our magazine and other informational material are handicapped by delay.



The President's office at Headquarters

Presidential Plans

Before your president greets members of the Board of Directors when they assemble here in Washington in mid-October, she will have represented you at the first International Assembly of the Women's World Fellowship in Paris, France, and also visited a number of our member clubs in nearby European countries.

In explaining to you the purpose of this international assembly of women, which will be attended by delegates from many countries, let me quote from the printed program:

"The French women of the working and rural classes who founded this movement were given the vote in 1945. They knew nothing about national or international politics. Even today they do not understand the technical and official jargon which has grown round these matters, and they are not interested in ideologies.

"But by tradition, the working classes are internationally minded; the women particularly have an instinctive feeling of fellowship for women of other countries. Do not women everywhere have the same needs and aspirations?

"These French women are now looking at the world's problems for the first time. They want to know what they can do, each woman in her own home, in her own sphere of influence, to make the world a happier place. They refuse to admit that war is the only solution to quarrels between nations.

"We live in a lop-sided world. In all countries, women have little authority outside the home. Nations are like families with fathers but no mothers. Women are partly to blame for this; most of them are not interested in what goes on in the world. They must be roused from their passivity.

"Above all, women's efforts must not duplicate those of men. They have their own approach—simple, direct, realistic—to problems, and their own scale of values. They must provide the element that is missing in world affairs; to be effective, their participation must be essentially feminine.

"The world's wives and mothers represent an incalculable force in favor of peace which has never been brought into action. How can we reach this force?

"This is what we must all decide together at our International Assembly of Women."

The assembly meets Sept. 28 through Oct. 1. Mme. Georges Bidault, wife of the French Foreign Minister, is the presiding officer, and Mme. Vincent Auriol, wife of the President of France, serves as honorary president.

This meeting gives your president an excellent opportunity to know the women of other countries, to learn their aims and needs, and to join with them in their efforts to establish peace. You will have a report in the next issue of this magazine.

At the present writing, it is not possible to say which of our European clubs I will be able to visit as arrangements are not yet complete. I sail from New York on Sept. 18 on the Queen Elizabeth and will spend a few days in London prior to my departure for Paris. Then on Oct. 10, I return to this country by plane from London so as to be on hand for the Board meeting Oct. 17-18.

This meeting will be held at the Statler Hotel in Washington. The program has been planned for participation by Board members only. There will be no other speakers. It is important that this first meeting of a new administration be given over to planning for departmental and committee work and to a complete and full discussion "within the family" of our philosophy and objectives.

We will play together a little too, for luncheon meetings will be held Friday noon by Department Chairmen and State Presidents and we will all gather for tea at Headquarters that afternoon. Friday evening, Board members will dine together and hear plans for Youth Conservation and Fine Arts. A tea at the White House is planned for Saturday afternoon.

The first session Friday morning will start with reports from officers, followed by programs of the International Relations Department, Foreign and Territorial Clubs, and Scholarships and Fellowships. Resolutions will be presented also.

Plans for the May convention in Portland, Ore. will be given Friday afternoon. The Citizenship and Education Departments will present their programs; revisions will be discussed, and Junior clubwomen will be represented by their Extension Secretary.

On the program for Saturady morning are the American Home and Legislation Departments. Mothercraft, Epsilon Sigma Omicron, Conservation of Natural Resources, Motion Pictures and Radio committees will also be heard. The vote on resolutions will be taken.

The Public Welfare Department is scheduled for Saturday afternoon and also the committees on War Veterans, Safety and Indian Welfare.

The closing session Saturday evening will be a "Federation Workshop." It will open with presentation of plans for the GENERAL FEDERATION CLUBWOMAN and Press and Publicity. Federation Extension and Membership, Credentials and Elections, GFWC Emblem and History will follow and the Dean of Department Chairmen and Dean of State Presidents will report from their groups. Then there will be unlimited discussion of programs and procedures.

"Come, let us reason together."

Dorothea D. Buck.

Indian Culture

Roberta Campbell Lawson Collection Presented to Tulsa Art Center

By MRS. J. O. MISCH

Publicity Chairman, Oklahoma State Federation of Women's Clubs

There hangs now in the Indian Art department of the Philbrook Art Museum in Tulsa, Oklahoma, a new sculptured memorial placque which reads:

ROBERTA CAMPBELL LAWSON
1878-1940

LOYAL FRIEND OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

KEEPER OF HIS TRADITIONS

HER COLLECTION PRESENTED TO PHILBROOK, JUNE 13,1947

BY MR. AND MRS. EDWARD C. LAWSON

Roberta Campbell Lawson was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1935-1938. She earned this position by three decades of club work. She became president after having served as first and second vice president. She served Oklahoma clubwomen as president during the First World War and was president of her district for five years prior to that. She was the first president of La-Kee-Kon, first club in Nowata, Okla.

Roberta Lawson was proud of her Indian descent. Her mother, Emeline Journeycake Campbell, was a Kansas pioneer from a long line of missionaries and teachers. Rev. Charles Journeycake, last tribal chief of the Delawares, was her maternal grandfather. Her forebears were pioneers all, Campbells of Virginia, Lockharts of Pennsylvania, early Denvers of Colorado. Her father was John Edward Campbell. This mingling of races was responsible for her regal leadership, well balanced mind and imposing physical presence.

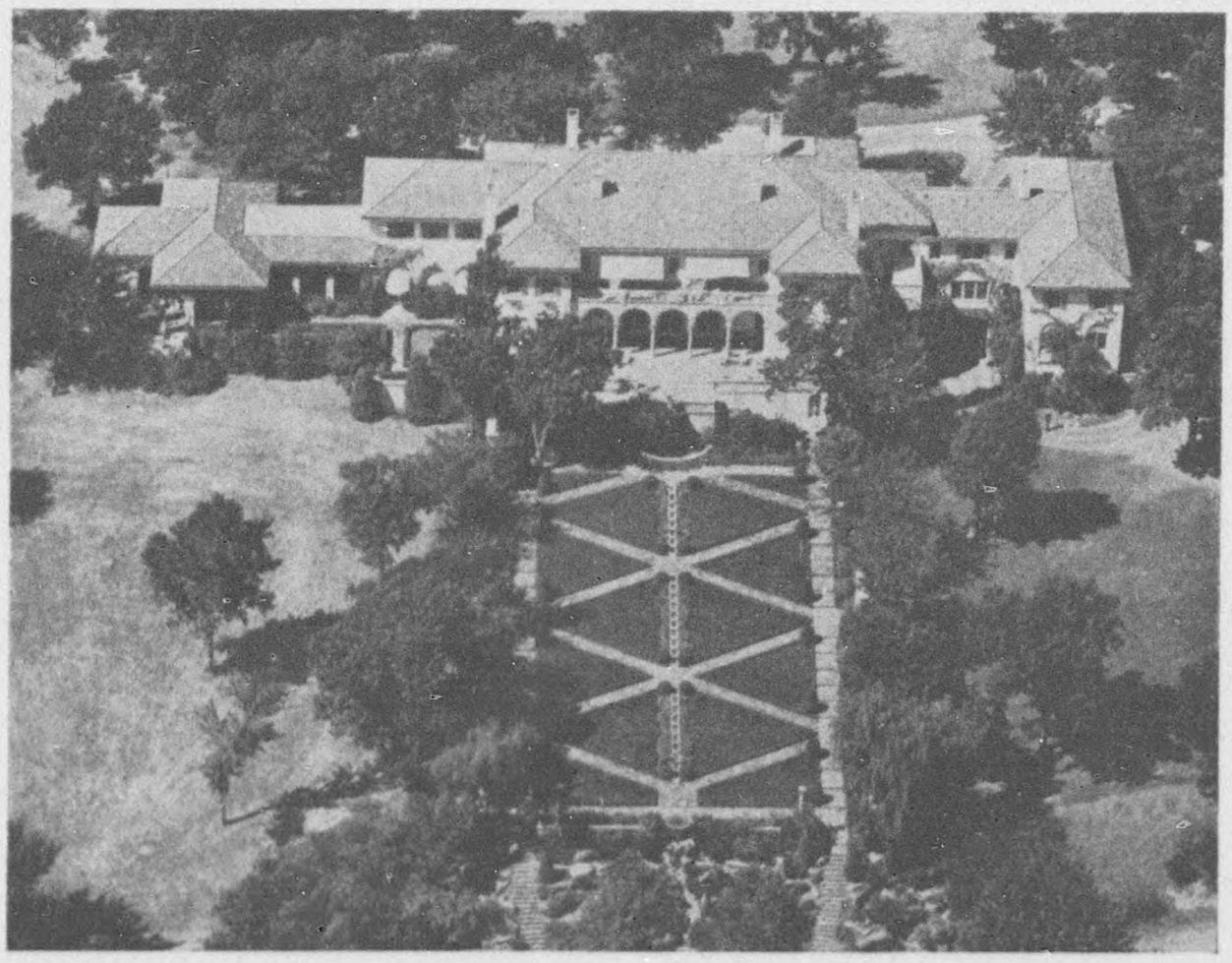
Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Lawson sign the papers for Victor C. Hurt (left) presenting the Roberta Campbell Lawson Collection of Indian lore to the Philbrook Art Center at Tulsa, Okla. Mrs. Lawson's picture appears in the background at the right

It is fitting that the unusual collection of Indian objects and art which she acquired during her lifetime, in order to preserve the way of life of a great people, should receive enduring care in an endowed museum such as Philbrook. Also that such a representative grouping of Indian culture in America, from coast to coast, could be placed in the great Southwest, her birthplace, her home where she was widely and actively interested, her final resting place.

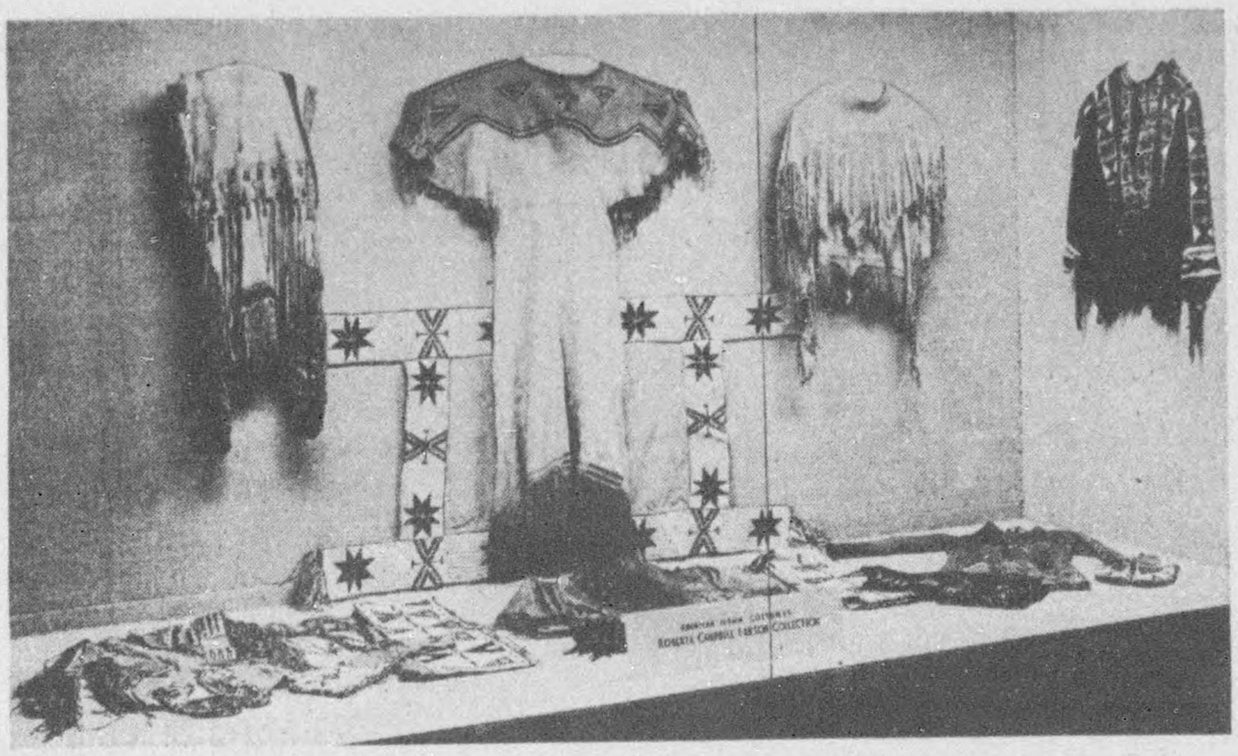
Roberta Campbell Lawson was born at Al-lu-we, Indian Territory, six miles up the river from the birthplace of Will Rogers, on the adjoining ranch. This was nearby to the town of Oolagah, Okla. Not even a little red school house adorned the ranch country in those days. Roberta Campbell went to a subscription school, next attended a seminary at Independence, Kansas, later enrolled at Hardin college in Missouri.

While still in Al-lu-we, she married Eugene B. Lawson, a young law student. The study which drew her more into civic and cultural circles was done at night in her husband's law office. Their only son who gave his mother's collection to Philbrook, was born at Nowata, Okla.

The child, Roberta Campbell, was exceptional in her musical work. When nine years of age, she was assistant organist for her mother in the little primitive church at Al-lu-we; two years later she acted as organist



Philbrook Art Center at Tulsa, Okla., showing rear view of building with sunken gardens in foreground



Mrs. Lawson's Personal Costumes

at the Methodist Presbyterian Federated church in Nowata, which was nearby.

Mrs. Lawson became active in many civic and cultural organizations in Tulsa, Okla. after the family located in the city in 1927. She was a constant friend of schools, serving as the only woman member for five years on the board of trustees of the University of Tulsa, also as a member of their museum and library committee, and she contributed to their general financial program. The Board of Regents of the College for Women at Chickasha, Okla. enjoyed her counsel and advice as a member for 13 years.

No matter how responsibilities multiplied or new trails beckoned, throughout her life, Roberta Lawson was champion of Indians of all tribes and regions. She realized that their culture was fast disappearing and began early to collect and preserve evidences of its traditions. In Nowata, the collection was placed in the "curio" room; in Tulsa, much of her handsome residence was used for housing the growing accumulation of important objects and materials. Visitors were always welcome to study or browse through the collection.

She was a recognized authority in the field of Indian relics. Curios and pieces were chosen with discrimination and taste. Her interest in the history, culture, arts and crafts of all Indians is reflected in the collection. As a talented musician, it was natural that she made a study of Indian music. She was author of a volume of "Indian Musical Programs." She also wrote a group of Delaware Clan songs.

The Lawson collection is one of the most valuable in the country. It contains the library of 1,005 volumes of historical and Indian subject matter; also over 1.000 other separate items, including Indian costumes, jewelry, bead work, domestic and war instruments, pottery rhythm instruments and blankets.

Many rare books dealing with all phases of Indian life are in the library, such as the Bureau of Ethnology reports from 1879 on, and many books dealing with treaties and relations between Indians and the United States government, many out-of-print books, valuable to the student of this country and its aboriginal inhabitants.

Study of the numerous objects of the Lawson collection gives one an understanding of the ingenuity of the Red Man. Articles for use in every day living and festive occasions were of necessity made from materials at hand in nature. The Indian made elaborate embroidery trimming from porcupine quills and offtimes dyed them from juice of plants or berries, before the traders brought in beads, tin and other articles for barter. This trim many times became infested with moths and the traders' beads were very welcome. An example of the porcupine trim in good condition, though, is shown in one of the cases. This is a Winchester rifle scabbard of buckskin with fringe, trimmed with porcupine quill embroidery, from the Delaware tribe. It is declared to be the finest piece of quill embroidery work ever seen, finer than bead work. by Leonard Youngbear, Cherokee curator, and others.

Murals by prominent young Indian artists impart much life and color to the interior of the display rooms in the Philbrook museum. One of these. shown above the cases, depicts a Cheyenne burial, the dead brave high in the trees while the body of his horse is beneath with arrows sunk in its flank.

Heavily beaded wedding mocassins are displayed in the case, and a ceremonial mask of the Eagle clan, made of cedar, colored and formed like an animal head and totem pole from Alaska. Also displayed are fans made of feathers and beads from the Osage and Kiowa tribes.

In another case are displayed Red Cloud's (Sioux) necklace made from animal toe bones; a medicine man's headdress from grizzly bear claws; a caribou teeth necklace; ancient set of grave beads and another set of beads from rattlesnake backbones and one from buffalo teeth from a Plains tribe. Also displayed is an Osage Peyote breastplate and a woman's breastplate from the same tribe as well as one for a boy made from the shin bones of a deer. Since these bones had high barter value, their ownership denoted a well-to-do status.

The costume case holds the personal dresses which Mrs. Lawson wore when lecturing on Indian programs and other occasions. The one-piece buckskin dress on the center rear wall is an Arapaho costume. Plains type, with solidly beaded yoke of blue, edged with red and yellow. The skirt is fringed and beaded, with tin bangles at the bottom.

Another costume is a two-piece Apache buckskin dress, Plains type. The blouse hangs to the right of the one-piece dress and the fringed skirt to the left. A handsomely beaded Sioux saddle hangs on the case wall behind the dresses. A Blackfoot war shirt hangs on the right end wall. On the floor there lies a Cheyenne scout coat of buckskin, quilting trim and porcupine embroidery down the front, with fur collar. The legging mocassins owned by Mrs. Lawson, are knee length, made of soft buckskin.

Other personal items in her col-

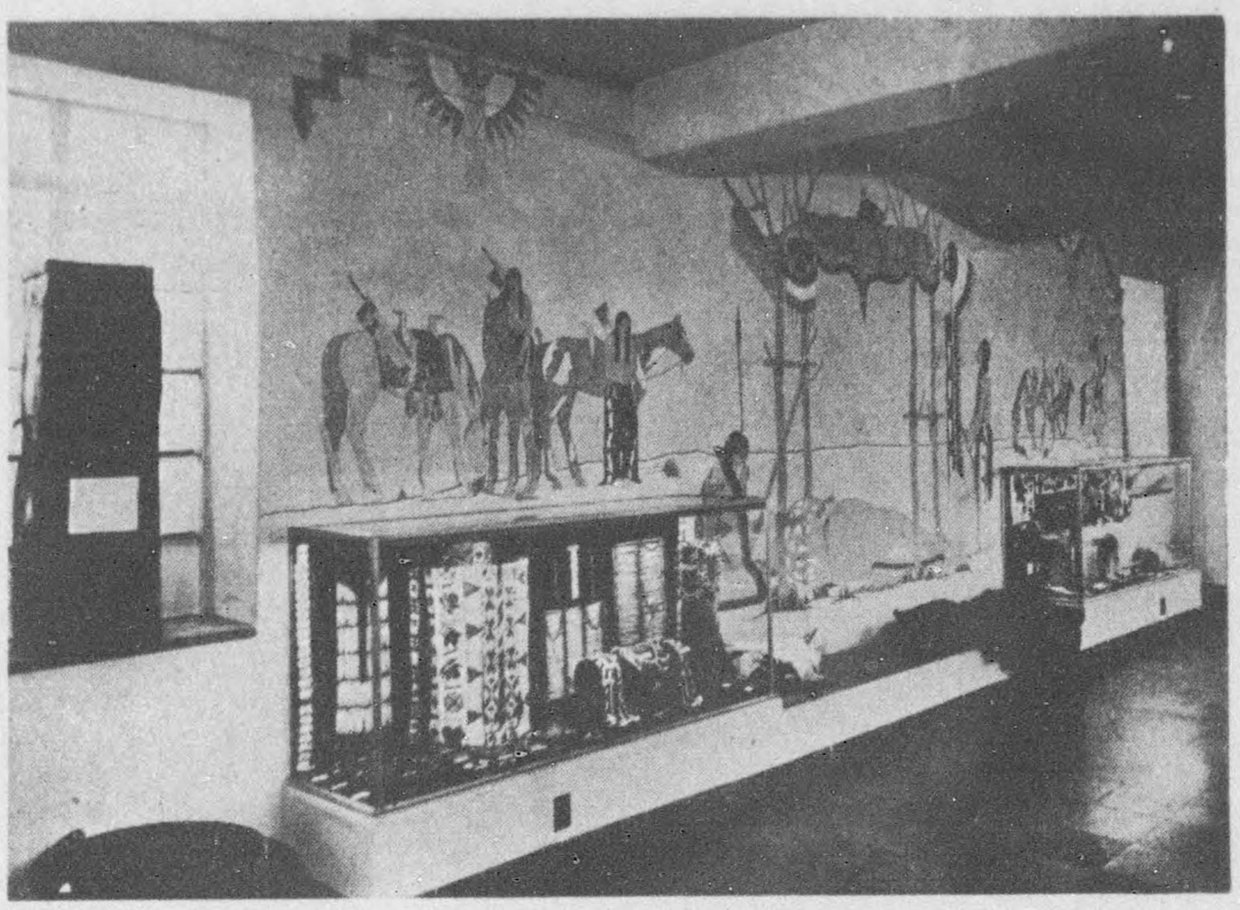
lection include the fine beaded skin tobacco pouch which was in use when the Delawares signed the treaty with William Penn, deeding away the state of Pennsylvania. This pouch has been handed down through succeding generations of Journeycakes and it came to Mrs. Lawson from her maternal grandfather.

Space will not permit the listing of all the fascinating and unusual articles collected by Mrs. Lawson. Many pieces of jewelry and intricate bead work are among the collection. A number of red pipe-stone pipes made from clay taken from a quarry in Minnesota have an interesting history. This clay was especially suitable for making war clubs, pipes and cooking vessels, therefore this quarry was neutral ground and warring tribes could enter, get the clay and take it away for their use. Later some of the specimens were found in the southwest, near Spiro Mound in Oklahoma.

The Modak Indians of California used a peculiar type of beaded bows of cedar wood, painted similarly to those of Tibet and China. The various Southwest tribes are represented in the blanket collection. In addition there are over 200 pieces of ancient stone work. There are 409 rare specimens taken from Spiro Mound in LeFlore County, Okla. These are now displayed in the Spiro room of the museum and include copper tools, copper beads, stone beads, shell beads, and pearls, with five different kinds of clay used for making paint.

The American Indian enjoyed his games and ceremonial dances, the latter having to do mainly with religious observances, tribal and family traditions and war. He dressed up for these occasions and so the head dress and masks were developed by the various tribes. There are examples of fine and complicated stitching in their making. On display is a bottle made of human flesh, worn by a member of Geronimo's band to carry shot. Nor were children forgotten. In one case, along with hair rosettes, is a beaded baby hood, dolls and toy cradle board.

No doubt Mrs. Lawson's musical talent had much to do with her interest in collecting one of the most valuable rhythm instrument groupings in the country. The Sioux tribe is



Indian Art Objects In Cases With Murals by Indian Artist on Wall

represented with a rawhide rattle, blown up and dried like a bladder; there are dancing bells worn on the leg by the Plains tribe; a terrapin shell stomp dance rattle from the Creeks; dance rattles, love flutes, gourd rattles, rawhide rattles from many tribes, and the ceremonial sacred turtle rattle of the Iroquois.

No more lovely setting for this collection so typical of the Southwest could be found than the Philbrook Art Center, one of the properties of the Southwestern Art Association, located in an exclusive section of Tulsa. It was originally the home of Mr. and Mrs. Waite Phillips, who gave the property to the Southwestern Art Association for use as a community art center.

Delaware Tobacco Pouch Used by Generations of Journeycakes, Mrs. Lawson's Indian Ancestors

Standing in 23 acres of landscaped grounds and botanical gardens in which a series of lighted fountains play, the tile-roofed white building resembles an Italian villa both inside and out. There are six period rooms designed to bring to life the main cultural influences which have used Oklahoma as their crossroads, the native Indian culture, the French and Spanish and through them, the Italian and English.

The intermingling of European and American Indian cultures produced the southwest of today. In stressing the foreign influences which concerned the growth of this part of the country, emphasis would naturally fall upon the Indian. This called for the development of an Indian department adequate for the needs of student and artist. The American Exhibition of Indian Painting will originate each year from Philbrook.

With the recent addition of the outstanding Lawson collection to the Indian department, Philbrook and Tulsa became the depositaries of a great exhibit, gathered with loving care by a native daughter of the Southwest who shared also her talents and abilities with women all over the world.

Our Responsibilities In World Affairs

Address Delivered at New York Convention

By Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director
Foreign Policy Association

We are living in a grim world and all of us, I assume, are adults who are prepared to face that world with a sense of realism and without looking at it through rose-colored spectacles, because one of the most dangerous things today would be to have a false and facile optimism about a very tragic situation which we have inherited throughout the world from two world wars and a major depression.

On the other hand, it would be equally false and futile to become unduly discouraged about the world we live in. It may help us to look back in the perspective of history and to remember that millions of men and women, no better, no stronger than ourselves, lived through equally turbulent periods when it seemed as if the world was in a state of chaos and disintegration.

We see that those periods of seeming disintegration and chaos were great seed times of new civilizations, of new periods of which we are today the inheritors, and that is the way I wish we could look upon our own times, not merely as the end of an era, which our times undoubtedly are, but also as the beginning of a new era to which we can all contribute if we have the courage and the wisdom to do so constructively.

Policy Decisions

Now it becomes essential to us to think through what we want to do in world affairs, what policy will obtain the suffrage of a majority of our people. Before we can decide that, I think it is important to look upon ourselves as realistically as possible and to see what are our professed objectives in world affairs and at the same time to see what concrete measures we are taking to carry out these objectives into reality, because very often we will discover a great gap between what we wish we would do and the things we are actually doing.

I think we can say without false pride that no great power in its heyday has done as much in terms of national government and private relief and aid to other nations as has been accomplished by the United States.

But—there always comes a but to that—at the same time, while we confess the utmost sympathy for other peoples and are willing to raise money and sign checks for relief organizations, have we not sometimes failed as a nation to carry out some of our professed objectives into action?

Displaced Persons

We have talked a great deal about the miseries of displaced persons. We have said how sorry we are for them. There are today about a million persons in Europe, all living for the most part in camps in Germany and Austria, suported largely by American funds, and suported by American funds in utter idleness because these people have no opportunity to do any constructive work which they might do elsewhere, and are therefore, naturally becoming terribly demoralized and discouraged.

We have sympathized with them. We have paid taxpayers' money for them, but we haven't done anything about resettling them. It is true that we have thought the Arabs should do it. We have thought the Arabs and the British should salve our consciences by admitting 100,000 displaced persons in to Palestine. It is perfectly incredible how many people think that is the way this Girl Scout deed will be done. It so happens that out of a million displaced persons, only about 250,000 happen to be Jews, of whom not all by any means could get to Palestine. The rest of them for the most part are Catholics and Protestants who would not be going to Palestine. The problem of still resettling somewhere 750,000 to 800,000 remains, no matter what the Arabs do about Palestine.

The question arises of what countries will take these displaced persons. There is an admirable Bill in Congress, the Stratton Bill, introduced by a Republican from Illinois. It seems to me an absolutely logical and simple bill. It requires no revolutionary changes in immigration policy of the United States, although changes in immigration policy might well be considered. All that this Bill provides is that 400,000 people shall be admitted, 100,000 of them a year for four years, using unused quotas, which are already provided for under existing immigration laws. Nothing new has been added. It is merely a way of fulfilling the legal obligations of our own immigration policy.

I must admit that I am troubled to find that in this nation, built by immigrants, that immigrants or descendants of immigrants, are so concerned about the admission of new citizens.

International Trade

Another important objective we are pursuing is to encourage freer international trade. That is a very worthy objective. It is a new objective for the United States in many ways. We have suddenly discovered as Britain did 100 years ago, that an industrial nation must have free international trade if it is to export abroad the products of its industries. Why? Because we need markets for the goods of our expanded industries. While we have learned part of the lesson the British learned in the 1830's, we have not yet learned the other part of the lesson, and that is that you can't export for any length of time unless you are to import goods from other countries.

How can we expect to sell abroad unless we give an opportunity to our foreign customers to obtain here the dollars they need to pay us for our goods? It is just as simple as that. I am sure there is not one person in this room who doesn't understand the simple proposition, understandable to a grammar child, and yet it has been impossible so far to get this formula understood by most of Congress. That is an educational job to which I hope that Junior members of this Federation will address themselves during the next 25 years which are going to be unquestionably the hardest. A real project in international affairs is for this nation, the greatest industrial power of our times, to learn

that one cannot sell unless one buys abroad.

In other words, we are now confronted with a very serious decision, an immediate decision. If we want to maintain our trade abroad, we have to find new technics of selling our goods and obtaining some kind of payment for them. This problem is not one that can be postponed. By the end of this year, we shall probably be exporting between $16,000,000,000 and $20,000,000,000 worth of American goods abroad. We are importing less than half that value. You can see the great discrepancy which is not covered in any financial way. If the bottom falls out of our foreign market, you can imagine what it will mean to those American industries which are now relying primarily on the foreign market for their business.

Marshall Plan

It is a matter of enlightened self-interest that forces us to make a decision at the present time, and this decision becomes all the more serious because of the devastated state of Europe. We begin to realize that it is not enough to give relief piecemeal to devastated nations. If they are to help themselves, we have to give them long-term reconstruction aid. That means long-term investment of money abroad. That is the essence of the Marshall Plan as it has now been proposed, a plan which suggests that the United States may give or wants to give long-term reconstruction aid to Europe provided Europe can develop its own plan of reconstruction and take the initiative in carrying it out.

Truman Doctrine

All this ties in with another objective that we have today, and that is the objective announced in the Truman Doctrine, the objective to stop Russia and Communism by piecemeal relief or military measures in a few countries, especially in Greece and Turkey which seemed like the most dangerous spots in March.

Again I think we have to look more broadly and try to understand what are the issues at stake between the United States and Russia. We could spend a whole evening on that subject unquestionably, but one of the main things to bear in mind, one of the main things which at least is being realized in Washington is that the crisis in Europe is not due solely to Russia. The crisis in Europe is due to the fact that you can't fight two wars and get right back to normal again.

It is important for our future policy that instead of blaming everything on Russia or on Communism, we realize that even if Russia were swept out of the world today, even if Karl Marx and Lenin had never existed, we would still be faced by a world full of ferment and change. You have all over the globe many movements arising that have nothing to do with Communism. You have nationalism arising in Southeast Asia and in India, and new forces at work in China. You have national movements in Latin America, everywhere throughout the world. Communism is only one of the forces that confront us with change.

Our Friends

I would say that the system today which is winning the most attention in Europe is neither that of Russia nor of the United States. The country which is being watched by Europe is Britain.

What is it that people are watching in Britain? They are watching the most fascinating experiment of our times, an attempt by the people weary of a grueling war, to find a new formula of human relationships, a formula which would combine personal liberty essential for the growth of the individual with voluntarily accepted social controls—I am stressing the word, "voluntarily"—which are essential at least outside our borders for the existence of an industrial society in modern civilization. It is this formula for which most human beings are searching, a combination which will give them political liberty and some kind of economic stability. If the British can really practice this formula, they will have made the greatest contribution to the solution of the human problems of our times.

We must not allow ourselves to be distracted by the feeling that Socialism is synonymous with Communism and both are anathema. Let us look more carefully. Let us realize the forces in Europe which are making for Socialism. When we understand those, we shall know that Socialists, whether Protestants or Catholics or inspired by Marxism, are people who today are supporting the ideas of democracy as we know them and opposing political dictatorship. They are our friends, they can be our friends, and we must not above all demand as the price of our economic assistance to Europe the abandonment of Socialism by Britain or France or any other country whom we aid, because if we do that, if we demand that they abandon their social controls to please us, we shall lose Europe.

United Nations

If we are to achieve this objective of working with Europe on understandable terms, there is another thing we must do. We must do more than pay lip service to the United Nations. The United Nations is merely an aggregation of nations. That is all it is. It can only be as strong as its parts. If we want it to be strong, we have to endow it with our strength, moral, material, and military.

This is a most important period in history because nations realize they can't survive long in a nationalistic atmosphere, and yet, like timid swimmers, they are afraid to take the plunge into genuine international cooperation. We are in an unmatched position where we can show the way, where we can take the first plunge. We don't need to fear anyone. We don't fear any competition. With our industrial resources, our great capacity for technical leadership, we can surely afford to take great moral leadership as well.

If we do that, if we realize our own potentialities, if we understand the world in which we live, I think we shall be able to serve greatly in the cause of our times. None of us has to be a statesman in order to do this service. Everyone of us has a possibility of contributing to the making of our foreign policy without leaving our home towns or even our homes.

Once we have learned these lessons, we can really work with other people in a much more understanding way than we are doing now, free on the one hand from undue and false optimism, and free on the other hand from equally exaggerated pessimism. Then we shall be able to help other people to fulfill the aspirations which we have been proud to call the American dream but which are in essence the aspirations of all mankind.

Standing Committee Chairmen Present Program Plans

Conservation of Natural Resources

Ethel L. Larsen, Chairman

What is Conservation of Natural Resources? It is the wise use of the natural resources of a country upon which the inhabitants depend for their prosperity, their freedom and their peace.

It is a fact that many people know neither what these resources are nor what they can do about maintaining them. They have no idea that upon the basic resources as soil, water, forests, wildlife and minerals depend our food, homes, schools and jobs—our national prosperity and our international influence.

Of such vital importance has conservation of natural resources become, the Conservation Committee is asking the Federated Club Women to have as their Conservation theme:

"Every Club Woman should know the Conservation status and needs of her Community."

In order to accomplish this, every club should have a Conservation Chairman. Every Clubwoman should learn the natural resources of her own environment, learn to use them wisely, learn to conserve, protect and increase them and then impart this knowledge to others. No matter how small a Club is, it can play a very important and vital part in the large national program of Conservation.

Needs of Forests, Flood Control, Forest Fire Protection, Care of Watersheds, Correct Cutting Practices of Woodlots and Forest Land. Soil Conservation, are only a few of the more important subjects on Conservation, clubwomen can study.

Gardens

Mrs. W. I. Higgins, Chairman

Frederick Law Olmstead says: "A garden is an expression of an idea, just as much as is a painting, a statue, or a building, and like these, demands esthetic feeling, creative power and executive skill."

To the landscape artist, flowers, shrubs, trees and shorn lawns are pigments, masses of light and shade and texture with which he composes his outdoor pictures. We may not all be landscape artists, but by cultivating an appreciation of the work of those who understand garden art, we find ourselves applying this appreciation in terms of reality in our own yards and gardens, thereby knowing the creative joy of the artist.

The following suggestions are offered: 1. Organization of Garden departments in clubs; 2. Sponsor illustrated lectures on landscape gardening and kindred subjects; 3. Sponsor spring and fall flower shows and the study of the art of flower arrangement; 4. Place books and magazines on horticulture and garden art in public libraries; 5. Observance of National Garden Week, the third week in April; (Credit is due the GFWC for asking President Harding to endorse this movement in 1923 when the first National Garden Week was held.) 6. Encourage the formation of Junior garden clubs; 7. Urge the planting of native trees and shrubs along the highways, and the protection of the natural beauty of the roadside.

Emblem

Mrs. S. Blair Luckie, Chairman

A Message to State Emblem Chairmen

Greetings Co-Chairmen! I look to you for encouragement and assistance in my wish to create added interest among the many clubs in the value of displaying our loyalty to our Federation through the use of our Federation Emblem. The Emblem is more than a small gold pin, it is an indication of loyal service and wise accomplishments. To the state making the greatest gain in purchase of emblems during this administration recognition will be given.

Epsilon Sigma Omicron

Mrs. W. T. Munn, Chairman

There is a widespread interest in this country in adult education as evidenced in a recent survey. The results show that 41% would like to enroll, and the largest number want training along scientific, professional and liberal art lines. The General Federation's Epsilon Sigma Omicron, educational honor sorority, founded in 1928 by Mrs. Quincy A. Meyers of Perrysville, Ind. is a project to provide adult education among its members.

Each state chapter follows the same rules and regulations in the administration of E.S.O. Membership in E.S.O. is individual. Members of Women's Clubs in universal membership who signify their intention of reading in groups or individually by enrolling in any of the courses offered are considered pledgees to the Sorority. Courses are prepared under the direction of the United States Bureau of Education, or American Library Association and administered by the extension division of a state university, college or library. Since only half of our state Federations have an E. S. O. Chairman, I appeal to each president to appoint a chairman and to work with her to secure the co-operation of the state university, state college or other authorized state educational agency in inaugurating and maintaining facilities for administering the educational aspects of the plan, including reading or study courses desired by the clubwomen of the state.

For further information write to your chairman or General Federation Headquarters.

Federation Extension

Mrs. A. Dent Tisdale, Chairman

Here we stand; but in what a world, to what purpose and to what end? The change which has taken place since Pearl Harbor is compar-

able to that which occurred between 1776 and 1787. Just as the colonists were unprepared for the new role which they were called upon to play, so in our time American citizens are not ready for the responsibilities which they must assume. A new program of education is urgently needed not only for youth but for adults as well, if we are to meet the obligations which new conditions impose upon us.

The General Federation brings to the individual woman in the little club and in the big club a medium of self-expression and the opportunity for service. It is a power in molding safe and sane public opinion. Federation knits dissimilar groups—dissimilar in tastes, inheritance and creed. Through federation they learn to work together.

Why not ask your neighbor, the woman in another political party, in another church to join your club or to help you organize a new club?

OBJECTIVES

1. Make survey of unorganized areas in each State. This to be done by State Chairman of Extension through District and County Chairmen.
2. When survey is complete, plans for organizing clubs in those areas to be made. Use established federated clubs as sponsors, individuals interested in organizing clubs, State Junior Chairman organize Junior clubs.
3. Awards to be made at the end of triennium with recognition given at each convention. Details to be announced later.

The following material is now obtainable from General Federation Headquarters:

Program No. 1: Federation Extension by Mrs. E. Lee Osbirn, Former Chairman of Extension.

Program No. 2: The Stream Becomes a River, by Mrs. Ozbirn.

Program No. 3: How to Organize a Club Junior or Senior, by Mrs. Ozbirn.

As soon as possible your committee will have available at Headquarters other material for use in this organization campaign in which we hope to have your help and cooperation.

Historical

Mrs. T. G. Gibson, Chairman

The Historical Committee will endeavor to present a history of the activities of the club women of the world during this administration.

This history will be written in three chapters, one for each year of the administration. Each chapter will narrate the actions of the General Federation, and the outstanding achievements of the State Federations and the Foreign Clubs. Greater attention will be given to those programs especially emphasized by the General Federation.

The Chairman of the Historical Committee of the States and the Foreign Clubs will have the responsibility of presenting the picture of the programs, projects and achievements in their particular sphere. It will be well for them to remember that events which seem commonplace at the time may grow so that they become the beginnings of great enterprizes.

In recording the contributions the clubwomen of today are making to social progress and human welfare, they are not only following through with the idea of putting their creed in their deed, but they are emphasizing the importance of unified effort. A complete record of this unified effort is the objective of the Historical Committee.

Indian Welfare

Mrs. John J. Kirk, Chairman

Because American Indians are colorful, different, romantic, there is an ever-present temptation to sentimentalize over them. Too often human factors are overlooked. Improvement in Indian living conditions is urgently, importunately needed.

Many reservations are colossal rural slums. In the largest tribe, the Navaho, there are 16,000 children of school age for whom no schools exist; about one Navaho in 10 can speak any English; one baby dies in every three; and there are more than 3000 cases of active tuberculosis with only 182 sanitoria beds available.

In Alaska many Indian tribes are being mistreated, robbed of their aboriginal property rights. Land grabbing by outsiders is a danger on every reservation, and hasty, disorderly abolishment of the Indian Office could work rank injustice to Indians and states alike.

Do we care enough to go into action? Will we continue and accelerate the good work of the past?

Our aim is the improvement of Indian standards of living—to provide opportunities whereby Indians can obtain for themselves better jobs, better health, better schools and homes; equality of civil liberties; and to encourage Indians to take advantage of every opportunity that they may become happier, more useful citizens of our great democracy.

Mothercraft

Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, Chairman

Mothercraft, a course of study for school and college girls in homemaking, including the care of babies and little children, is essentially a back-to-the-home movement. It assumes that girls trained to be responsible in domestic matters will be equally responsible toward good management of the community.

Among these builders of the future are the Junior clubwomen who are all eager for constructive work, many of whom are enthusiastic in their response to Mothercraft as set forth in the textbook "Children Well and Happy."

Special attention is also called to Program No. 3 of the Mothercraft Committee, "Suggestions for Child Study Groups."

Constructive homemaking which is emphasized in Mothercraft teaches our girls the value of the home influence and its effect on the lives and homes of the next generation.

Motion Pictures

Mrs. Joseph R. Chesser, Chairman

Many years ago, Thomas A. Edison said, "A time will come when every class room wall will serve as a window looking out on the world," and it is our belief that the time has come for films to resume their rightful place in the world,—that of the most powerful medium in the cause of peace. Films know no language barrier, are easily understood and their message can be carried to the furthermost corners of the earth. It

is through the medium of films, both theatrical and non-theatrical that we can open the gateway to peace and mutual understanding among all the peoples of the United Nations.

It is fitting that the program of work of the Motion Picture Committee be dedicated to the cause of peace.

Our objectives may be achieved through a study of the film program of the United Nations Organizations, and that of the Educational Sub-Commission of *U.N.E.S.C.O.*

Motion picture chairmen are urged to present one club program during the year, devoted to the United Nations, at which appropriate films are shown.

The introduction of Film Forums at regular club meetings will give impetus to the use of films as a basis for discussion and information.

The Motion Picture Committee maintains a close and friendly contact with the Motion Picture Association through the offices of Mrs. P. E. Willis, West Coast Division Chairman, and Mrs. Andrew J. Noe, East Coast Division Chairman. Under their capable leadership, clubwomen render valuable service in reviewing and evaluating films. The monthly Cinema Guide is edited from their composite reports.

It is through the work of motion picture appreciation and discrimination we may obtain the production of films that are truly representative of the American way of life.

Films of the World Festival

Under the sponsorship of the Chicago Film Council, an event of significant importance in the field of audio-visual education will materialize in Chicago in October. For seven consecutive Saturday afternoons beginning October 11, and continuing through November 22, the outstanding short documentary and informational films produced by commercial companies and amateurs, will be shown at the Surf Theatre.

The purpose of the Films of the World Festival is to encourage the use of motion pictures in community and adult groups, in schools and churches, and also to bring knowledge, information and understanding to the general public.

Supporting this Festival are many of the leading civic and educational organizations of Chicago and the nation, including the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Parent-Teacher Association of Chicago and Illinois, The University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Junior Red Cross, and The Film Council of America. Mr. Elmer Balaban and Mr. Harry Balaban, leading Chicago exhibitors, have donated the use of the Surf Theatre for the festival, and will present an award for the outstanding amateur film shown during the festival.

Contestants are urged to submit films from all over the world, entries will be submitted in the following categories:

1. Arts, Crafts, Music; 2. Sponsored Films; 3. Peoples and Lands of the World; 4. International Interdependence; 5. Physical Sciences; 6. Biological Sciences; 7. Amateur (16 m.m. open). Films will be exhibited both in 16 m.m. and 35 m.m. form.

Judges appointed by the Chicago Film Council will review all films submitted, and will select the outstanding films for showing at the Festival. Prizes will be awarded based on the contribution each film makes to the subject as well as technical excellence.

Press and Publicity

Mrs. Herbert V. Kohler, Chairman

The committee on press and publicity will endeavor, in so far as possible, to interpret the program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to the public through the medium of the newspaper and magazine. It also will endeavor to stimulate and train individual clubs throughout the country to make news and then give this news to local papers in usable form. The amount of newspaper coverage a federation or club receives is a good yardstick of its usefulness and leadership in community, state, and nation.

Radio

Mrs. Henry R. Christman, Chairman

Radio, a comparatively new medium but one of such power and magnitude that it can so quickly circle the world, influence the minds, actions, and ways of life of so many millions, should in turn serve those people and reflect the thinking and pulse of the society in which it operates.

The underlying philosophy of the General Federation in the field of Radio should be, therefore, with the assistance of its vast membership, to act as an impartial and unbiased sounding board for American radio. This implies a complete understanding of the industry in its broadest concept and a willingness to utilize that knowledge in a constructive manner that will be beneficial on a world wide basis.

The acceptance of this premise gives rise to two objectives for us:

1—To assure that American radio, through its varied and interesting vehicles truly bespeaks the voice of the people and upholds in its highest traditions the democratic way of life with its primary principle of dignity and respect for the individual regardless of national origin, color or creed.

2—With that assurance, to use American radio to its maximum potency to bring understanding and acceptance of democracy to all the peoples of the world.

To attain our objectives there must be concrete methods of procedure. We suggest several, on which details will reach you later:

1—Investigate and support the "Voice of America" broadcasts.

2—Encourage use of radio in your local schools.

3—Establish a Community Radio Council.

Your own community is your best working field — do your job well there and our objectives will be secured in short order.

Resolutions

Mrs. Jefferson D. Atwood, Chairman

It has been the prevailing rule in the General Federation that resolutions to be presented to the Board of Directors would be considered by the Resolutions Committee if received by its chairman before the second day of the meeting. This ruling was established when such meetings usually extended through several days.

Now that two-day sessions are being held, it seems advisable to change the deadline for the reception of resolutions in order to insure sufficient time for the proper consideration of important questions generally involved. For this reason we are asking that all resolutions for the 1947 Board meeting be at Headquarters in Washington before the

first day—October 17th. Those sent to the home address of the chairman should arrive by October 12th.

Resolutions must be presented through state federations or chairmen of departments and committees of the General Federation. The original resolution must be accompanied by six typewritten copies together with any data which might aid the committee in interpreting the resolution.

The subject matter must be relevant to the direct interest or work of the General Federation and be national or international in scope. It should be stated as briefly as is possible without an impairment of clarity.

Only *emergency* resolutions or such as are governed by a definite time value may be voted upon by the Board of Directors.

Announcement will be made later regarding the time limit for the submission of resolutions to be acted upon at the 1948 convention of the General Federation.

Safety

Mrs. George W. Jaqua, Chairman

The General Federation of Women's Clubs believes that its members can and should be constructive participants in the current war against accidents. We would like to see the highest level of safety that is possible within our country. This Committee aims to give helpful and comprehensive assistance toward the accomplishment of this goal. A great deal of thoughtful planning for programs of action is necessary. And a great deal of work will be needed before any degree of success will be noted.

In a recent survey on public opinion three out of five persons indicated a belief that accidents CAN be reduced. Just thinking about it won't do. Nothing will be accomplished unless the public DOES something about it. The public is you and me. The challenge is ours to meet.

The problem of Safety is universal and all-inclusive. A review of its scope gives us the following list of fields of application which we consider as deserving thoughtful attention. Reference material will be available for clubs in each of the classifications. A list of outside sources of material is being prepared.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Keep Death off the Streets and Highways. Driver Training Programs and Driver Licensing Procedure are among the most challenging areas of traffic safety. Look to conditions in your own state and community.

HOME SAFETY

There is no place like Home—for accidents. Women can successfully combat this fact by intelligent planning and care within their home. The present record is a distinct challenge to women.

FIRE SAFETY

Recognize individual responsibility for elimination of fire hazards in homes, industry and places of business.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

"Are Your Feet Killing You?" is more sense than nonsense these days. Bad driving, careless actions, unconscious selfishness contribute to the plight of the pedestrian. But such troubles are curable. Let's do something about them—now. Keep safe on foot!

SCHOOL AND YOUTH SAFETY

Consider its many phases—playgrounds, local traffic hazards, junior councils, safety patrols, safe school buses safely driven, etc.

EDUCATING FOR SAFETY

A cooperative community approach is needed to solve a great community problem—"to teach youth to do better the desirable things they will do anyway."

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Every accident in a factory affects the consumer as well as the victim. While progress is being made it is important that everyone understand the problems involved and the best methods for cutting down this toll of injury.

FARM SAFETY

Many activities are involved in safety on farms: care and use of machinery; heating and cooking methods; electric, water and weather hazards. These and others are important and deserve thoughtful consideration.

Many states have held Safety conferences of public officials and organization representatives. The Federations of Women's Clubs have unusual opportunities for service to humanity by active support of constructive state plans for safety measures. Where these are yet lacking the State Federation Safety Chairman can and should lead out in securing a sound Action program for Safety. We will gladly assist, where needed, in arranging details of procedure for such action.

Scholarships and Fellowships

Mrs. H. B. Ritchie, Chairman

A very brilliant student of history and humanity said that the most significant scientific invention of all time was the alphabet. Another erudite thinker wrote that the most powerful thing in the whole world is a great idea.

Believing that great ideas spring from educated minds, the General Federation of Women's Clubs has long emphasized the establishment of scholarships and fellowships. It is clear however that there remains much we can do in providing assistance for general education. Our medical loan fund and Pan American fellowships have more than demonstrated their usefulness and their right to continued support.

There are other fields which are not so well developed as these but which are extremely insistent. These are for nursing education because there are still too few nurses to safeguard the health of the country; for teacher training because the schools of the nation now face a crisis largely due to the dearth of properly

(*Continued on page* 30)

GFWC PAN AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP

The $1,000 Pan American Fellowship of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been awarded for 1947-48 to Adelina Perito of Paraguay. Miss Perito, who is directress of the kindergarten of the Asunsion Normal School, will study at the National College of Education at Evanston, Illinois.

Conserve Our Youth to Conserve the Nation

Do You Know and Use Your

> Justice Holmes: "With taxes a man buys civilization—by no means a bad bargain."

A woman often walks through the rooms of her home, not to straighten nor repair, but to enjoy the results of the family's planning and effort, and to measure again the adequacy of these services in fulfilling the needs of every youth. An intelligent community-maker goes out armed with the knowledge that has made her a good homemaker, that is, an understanding of the physical, psychological, and social requirements of the community family. She knows that adolescents who are developing now within a changing culture require a particular consideration and more highly skilled services than have been given heretofore. She wants now for every boy and girl what she wants for her own little brood:

SCHOOLING FOR EVERY CHILD THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL WITHOUT RACIAL OR RESIDENTIAL DISCRIMINATION.

1. Good school buildings and equipment. Some states report an insufficient number of school seats or school rooms to accommodate all the children, if they should attend.
2. Qualified teachers.
3. Special provision for exceptional children, those above the average as well as those below.
4. Free text books.
5. Sufficient aid to poor districts to provide proper education for all children.
6. Laws making nine months attendance compulsory.
7. Vocational guidance and training.
8. Adequate library services for all youth in the state.

HOME CARE AND FAMILY SUPPORT FOR EVERY YOUTH

1. Social services and public assistance when necessary to hold the family together, or for a proper home life.
2. Foster care in family homes, or institutions adapted to the individual needs of those detained for court action.
3. Adequate housing for every family.
4. Homemaker services for the care of children in their own homes when the mother is absent or incapacitated.
5. Day-care services including counseling.
6. An employment service to aid breadwinners in obtaining jobs.
7. Benefits paid to children and their mothers when a worker dies who is insured under Federal old age and survivor's insurance.
8. Aid to dependent children from Federal and State funds, administered by State or county welfare or public assistance departments.
9. Unemployment insurance payments under State law when workers have lost their jobs and cannot get suitable employment.
10. Pensions for wives and children of veterans who die as a result of military service for the United States.
11. General public assistance for families to supplement special forms of benefits.
12. Aid from private family service agencies and from neighbors.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL CARE FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL

1. Health services and dental care for the children from birth through the school years.
2. A county or city health unit.
3. Maternal-infant care, to assure the safe birth of every child.
4. Special social services for crippled children.
5. Improve interstate transfer of boys and girls.
6. Special care for children of migrant workers and migratory youth.

SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN TROUBLE.

1. Juvenile courts with social workers to investigate and to follow up the treatment.
2. Protection of every child against court records or being placed in jail.
3. Police officers, including police women, who understand the needs of youth and how to use the resources of the community in their behalf.
4. Cooperative community efforts to remedy conditions detrimental to the welfare of the children and to promote conditions favorable to their well-being.

PROGRAMS TO SAFEGUARD WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS.

1. Good legal standards of employment for young people, including safeguards against too early child labor, low wages, and harmful working conditions.
2. Continuing publicity to keep employers and the public informed about legal standards for protection from child labor.
3. A guidance program in the schools that encourages boys and girls to stay in school and helps adapt the school program to their needs.
4. A work-permit office staffed to give understanding assistance to boys and girls seeking certificates, and to check legality of conditions for issuance of the desired certificate.
5. Health services where young persons going to work can be examined to make sure they are physically fit for the job.

Stella Scurlock, Youth Conservation Director

Community Services for Youth?

6. Inspection service to find any children illegally employed.
7. Placement service to help boys and girls make vocational plans and to find suitable part-time and full-time jobs.
8. Supervision of living and working conditions, transportation, and school attendance.

RECREATION PROGRAM FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL.

1. A place, equipment, and leadership for active games, and for quiet play, dramatics, arts, crafts, and music.
2. A place for boy and girl companionship with sympathetic and understanding adult leadership.
3. A chance to learn how to live outdoors and to become acquainted with rivers, lakes, fields, and forests.
4. Special provision to meet the needs of handicapped and disturbed children and those who do not fit into regular group activities.
5. Community standards and control of commercial recreation.
6. Cooperative planning for adequate public, private, and commercial recreational programs to meet the needs of all age groups.
7. Youth participation in councils and groups planning recreation programs.

RELIGIOUS AND CITIZENSHIP TRAINING FOR EVERY CHILD.

1. Religious fellowship and instruction available for every young person and his family.
2. Development in every boy and girl a consciousness of his own fundamental worth and dignity and of that of all people.
3. Guidance of his daily actions on the basis of this instruction and of this inner life.
4. Opportunity to carry responsibility on his level, for the family, church, school.

GUIDANCE FOR PARENTS IN BRINGING UP THEIR CHILDREN.

1. High school courses on family life and child study.
2. Provisions of pamphlets, folders, books, and films on growth and development.
3. Study by parents and teachers of changing needs of boys and girls during the grade-school and high-school years.
4. Guidance for parents on the growth and development of the preschool child, and what family life can do for him.
5. Classes for expectant and new parents on the care and guidance of the new baby.
6. Information and advice from the physician and the public health nurse.

Swedenborg: "Those to whom their country is dear pay their taxes cheerfully."

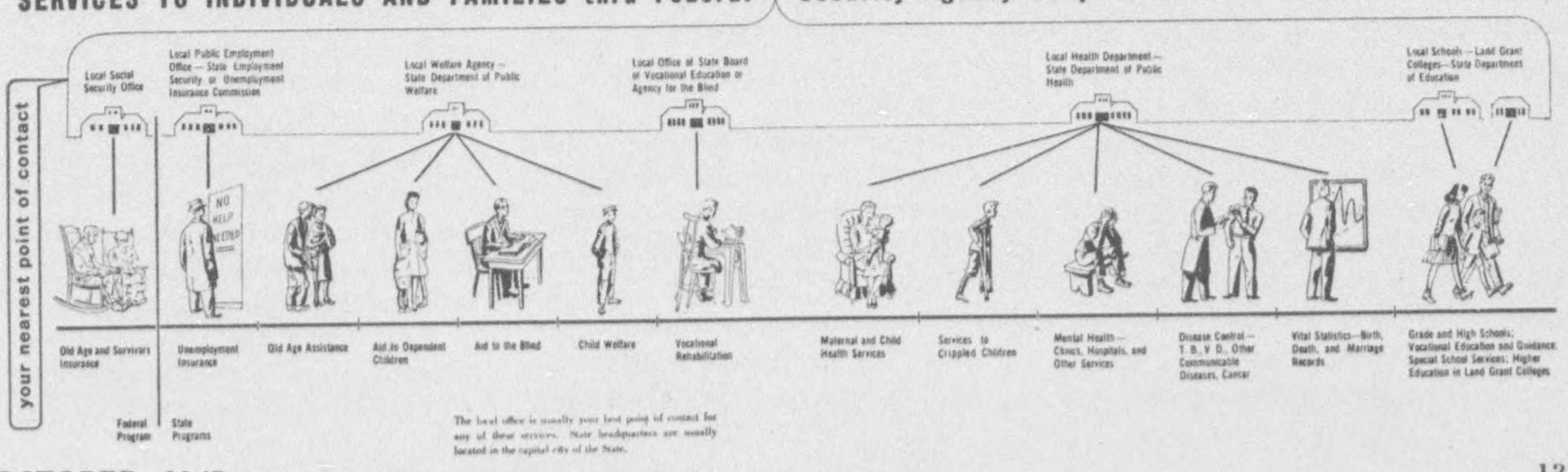
A CONTINUING COMMUNITY COUNCIL COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC AGENCIES AND CITIZENS' ORGANIZATIONS TO DEVELOP A COMMUNITY PLAN FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH BY

Knowing what is happening to children and youth.
Reviewing legislation affecting children and youth.
Appraising all services for children and youth.
Coordinating all agencies serving children and youth.
Drawing up proposals for action in their behalf.
Reporting its findings to citizens' organizations and general public.
Maintaining contacts with State agencies planning for children and youth and with other community planning bodies.
Recommending action by public and voluntary agencies.
Bringing adults and youth together in working toward the solution of problems that are important to both.

Will citizens' organizations study the recommendations made and give active support to those that, in their judgment, promise achievement for children and youth?

(This article is based on Children's Bureau publications relating to the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, and to the reports adopted by the National Commission on Children and Youth.)

SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES thru Federal Security Agency Cooperation with State and County



'Not Merely to Exist'

JUNIORS

F. IVY NEEDHAM
F. WILLA BRISTOL
Editors

IVY

Herewith we proudly present the working team which is serving as Junior Editor. To the right is F. Willa Bristol and on the left is F. Ivy Needham. Both these girls hail from Waterbury, Conn., and have been active in Junior club work there. Both have been president of the Waterbury Junior Woman's Club; in fact, Ivy succeeded Willa in that position. Then Ivy became Connecticut Chairman of Juniors and Willa served with her as Junior Editor in 1945-47. Ivy is now Extension Secretary for Juniors in Connecticut. Together they have attended three GFWC conventions, Fort Worth, 1942, Chicago, 1946, and New York, 1947. So they are well acquainted with Juniors from all over the country and come with interest and enthusiasm to their new job.

WILLA

PROJECTS

"If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches and poor men's cottages princes' palaces." — Shakespeare.

Should we or should we not have state projects for Juniors? When we look around us we find that there are some mighty fine projects which Juniors have undertaken in several states and we wonder why the Juniors in our own particular state have not started such an undertaking. We don't stop to realize that so many different things have to be taken into consideration before taking the initial step. The size of the state—the size of the Junior organization—the accessibility of individual clubs—the apparent needs of the states. All of these things have to be considered before we can plan for a state project.

However, if after studying the problem we find that our state is one where it would be practically impossible to carry the load of a project, we can indeed look to the formation of community projects. So for the next few months, and until each state has had a chance to report, we are going to present for your reading pleasure the state or community projects of our Juniors throughout the country. By so doing, we hope to aid those clubs who are groping for suggestions for feasible projects for their states or communities. One of the best ways of keeping an organization alive and active is by having a program that kindles interest among its members, whether it be a large plan like a mobile eye clinic for a state, or a community plan for the control of juvenile delinquency. In studying our local and state problems in the quest for a project, we are uncovering the vital needs of our communities.

The ARIZONA JUNIOR WOMEN's CLUBS, composed of twenty clubs ranging in size from eleven to eighty members, and scattered over the wide open spaces of our state, one club as far as two hundred miles from its nearest Junior Club, finds it impractical to have a state project on a large scale. However, it has been possible to unify projects to some extent.

During the past two years club members felt they would like to give some aid to hospitalized war veterans. Through the State Federation War Veterans Chairman it was learned that the American Legion Auxiliary, which was already making bed jackets from bright colored blankets for veterans in our three hospitals, would be most happy to receive blankets or money with which to purchase them. Every one of our clubs participates in this project, making it possible for many more patients to have bed jackets and beanies.

Each club also had a project in relation to Youth Conservation based on the local need of the community. One of the larger clubs last year learned first hand how to wield the power of a united women's group. They decided something worthwhile should be done to correct their city's juvenile delinquency problem. After wading through a great deal of red tape and politics these young women appeared in Superior Court before the County Probation Association and were pledged full cooperation to carry out their plans. Personal consultations are held with parents of juvenile offenders. Twenty-five qualified citizens have volunteered time to help with this program in order to solve the personal problem of parent and child. The club is keeping records on the cases. If this plan is successful it is hoped the city will employ a psychiatrist. This same club annually stages a benefit for the state orphanage.

Among youth organizations spon-

(*Continued on page* 18)

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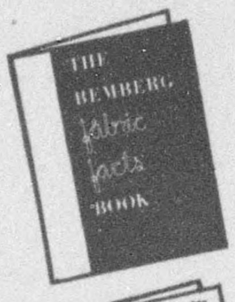

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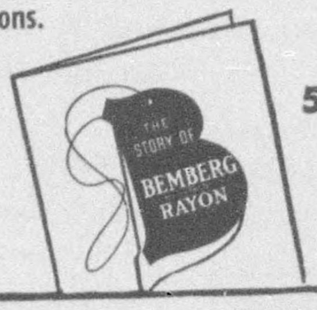

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Looking Out My Window

As I sit down to write this monthly editorial comment—or personal letter, if you please—it is too early to have received a return from that "dove" which I sent out last month to explore the possibilities of intercommunication between the editorial desk and the readers of this magazine. For almost as soon as one issue of the magazine is put on the press, the deadline for material for the succeeding issue is at hand. So none of those interesting sheets of paper which come out of envelopes and flutter in the breeze from my window have yet been placed on my desk, though the mail has been full of stimulating material from chairmen and from clubs that normally send information about their activities. The results lie before you in this issue of your magazine.

I know that all of you, whether you knew Roberta Campbell Lawson during her capable service as GFWC president or not, will enjoy the account of her remarkable collection of Indian lore which appears in this issue. It is the result of a happy circumstance that placed me beside Mrs. Frank Little, president of the Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs, at a luncheon during the New York convention. Mrs. Little talked about the Lawson collection and its presentation to the Philbrook Art Center in Tulsa by Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Lawson. Immediately I asked her for an article for our magazine, so she delegated the job to her chairman of publicity and Mrs. Misch labored during the hot summer months, assisted by the museum authorities and in consultation with Indians who were familiar with the material and its historic meaning, so that you might have this early account of the collection, all of which is not yet on exhibit. Many thanks to Oklahoma.

With this issue of the magazine, we are more nearly approaching a standardized makeup which we hope will help you find the regular contributors in the same position each month. A condensed GFWC Directory will appear on the last page before the back cover. Announcements and brief informational paragraphs will be on the Bulletin Board on page 1, with the President's Message on the following pages. The Junior Page, Youth Conservation, Parliamentary Procedure and Public Speaking will have more or less regular positions. This issue carries statements from Standing Committee Chairmen and the pages of the magazine are open for the presentation of programs and projects from all Chairmen. Each issue after this one will feature certain departments of work with feature articles of general interest.

The designation of special weeks during the year for the observance of worthwhile programs of action is becoming almost too prolific but there is one program scheduled for this month of October to which I wish to call your special attention. It is National Bible Week, October 20-26.

Just one week throughout the year in which to concentrate on reading the Word of God is not enough but if it serves the purpose of focusing attention to the value of such reading and study to everyday living, it is worth all the effort we can give it.

How many of you, I wonder, have read the Bible straight through? Some years ago, in 1936 to be exact, I did this in the old fashioned manner of three chapters daily and five on Sunday. It was an enriching experience. I purchased a new Bible with an excellent text, at Christmastime and started my reading on New Year's Day. At the end of each day's reading, I marked the date, and as I read, I marked familiar passages and ones that attracted my attention for the first time. That Bible is my most valued possession, an "ever present help." I highly recommend such a course of reading. As I have turned the pages tonight, I have had to resist the desire to quote many of the marked passages.

Too seldom do we think of reference to the Bible as a guide in daily living, as a builder of personality and character. We turn instead to science and philosophy, frantically seeking a pattern of behavior that will meet the needs of the times. Yet here we have in the words of Jesus Christ a mode of life to which scientific questioning now leads us. Jesus taught almost two thousand years ago that all men on earth are children of one Father, the Creator of the universe, a fact now scientifically established by anthropologists, as witness the speech of Helen Alpenfels carried in this issue.

He taught also that the law of the universe was the law of love and that the greatest commandment was to love the Creator and to do unto *all men* as you would have them do unto you.

Religion is not something to be thought about once a year or even once a week. It is the pattern of God in our individual lives. Reading the Bible reminds us of how the words of the prophets, the psalms, as well as the teachings of Jesus and his apostles form a pattern for living that is modern as well as time-honored.

Is it too hard to be happy in these troublous times? From all sides, we hear the cry for a profound spiritual awakening as the only answer to our problems. This comes from all races, creeds and faiths for all of us have the specter of Fear before us. It is Fear that causes wars; it is Fear that makes us turn against our neighbor: it is Fear that urges us to fight rather than seek to understand.

Yet "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy is understanding."

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.

"Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea;

"Though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. Selah."

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Woman's Club of Orange, N. J.

75TH ANNIVERSARY

With the celebration of its 75th anniversary, the WOMAN'S CLUB OF ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, not only claims the distinction of being one of the oldest clubs in the country, but it has also the double honor of furnishing the first president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Charlotte Emerson Brown, and the first president of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley.

It was in February, 1872, that fifteen women met to "consider the project" and the club was organized and a constitution adopted in May of that year.

The Diamond Jubilee celebration took place the week of April 7, 1947. Festivities included a Founders Day luncheon and special program for members; a musical program with noted artists to which clubwomen of the Seventh District were invited; and the week concluded with the Diamond Jubilee Ball.

The first clubhouse was built in 1906 and was destroyed by fire in 1931 but the club flag, bearing the significant motto, "The best is yet to be", was among the few items salvaged. The present property was bought in 1934 and converted into a clubhouse, to which an auditorium was added the following year.

On the club's Fiftieth Anniversary in 1922, a Jubilee gift of $1,000 was contributed toward the purchase of General Federation Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

A splendid record of service is climaxed in this 75th year. It is certain that the stature of the club and of the women who have made it what it is today, will continue to grow, for "The best is yet to be—the last of life for which the first was made."

Ruth E. Wilson, Editor.

JUNIORS

(*Continued from page* 14)

sored are Camp Fire Girls, Blue Birds, Brownies and Cub Scouts. One club in a rural area sponsors a Youth Canteen. Several clubs supply equipment, entertainment and financial assistance to the Crippled Children's Home. A small club located on an Indian reservation maintains a children's library. Another club helps maintain and supply the only public library in its town. Another club is an active participant on its community council which sponsors a summer recreation project.

As in every state there were numerous other projects developed according to the needs of the area. Arizona Junior Clubwomen are always busy accomplishing something worthwhile.

Mrs. W. J. Sutter
Chairman of Juniors
Arizona Federation of
Women's Clubs

NORTH CAROLINA JUNIORS do not as yet have a state project. The individual clubs work in various fields and in the past year have emphasized different phases of Youth Conservation. It is difficult to choose any one or two clubs since so many have done outstanding work, but I will mention two this time, and perhaps there will be space for more later.

The Greensboro Juniors, concerned with the problem of juvenile delinquency, in cooperation with the local recreation department devised a plan to occupy the leisure time of teenagers. Each school in the city and county was notified and student committees met each week to plan a 30 minute radio broadcast. Talent was selected from each school and auditions held. These broadcasts were held on the stage of a local theatre; following the broadcast a selected movie was shown. The Juvenile Court has backed the program and each Saturday following the juvenile check-up, probationers have been given tickets to the program. The club contributed $100 towards a youth center and chiefly through their leadership this center has now been established.

The Raleigh Juniors chose serving the children of their community as their project for the year. The four fields in which their services would definitely fill gaps in existing programs are health, recreation, education and welfare. The clinical facilities in dental care being very inadequate they formed through the Raleigh Dental Society a panel of dentists to take a number of cases each year, and effected, in cooperation with other civic clubs, the employment of an additional full-time dentist in the County Health Department. In recreation, the club has continued the dances held at the YMCA for high school students. They established a Reading Clinic for the city schools for which they purchased equipment and trained their members as assistants. In the field of welfare, the members went two Sundays a month to read to the children who through no fault of their own are dependent upon the community for a temporary period. the facilities for dependent and neglected children being very meager. Through their efforts they found the community aided the home.

Brona Nifong
Third Vice President and
Director of Juniors
North Carolina Federation
of Women's Clubs

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Emotional Steam

Mrs. Hugh Butler

At the recent annual convention of the Federation, I had a hot argument with a brilliant woman lawyer on the subject of one of the ingredients of public speaking—namely that of emotion. The lawyer contended that there was no place for emotion with grown-up adult audiences whereas I took the position that grown-up audiences in fact respond to the appeal to emotion as well as to reason. Women in public life, I maintained, might be compared to mankind in growth. In childhood and in woman's infancy in affairs outside the home, decisions are too often governed by emotions rather than by knowledge or reason.

So women leaders, I urged, must learn how to set in motion opposite feelings for good also latent in every human being, in order to drown out and overcome those forces which would destroy us. I insisted that committee, board and club meetings are laboratories where club members can practice techniques needed to mold and guide public opinion. This is an atmosphere where rules for getting over ideas can be practiced. Setbacks, defeats, mistakes in judgment and victories can be then analyzed from the scientific objective point of view, so that club women can prepare themselves for that moment when an issue of great importance is presented and they are needed to influence the final decision.

What is this emotion, anyway, which has so much power? "Emotion is a 'moved' or stirred-up state of the organism,"[1] coming from the Latin words which mean to move out or away from.

The platform speaker must first understand and control her own emotions before she can control those of others. Two rules from the Bible give her instruction on this point. Rule No. *1* is:

> "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

This saying means—in woman's club parlance—that when members encounter disagreement, even though one may be right and the other wrong, both must not forget that each has a right to her opinion. It is helpful here to remember that right and wrong are seldom clear cut black and white; there may be some of each in both points of view so that yielding on both sides will be necessary in order to find a compromise that will work.

At this point we come to Rule No. *2*, also from the Bible:

> "Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison."

The quicker you find a point of agreement with your adversary, whether individually or in an audience, the sooner you will keep from arousing internal feeling which will thwart your cause and at the same time you will have a better chance of arousing other feelings which will help your cause to succeed.

How is this to be done?

Here facial expression is important. We spend our lives learning how to hide our feelings but also we spend our lives learning how to read the feelings of others from their faces. When we are motivated by a desire to serve or are fired up with idealism and faith and hope, our faces reflect our high hopes and are the mirrors by which we reflect to others these same ideals.

Next to facial expression comes the tone of voice and here voice training is vital provided it does not lead to artificiality or insincerity. A beautiful voice is the organ upon which is played the thoughts of the speaker. Its music can arouse harmonies which will release powerful forces for constructive action; whereas, a harsh voice, and strident notes have the very opposite effect.

Finally, or perhaps we should have put this at the beginning, we come to the construction of words and sentences which wil carry over ideas to be launched. There must be a speech plan to outline the specific purpose or goal to be attained. Into the speech plan must go facts and figures to appeal to logic and reason; and human interest stories, experiences, citations from history and from religion are used to arouse emotions and spiritual reserves.

Here we come to the field of the orator who combines creative thinking with the capacity to take infinite pains. I contend that many women speakers today can do this so well that they will become orators if they would take more time for thorough preparation of their speeches.

A necessary part of preparation is the ability to determine motives of opponents and public leaders—to see behind "the iron curtain" which surrounds those whose programs are dangerous to the public good, and then to have the courage to expose these false leaders privately and publicly even at the sacrifice of popularity and glory. Of course the most effective way to expose mistaken leaders is to extol the ones who are sincerely working for right principles. Women speakers who use the powerful emotional forces of praise and good will to support honest officials will also inspire others to go into office.

In conclusion then, shall we agree that both reason and emotion play a part in developing and molding public opinion; that good emotions can be used to drown out harmful ones; that emotions provide steam for putting over reasoned logic and social programs and that club women can learn the use of emotions to help them in their efforts to create a better world?

---

[1] Psychology by Robert S. Woodworth, Professor of Psychology in Columbia University Henry Holt and Company, New York.

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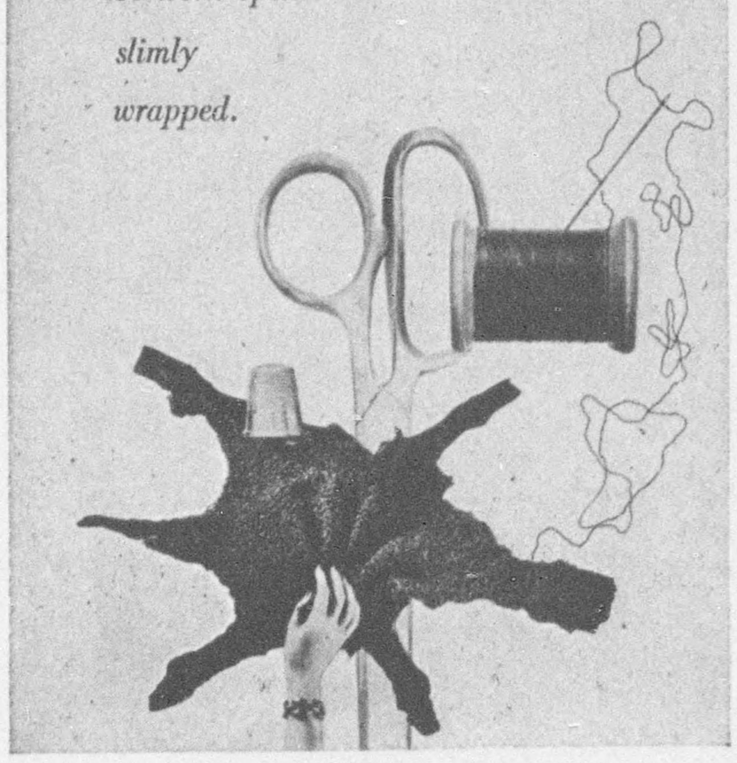

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Race Against Time

By Helen J. Alpenfels

Miss Alpenfels is a noted anthropologist, at present an instructor in the Extension division of the University of Chicago. She spoke at the Peace Service and International Relations dinner.

The best way I know how to tell you what anthropology is and what we do is to say simply that anthropologists are collectors of people, and as all of you have collected one thing or another in your lives, whether it be bugs or stamps or butterflies or knowledge or honors, so the anthropologist collects people. But since we cannot put people into bottles as you do bugs, and we cannot pin them to boards as you do butterflies, the anthropologist has to go out and live among the people whom he is collecting.

The most important thing we want to teach young people today and every day in our country, or we should try to teach, is this, that in the beginning it was exactly as the Bible says it was. There, every man looked exactly alike. There were none of the racial differences you and I now see among the people of the earth.

In the beginning, we see small groups of people living together over the southern part of Asia. These people married only within their own group and gradually, over the thousands of years, they took on certain physical characteristics, certain dominant traits like curly hair over straight hair or dark eyes over light eyes, and gradually these people began to move and they met new groups and they intermixed with people who looked very much unlike them and new traits were set up.

But the process which is always hardest of all to teach young people is one you have been reading about so much in your newspapers and magazines lately—the process known as mutation. We are reading about it as the result of Hiroshima, for we know today that as a result of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima, the grandchildren of the Japanese who survived will look different from any human being, for as they trace the alpha and the beta and the gamma rays from that bomb, they know that it will produce changes in human beings.

For example, in our laboratories today in this country, we can bombard the fruit fly with x-ray and we can produce fruit flies that have two eyes or five eyes or eyes in the middle of the stomach or no eyes at all. And we know, as the result of the rays of this bomb working on the genes of man, that there will be differences, and it will not only mean differences in the people of Japan, because one of the bombs dropped at Bikini, the scientists followed as it crossed over the United States—that is, the cloud from the bomb—and one cloud went over Europe, and a rain came through that cloud and washed the water down, and a cow came along and drank the water. The scientists began to study that cow, and we have today its bones, suffering from tuberculosis because of the action of those rays.

And so we know, by the natural process of nature, out of the earth, most of our racial differences came to be. The only one today we are sure of that was brought about by climate was the color of our skin, for as small groups of people moved out of Asia and settled along the Equator, gradually over thousands of years, they took on the deep pigmentation of the Negro, and others, looking exactly alike, moved out of Asia and went north to settle around the Baltic, where they lost their pigmentation, and because the white race is the hairiest of all the races of mankind, they did not need the pigment to protect them from the rays of the sun. The white race became the first albinos that the world has ever seen. Others stayed in Asia, keeping the color that most of us believe early man had, the color of the Mongoloid.

And yet, in determining the race each one of you belongs to, the shape of your shin bone is just as important as the color of your skin. It makes as little sense to say that a woman with a flat shin bone can write a better book than a woman with a round shin bone as it does to say that a woman with one color skin is less capable of being educated than a woman with another color skin.

All science says today is that it is what we see or what we think which is important; that in the real traits there are no differences.

Two thousand million people live on this globe, a globe on which man has conquered distance and has pried from nature the secret of almost incredible power. You know the whole story in a single word—Hiroshima—so that we say within our physical sciences that we live in the Atomic Age, but in our science of human relations, we still have more power than love. We still have more prejudice than understanding. We still have more information about this earth than about the people who live on it. We still have more skills to reach the far-off places, and no skill at all to look into the secret places of our own hearts.

If science has any lesson at all, it is that there are no superior races; there are only superior individuals, and they are members of all races.

CORRECTION

We regret that an error was made in the announcement of awards at the N. Y. convention. The $5 music award went to the Minnesota 5th District chorus, a group of clubwomen who have sung together for more than 20 years. The music awards were made by Mrs. Godfrey personally.

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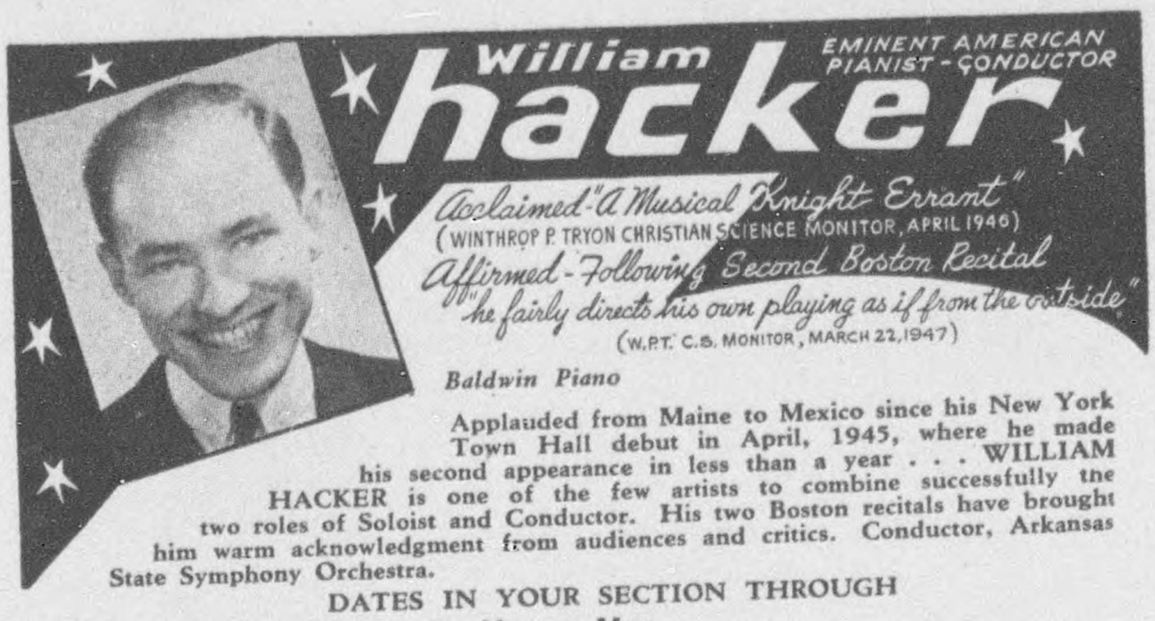

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CHURCH WORLD SERVICE CENTER

As another year swings toward winter and cold weather, the need for all articles of clothing and bedding becomes more urgent in the war shattered countries of the world. This winter, far from being easier, promises more hardship than any time since the beginning of the war for millions in Europe and Asia. The suffering falls on all; men, women, children and babies alike. With few goods to be bought, their reserve supplies of clothing and household goods worn out by seven years' hard use, they have nowhere to turn.

But in the households of America are mountains of good used clothes, spare blankets, extra shoes that are not being used at all. And in American homes are generous people ready to give these materials to relieve human suffering if they only know how to go about it, what to give, and where to send it.

In the United States, east and west, are nine Church World Service Centers, each one a collection and processing depot for a long list of relief articles for overseas. Church World Service is a united relief agency for 26 major Protestant denominations in the United States. Its warehouses ship donated goods to 30 stricken nations where they are distributed through interdenominational church groups to the neediest without discrimination of race or creed.

HOW TO SEND THEM

Write the nearest Church World Service Center for a Clothing Collection Bag, a roomy, draw-string bag in which you can put 35-50 pounds of goods and ship them to the Center. The bag has the Center's address already stencilled on it. You need only fill it and return it by parcel post or express. This is a good way to get every home represented in your club working on relief.

WHERE TO SEND IT

The nine Church World Service Centers are:

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7110 Compton Ave., Los Angeles 1, California;
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Mrs. Benjamin F. Warmer of Ontario, Calif., chairman of the Division of Public Health, represented the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the National Conference on Local Health Units of the American Public Health Association, held at Princeton University, Sept. 8-10.

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THE STATELESS CHILDREN'S SANCTUARY

BY VERE STUART-ALEXANDER
6648 Thirty-Second St., N. W.,
Washington 15, D. C.

The Stateless Children's Sanctuary, subject of an article in the May issue of this magazine, is the only organization with a program for the permanent settlement and rehabilitation of the European children who cannot establish the country of their birth and who are, therefore, ineligible for admittance into the United States under any quota. The Jewish Relief Agency has a plan for the settlement of Jewish children in Palestine.

It is only a question of money now that prevents the stateless orphans from knowing that there are hearts where they are welcome, that there is a home waiting to give them shelter, that there is a government willing to be responsible for their welfare.

Though faced by the necessity of proving the corporation's financial ability to carry out the project for a 15-year period, the members of the S.C.S. have gone methodically on with their plans as each step became possible. By voluntary contributions, they raised the funds necessary to cover current operational expenses and to purchase the 200-acre estate on the island of Nevis in the British West Indies with its 18th century stone plantation house. It is planned to cultivate the acreage and make the project nearly self-supporting as well as providing the children with the healthy and educational background of farm life.

A body of qualified and experienced young men and women, including persons suggested by the American Friends Service Committee and the Experiment in International Living, has been organized to provide the faculty and staff for two sanctuaries. There will be no more than 50 children in a sanctuary and the full staff will total 15. Sanctuaries will not be orphanages but boarding schools.

A method of "adoption," i.e., sponsorship of the orphans has been devised whereby interested contributors may provide for the cost of a child's maintenance in the sanctuary. In some cases, Women's Guilds have "adopted" children and one of their appointed members becomes a Life Member of the Stateless Children's Sanctuary with the privilege of attending the annual general meeting and voting on matters concerning the general policy of the corporation. Participation in and investigation of the operation of the children's sanctuary on the part of contributing members of the philanthropy will be welcomed by the active members.

Although there are thousands of children needing care and specifically 4,000 of the non-repatriable, orphaned and unaccompanied children in the British and American military zones of Germany, this organization prefers to plan for small groups of 50 children at a time so as to avoid the danger of dealing in astronomical figures and to make more personal the support of the humanitarian public. Thus far, 98% of its financial support has come to the philanthropy from women.

The Stateless Children's Sanctuary is an answer by men and women to the command, "Feed My Lambs."

Beauty Is Important

Beauty is vitally important, because a woman who walks in beauty walks in magic. She makes music wherever she goes, she brings pleasure to all who set eyes upon her. That goes without saying. But much more, she brings a persuasive power to the ideas and ideals she believes in.

When I speak of beauty in a woman, I do not mean the kind plastered on a dead-pan face or expressed in dead-pan fashion-plate clothes. I am talking about real beauty. What is it? I think it begins with the inner grace that comes from truly loving the world and the fact that you are in it and therefore loving each other —an inner grace that expresses itself in outward poise.

—ELIZABETH ARDEN.

(Speaking at N. Y. Convention)

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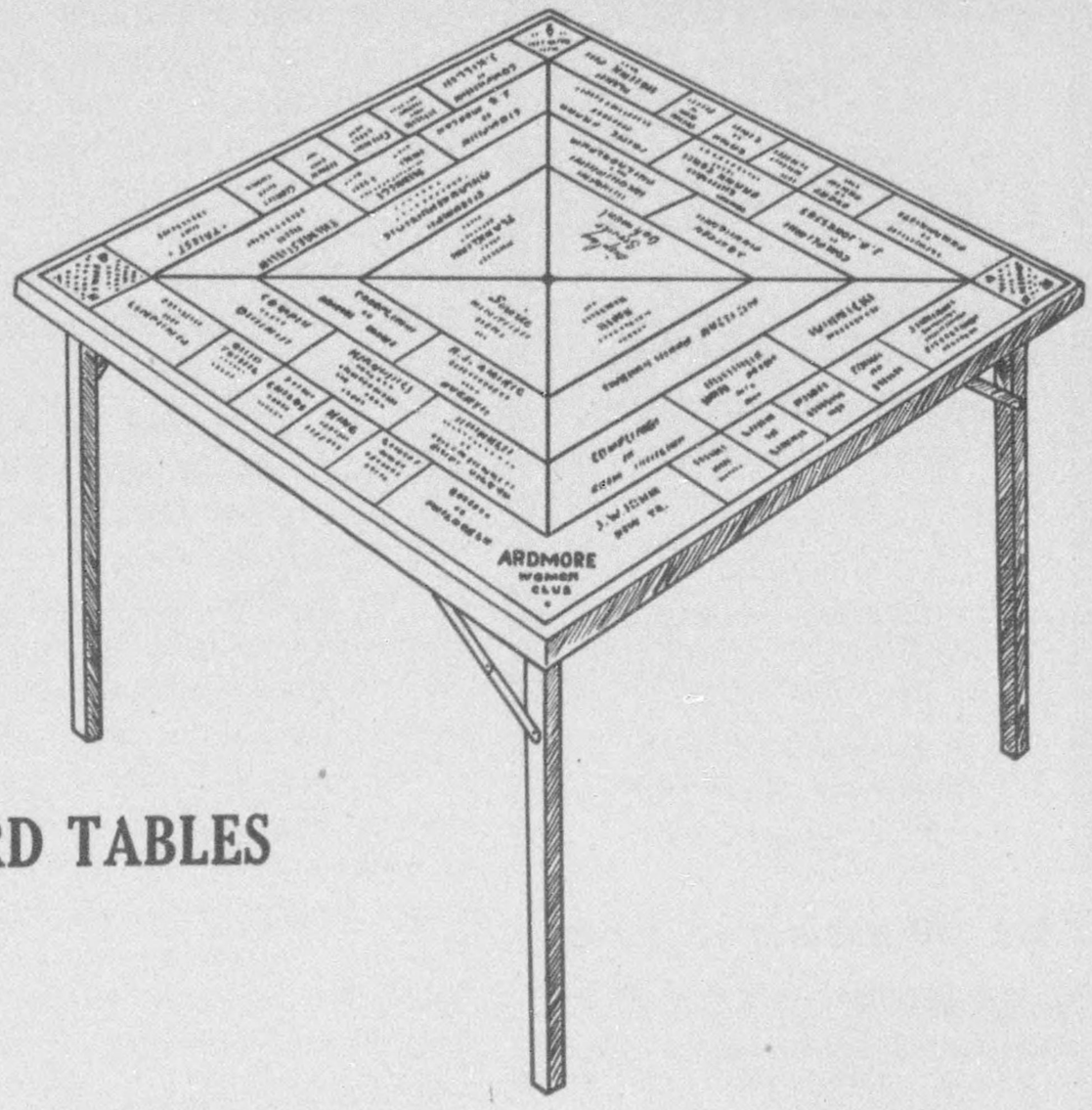

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FINAL GFWC CHECK SENT TO INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND

Our readers will remember that, beginning in December 1946, State Federations and individual clubs and members united in a drive for funds to be sent as a Christmas offering for needy children in war-torn countries. The response was magnificent. Contributions totaling $5,818.95 were received, a report of which, with the donors listed, was published in the March and April 1947 issues of this magazine.

Checks amounting to $4,229.80 were sent from the fund to the American Society for Russian Relief, the Near East Foundation, American Relief for Czechoslovakia and Children of Czechoslovakia by March 31, 1947. Contributions continued to come in, however, and at the close of the 1944-47 administration, there was a balance in the fund of $3,208.43. Of this amount, the sum of $723.26 was raised by the Wisconsin Federation for their "Overseas Project", and voted for inclusion in the GFWC fund by the committee in charge.

It was the express wish of Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, retiring president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, that the balance in this fund be turned over to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations. Accordingly, a check for the full amount of $3,208.43 was sent on Aug. 18, 1947 to the director of the fund to be credited to their fund account with the United Nations.

The GFWC check reached the director of the International Children's Emergency Fund at a peculiarly appropriate time for it was during the week of Aug. 18, 1947 that first shipments of food started moving overseas. First shipments of milk started the following week.

Clubwomen are proud to know that they have made a contribution to this needed work and are gratified that shipments have been started in time to alleviate the suffering that increases as winter comes.

Grand total of contributions from the General Federation for the needy children of other lands amounts to $7,438.23.

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PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Mrs. Hampton Fleming,
Parliamentarian, G.F.W.C.

Question: We are revising our state federation constitution and by-laws and have a few points we would like answered for us: Is it wise to have the term of office run concurrently with the General Federation's term?

Answer: Yes, if it is feasible for your federation. While the Federation does not dictate to its member groups about any thing that affects only their work, it does make it better for both the Federation and the state presidents if they are elected the same year and have the same length of term of office as the Federation. This would make it possible for the same state presidents to be on the Federation Board of Directors during an administration.

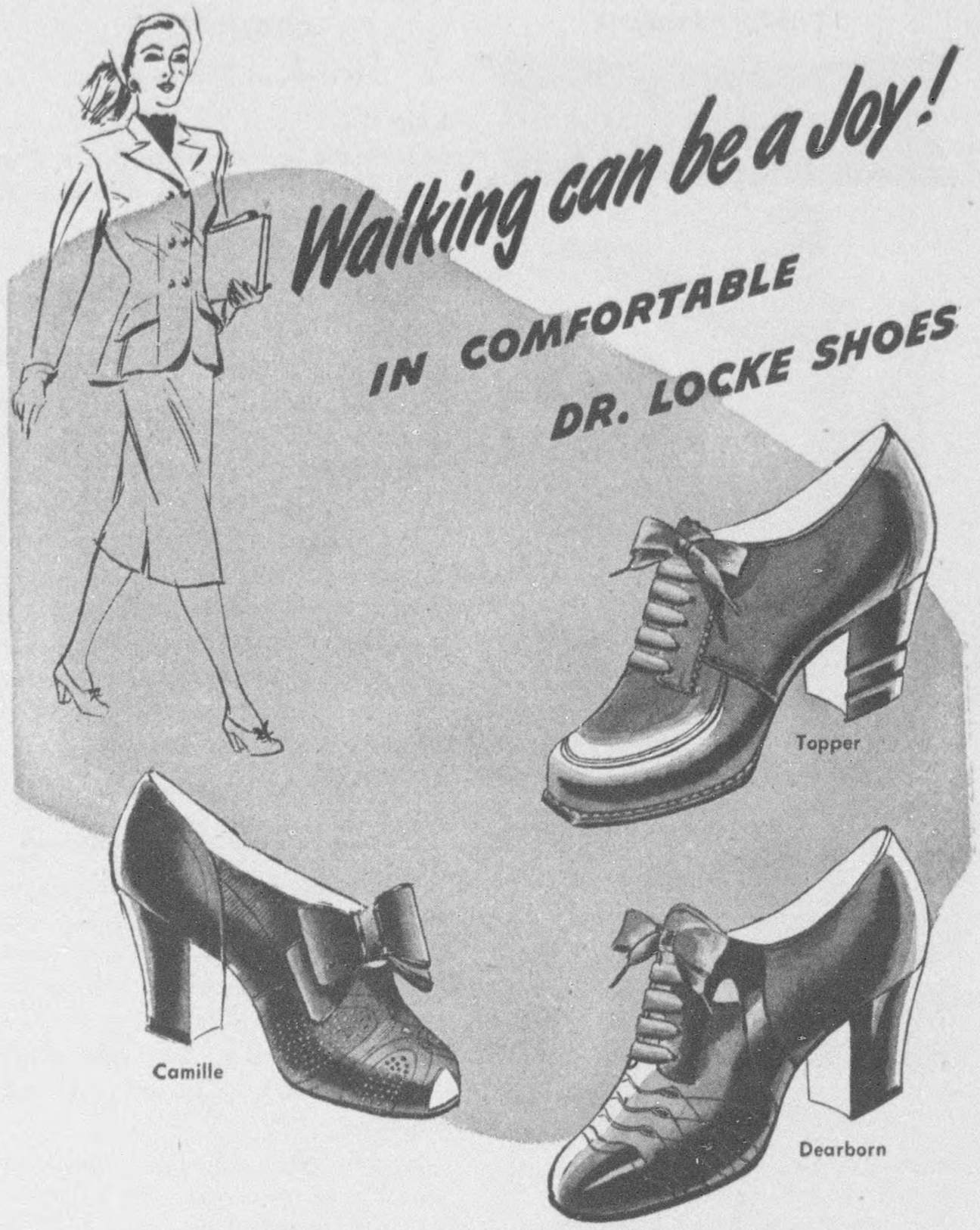
Question: Please give the articles that should be in the constitution?

Answer: These following mentioned articles are those generally included in a constitution: Name, Object, Membership, Officers, Annual Meeting, Amendments. These articles comprise the fundamentals of any organization, and all of the detail articles should be put in the by-laws.

Question: Is it wise to elect some officers each year?

Answer: This is a matter to be decided by each state federation but I find "stagger elections" make a very unstable setup of officers. Try to elect all officers at the same time, and "speak it not in Gath", try to elect an entire new board each time. Just give it a trial sometime and see how splendidly it works not to have a few "hang overs" in every administration.

ED. NOTE. *Mrs. Fleming will be glad to answer questions in this column each month. Write to the address shown in Directory on page 32.*



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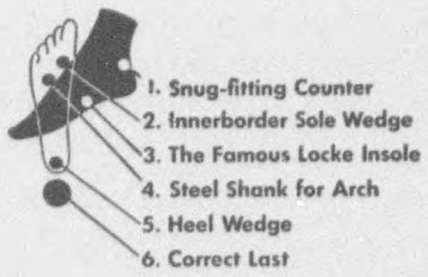

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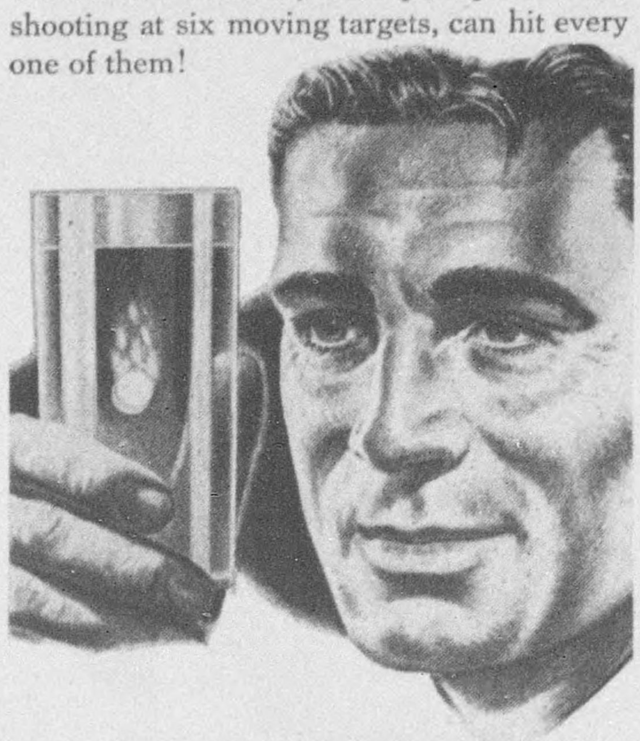

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CHAIRMEN

(*Continued from page* 11)

trained teachers; for the training of technicians because there is a crying need for the graduates of technical institutions.

No possibility in the work of this committee would seem more timely or more important today than to assist young people qualified for education experience in a foreign country, who can return home as ambassadors of friendship and conveyors of good will.

It will certainly be a main purpose of this committee that all the stimulus and worthwhile effort of previous years be capitalized upon in order that this work may take its proper place in federation circles for the enrichment of American life.

War Veterans

Mrs. Geo. W. Venzel, Chairman

November 11th, 29 years ago, World War I ended and peace was declared. Thousands of our men came home victims of war. Hospitals were built all over these United States. In no time, they were filled to capacity, as were asylums and rest homes.

It was then that the women of America came to the aid of these poor unfortunate boys. They did all they could to help cheer them and make the long hours on a hospital cot or in a wheel chair happier, more profitable hours.

Just when we felt the job was well in hand, another great war came along and after four years of fighting with death and destruction and boys returning by the thousands mentally and physically ill, we suddenly discovered it was all to do over again.

Do we need ask what there is for us to do? Just look around, perhaps your next door neighbor is a veteran, needing just a kind word or a little advice.

Club women, acquaint yourselves with all agencies in your town or community where a veteran can receive any help, especially the U. S. Veterans Administration, the American Legion Department Headquarters, Red Cross, the U. S. Employment Bureau, and I could go on and on naming organizations that will help you.

Now that our death rate is so great among our World War I veterans, there is no end to the work we can do for the families of these men. The widow who is left either through the death of her husband in service, or otherwise, is certainly faced with a tremendous problem. She has first to make adjustments caused by death. She will no doubt be faced with financial difficulties and may also be in ill health herself or have minor children who are mentally or physically ill and require her constant attention. Surely these women and their dependents are worthy of every consideration, even though Congress has provided by law certain benefits which are far too small to even take care of the daily necessities of life.

Let us ever be alert to the needs of our boys who gave their all for their community, state and nation. For our national project let us carry on the birthday parties of Walter Reed Hospital.

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POLITICS IS A DUTY

All clubwomen, I know, in our organizations, are willing to recognize the need for leadership at the top levels of government and politics. They even go so far as to think that they may be of some service to their country. But it is on the community level that so many women back off and resolve not to get mixed up in anything that smacks of politics. But those women, struggling to reach the top—and we want them there in great numbers—can never get there without the help of the minor political worker, the community leader, who is the backbone of every organization in this country. She must have the support of the minor political worker, even though the tireless effort of that political worker goes unrewarded except for the durable satisfaction of having participated in good government.

I should like to emblazon on the clubhouse of every club in this great Federation, "Politics is a duty."

—MRS. CHARLES W. TILLETT.

SEEK PUBLIC OFFICE

I want to urge you women—and you probably don't need it, because obviously you are fully aware of your civic responsibilities, but I do want to urge you, one and all, to a more active part in government and politics by running for public office. I can assure you that it is not all fun, but we women of America have got to do our share and not expect to have everything handed to us on a silver platter. No nation in the world has done as much for its women as the United States of America, and no women in the world owe so much to their country as the women of the United States.

Women have a great contribution to make to government. First of all, in most cases, they cannot take up a political career until after they have brought up their families. This gives them a mature as well as a maternal viewpoint that is invaluable. They also stand for the family, which is the greatest political unit in the world. They are greater individualists than men, and you will know that because you can look over any large group of women you want and you will never see two wearing the same hat.

—MRS. KATHERINE ST. GEORGE.

(Quotes from Convention Speeches)

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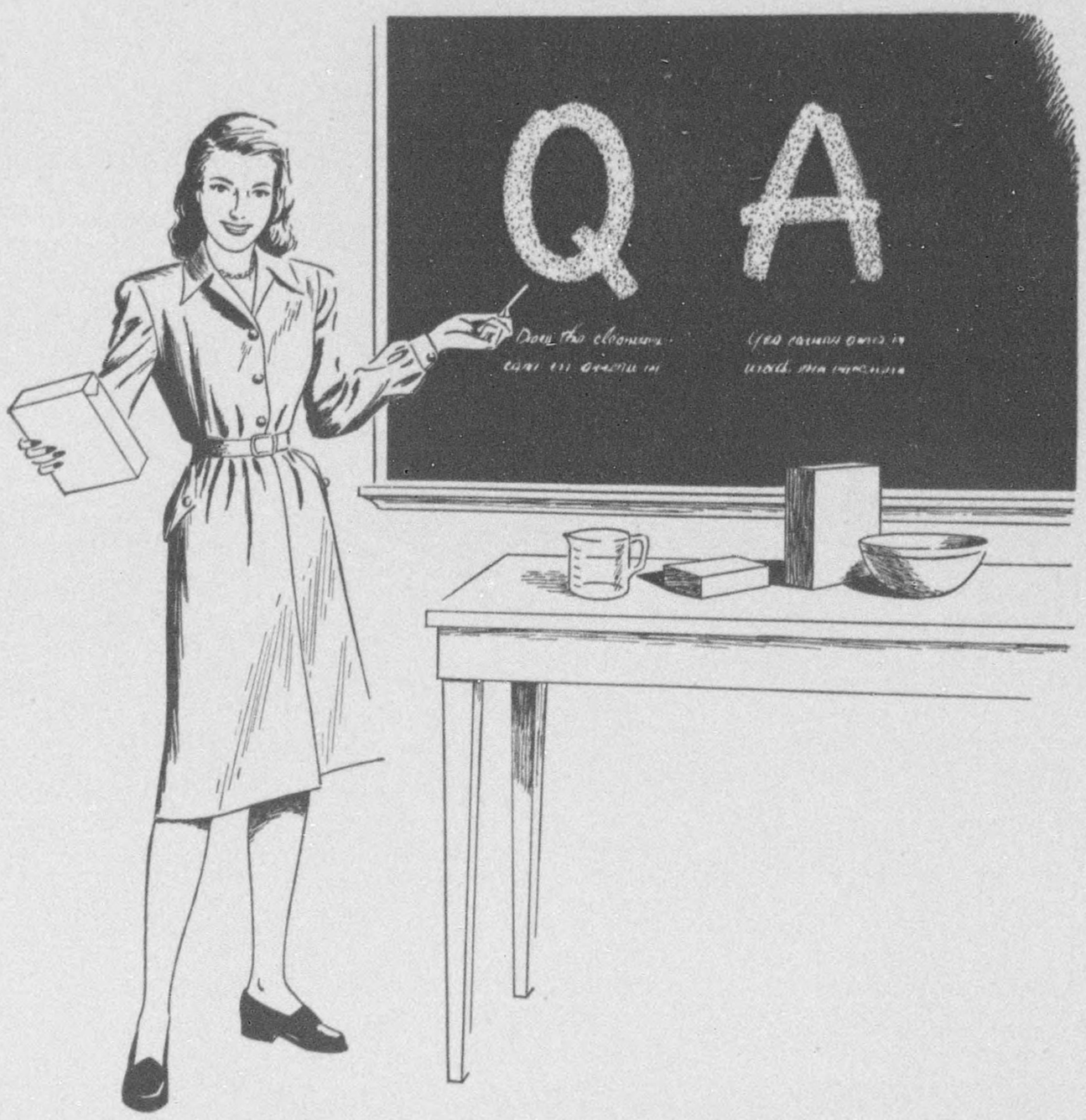

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A Any cleaning agent, which, dissolved in water, removes soil by wetting-out and emulsification. Soaps, water softeners, household cleaners, genuine synthetic detergents, and mixtures of these products are called detergents.

Q *How do Synthetic Detergents differ from Soaps in their manufacture?*

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Q *What effect do Synthetic Detergents have on water?*

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Q *What special advantages do Synthetic Detergents have?*

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Q *Are Synthetic Detergents harmful to the skin?*

A No. Genuine synthetic detergents such as Dreft may be used as freely as the finest soaps, without harm.

Q *What was the first successful Synthetic Detergent marketed for household use?*

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WOMEN'S STATUS -- YESTERDAY - TODAY - TOMORROW

A chapter in the history of freedom, 1848-1948

by

C. Mildred Thompson
Dean, Vassar College

Address Tuesday Evening, February 17, to the Women's Bureau Conference 1948, "THE AMERICAN WOMAN, Her Changing Role as Worker, Homemaker, Citizen," February 17, 18, 19, Washington, D. C.

I call this a chapter in the history of freedom because it seems that the development of rights of women in this past century is only one important episode among many in the long continuing struggle for human freedom, for greater freedom. It is another chapter in the advance of the fundamental principles of our western civilization which received form and durable expression in the Declaration of Independence, in the establishment of the young Republic in this country, and in the principles of the French Revolution. Of the creed which stirred the revolution in France, liberty, equality, fraternity, only the first two have been dynamic ideas to us in America. We have directed our efforts twoards more liberty, towards greater equality, but we have least understood and valued fraternity. 1848 was a significant year, a year of revolutionary movements for freedom on the Continent of Europe where there was stirring of liberal ideas throughout the western world. In France it took the form of a republican movement, and in Germany it broke down in the abortive attempts at liberalism in the various German states. That movement, liberalism, is still to be achieved in Germany.

In this chapter on human freedom my fundamental thesis is that the status of women is to be regarded in each stage as part of the total social and cultural movement of the time. It is a distortion of meaning to think of the movement for women's rights solely or primarily as a movement for women, of women, by women. It must be taken in its wholeness. It is one phase of changing society, one aspect of the continuing struggle for greater freedom of the individual - all individuals; for equality among persons - all persons. To say, as we must, that even in this country after a hundred years there are still limitations upon the liberty of women which do not restrict men, or to recognize that we are far from achieving an ideal of equality among men and women, does not give us reason for saying that no progress has been made in these past hundred years or that we have failed in the struggle for women's rights which had its dramatic formulation in the mid-nineteenth century.

We can justly say that complete equality, the aim of the women who met at Seneca Falls, has not been reached. But can we say, as did a distinguished

head of a college for women in a speech at Dallas a year ago, that "their real goal, equality of status between men and women, may well be as far off as it ever was"? A student of history, to arrive at such a conclusion, must have checked his history at the gate. He must have set aside his customary method of examining evidence and of measuring achievement in relation to the whole process of social change. When we look ahead we may still be far off from the goal upon which our hopes are set; but if we look behind, we can see the many measured miles from where we were in 1848 to where we are in 1948. That look behind gives hope and courage to press on the road ahead.

Let us then look back upon some of the sign-posts of these measured miles. Our starting-point can be taken from the program of that first Convention for Women's Rights, in 1848, as drawn up in their Declaration of Sentiments. With freedom as their aim, it was not unsuitable that Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the others should take the Declaration of Independence as their model, in setting forth to a candid world their grievances against the tyranny of man.

"All men and women are created equal" - that was their foremost assumption. Violations of this principle in legal and political disqualification were the subjects of the first four of the fifteen articles of the Declaration. Suffrage was denied to woman. Rights to control her own property, to the guardianship of her own children were denied to woman. As the Declaration states - "He (man) has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead."

The first of these abuses to be removed by law came by the security of property rights to married women. The first law to grant this safeguard to women, preceding the organized agitation for women's rights, passed in Mississippi as early as 1839. In 1848 New York adopted such a law, and this set the pattern which was followed by numerous other States in the next few years. The movement advanced rapidly so that the right of a married woman to control her own property, to dispose of it by will, to make contracts, came to be generally established by law in the different States. And the same may be said of the right of equal guardianship of children in a majority of the States.

The achievement of the right to vote came only after a prolonged and hard fought struggle. The last gun was fired in 1920 with the ratification of the 19th Amendment. 1920 thus became a signal year in the achievement of women's political rights. It is indeed a high light, a great high-voltage beacon in the past 100 years. In this country as in England, the last steps toward the victory were hastened by the proof women gave of their capacities for patriotic service in the World War I. They proved that they were worthy citizens, that they could bear their part in war, and proved that their part was bigger and more varied than previously conceived. They were recognized as worthy to be admitted into that Democracy which President Wilson eloquently expressed as the hope of the world.

By 1920, the women of Seneca Falls, had they been alive, would have seen their chief aims attained, at least by statute. But they would not have been deceived, any more than we, in thinking that their hopes for complete equality were truly fulfilled. The achievement of the right to vote was indeed a great step forward in the progress of the rights of women, although the suffrage did not accomplish all that its advocates claimed. Nor did it bring the evils which its opponents foretold. One thing it did accomplish, however, is of no mean importance. It gave to women a sense of dignity and of self-respect as citizens. It has been a great educative force to women. It has made them become less illiterate in the affairs of their own community and it has stimulated their knowledge and their concern in world interests.

These three steps forward, all in the nature of the extension of legal and property rights, had been achieved by the end of the first quarter of this century. Another great field for advance was education. The Declaration of 1848 noted that women were denied thorough education - colleges were closed to them. There were then only few opportunities for thorough education. Lucy Stone, one of the pioneers for women's rights, was a graduate of Oberlin, coeducational from its beginning. In the 1830's there was a distinct awareness of needs of better education for women, and it was in this decade that several seminaries, not possibly of full collegiate rank, gave better education for women than was previously available. One of those was in the South, Wesleyan, at Macon, Georgia; Mary Lyon drove forward at Mount Holyoke; Frances Willard at Troy; and there was Elmira, also in New York State. But these institutions were far from providing for women opportunities for education equal to the best then available to their brothers.

It was not until 1865 and the opening of Vassar that a college with rich curriculum, adequately equipped faculty, and generous endowment, comparable to the highest standards of the best colleges for men, was available to women. So successful was this venture that the pattern was followed in the next ten years and after by the establishment of other colleges of like type - Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, also Radcliffe, and Barnard, adjuncts of two great universities. These indicated the great demand by women for higher education. The same movement appeared in England with the establishment of the women's colleges at Cambridge and at Oxford at about the same time.

Today there are many colleges, separate colleges for women, with standards equal to the best provided for men, and the universities of the country now admit women to study not only as undergraduates but in most of the professional schools as well. Still it is far from the truth to say that equality in educational opportunities prevail. Some law schools, some medical schools, still exclude women. Others admit them under more restricted terms than those governing the admission of men. In one library of a great university, women have only limited privileges. They may work in a secluded room but do not have full, free access to library usage as do men in that great and notable institution.

And of course as we all know there is no real co-education in this country. The universities, coeducational in name, are almost completely taught by men professors. True there are some women on the faculties, but usually in minor positions, assistants or secretaries, not professors or chairmen of departments. The equipment provided for women students also is generally inferior. When a new gymnasium was built at a university, the old gym, out of date and too inadequate for men students, was generously turned over to the women students. Great changes have taken place in the last few years as a result of the war, and now we see not infrequently that men, generally only a few men in proportion to the total number of students, are admitted to some of the women's colleges. As far as I have observed, they exist in very much the same position of inferiority in academic and social privileges to which women have long been accustomed.

It is a matter of fact, one of which we women are not proud, that in the academic world, in the world of research, there are few distinguished women of first-rate achievement. We have noted for a long time in the meetings of professional societies, scientists, historians, economists, very rarely is a paper of notable research presented by a woman. We do not take an equal part with men in productive scholarship or in high academic position. Occasionally there is a mountain peak of distinction like Madame Curie in the field of scientific research, but as far as I know today there is only one woman among many notable men distinguished in the field of nuclear physics. Other forces than the tyranny of men must account for this limitation upon full productivity of women in he advanced fields of education.

There has been a movement, slow but growing in pressure within the last few years, to make the curriculum for women students essentially different from that offered to men. I would think from my experience in education for women that this is distinctly a step backward, not forward. I see no objection whatever to a curriculum which includes with other courses of general and special knowledge of the world of man and of nature, courses which deal particularly with the development of children, with the problems of the family, with household economics, or domestic architecture. It would seem to me that these have rightful place and they are now accepted in colleges of high standard, if the courses themselves in substance and in method are as thorough-going and as serious as other courses in science or the arts. Those courses should be available to women and also to men. Let the individual choose according to his needs and purposes. A special curriculum for feminine education in this mid-20th century with all the changes that have taken place in social life would be just as reactionary and out of relationship to modern society and to the preparation of women for modern life as would be a special masculine education for men if introduced in Yale, Harvard, or Princeton. Should men be deprived of the chance to study and to specialize in child psychology if they wish, because children are the peculiar sphere of women? Should principles of nutrition be barred to men, because the feeding of the family is women's work? Should boys and men in school and college not be allowed to study courses in literature and the arts simply because in some places they have been known as "sissy" courses? The absurdity of such a view today, I think, is the answer to these newly

pressed demands which have their view backward instead of forward in preparing the education of the future.

The arts have always had more doors open to women than other interests, but only on the stage have women in large numbers risen to highest eminence equal to the distinction of men. There have been many actresses among the greatest on the stage, but no great woman playwright. There are gifted artists, poets, musicians, but women as a rule do not occupy the highest places, or at least if they do they are rare exceptions not comparable in numbers or in brilliance of achievement to men in these fields.

There may be many explanations, and of these I shall hazard only a scant attempt at analysis. I would say first of all that I do not believe it is the tyranny of men that keeps women down from top place achievement. Nor, in the second place, do I think it is biological differences which account for inferior success. There was a large bulk of writings in the 50's and 60's to the effect that woman's frail physical constitution would be weakened by the manly labor of the study of the classics, of calculus, or serious study of the arts. Of course a little needlework, a little painting on china, a little music for the delight of the home as accomplishments would do no harm to female delicacy. The argument of biological inferiority has long been silenced. At the present time the chief proponent for the case of inferiority of woman to man comes, not from the politicians or lawyers or from the biologists, but from the newer schools of the psychoanalists and especially the pseudo-psychoanalists. Some of this last group maintain that the struggle of women to be equal rather than to maintain differences has led to the frustration of the entire sex. As some would say and have said, Women are sick. Society is sick, because women are not content to specialize in their femininity. This is but another phase of "children, church, kitchen" as the true pursuits of women cloaked in the semantics of newer, more high sounding, semi-scientific terms. We see today a very real reaction against greater equality of men and women which would seem to me costly and wasteful retrogression, in placing emphasis on the separation of spheres rather than the recognition of fraternity of interests. It is but another form of isolationism. This reactionary movement would go contrary to what seems to me the most useful direction in modern society, that is, a movement towards greater cooperation in similar activities. We must be aware of this movement and be prepared to meet it. The data upon which these reactionary postulates are based seem to me to come not from the fourteen or more millions of women in this country who are engaged in occupation but from very limited groups, urban, metropolitan women for the most part, who have lost the home and who have not found new purpose and new interests in the extension of the home into the community.

I have no information upon which to dispute the validity of the data of some of the psychoanalists and others. I have not studied the case histories of the limited number of women who have the time and the money to frequent the psychoanalist. But from my observations, I would raise serious question as to the validity of some of their conclusions as applied to an entire sex or an entire society. The answer to their contentions may

possibly be found if a book should be published, equally valid, with the title, Modern Man, the Lost Sex A study in continuous frustration. The summary of such a book might be something like this: - Man, who for centuries gloried in his complete dominance over woman in the family and in the state has suffered irretrievable loss one by one of all his cherished marks of superiority. The vote he had is his alone no longer. He could swagger as a soldier or a sailor, but now he finds also defending his country, and theirs, WAVES and WACS. He used to have safe refuge when things at home were not to his liking in the cornor saloon where the swinging door gave him security from troublesome women. But now, when he seeks comfort at his favorite saloon, who does he find with feet on the brass rail beside him? Woman! For long years the barber shop with its painted pole outside was his resort and his alone. That, too, he has lost. He used to glory in his short clipped hair and his trousered legs, but those symbols of maleness, and hence superiority, are no longer his monopoly. And so it goes. No wonder man is a lost sex sick with frustration. But no - hope is in sight for his recovery. Another book just published, eagerly sought by despondent man, has already become a best seller. From it man has learned that he, too, has a sex life. This lost sex may be found.

I for one do not take muct stock in the battle of the sexes, not at the present time certainly. We have talked about the desirability of a moral equivalent for war. Why should we not find some intelligent equivalent, some substitution through cooperation, not antagonism: mutual understanding and sympathy instead of crimination and rerecimination between nations and between sexes. There are two sexes but there is one society. Nothing better has been said in the matter than was said by Shelley, 130 years ago:

"Can man be free if woman be a slave?"

And it is just as true today as it was in 1817 when Shelley wrote "The Revolt of Islam".

Little did the women of 1848 sense the great changes that the revolution in industrial society would bring in women's occupation. Among their charges against the tyranny of man was - "He has monopolized nearly all the profitable employments." The industrial revolution in this country was still young in 1848 when this was written, although even in that decade the census indicates that there were more than one hundred different occupations in which women were employed. Not only the natural growth of industry but the abnormal stimulus of war needs brought rapid extension of employment for women in the following decades. By 1870 one-seventh of all the women over sixteen in this country were engaged in gainful pursuits; by 1900, more than one-fifth. By the beginning of this century women were strongly established in industry, in occupations outside the home, for the activities of the home had by this time largely gone out of the home into the machine world and organized industry. This transformation of home and industry is too well known to a group such as this to need further

enlargement. To the unenlightened the home is represented as a kind of sanctuary which woman voluntarily and wantonly abandoned for the factory and the market place. We would do well to distinguish between home and household. "Home is where the heart is." Yes, the home is properly a center of emotional relationships, whereas the household is a physical habitat which in the 20th century would be almost unrecognizable from our prototype of a century ago. A family household in the city apartment house is worlds apart and centuries distant from the farm house or the spacious small town dwelling of most American families of the early 19th century. This change was not the result of the demand of women. The forces of industrial and economic change, and apart from any earnest desire on the part of women, were responsible. Some women may like the change and some may prefer the old ways. But like it or not the industrial revolution has continued to revolutionize our manner of living, and the end of the revolution is not yet. Industry needs women and women need gainful occupation for their subsistence. Occupations outside the home are like magnets drawing steadily upon the women who are made more and more idle as their cooking, and the processing of foods, the making of clothes and the washing of clothes, the teaching of children, have gone out of the individual household into mass industry. Hence come our fourteen millions of women today and twenty millions and more in the war time, in gainful occupation. There are still women idle, women left in some households with no children to care for or with others paid to do the job for them - women idle because there are no household arts left to give them a sense of creative productivity in the household - women who have not entered into useful occupations, voluntarily or gainfully, outside the household. These are the women who have not made successful adjustment from the old conditions of society to the new, and these are the ones more than others who breed sources of frustration and provide material for the doctors of sick souls.

(Perhaps it is not entirely a joke but a social case history which appeared recently in the New Yorker. It told of a new apartment dweller who was being assisted in neighborly fashion by the lady in the apartment across the hall. The newcomer was told where to find the nearest grocer, the best butcher. She was given the address of the baker and the laundry man, and finally the new tenant asked her helpful neighbor, "And what is the address of your psychiatrist, please?")

In any rehearsal of the steps forward in the position of women, even a brief one such a s this, we must not overlook the great force for the development of women which has come through women's organizations. They are a sign of women's increasing freedom and self-confidence. They have proved a strong force in the education of women and should be recognized with distinctive place in the various media of adult education. There would seem to be scarcely a woman who does not belong to at least one organization. The church was of course the first organization in which women learned the power of associated effort, and from the special church Guilds and Circles of women grew other associations for humanitarian service. We may laugh if we will at the kind of club women which Helen Hokison

draws with her not too gentle satire, but the club ladies of that type bent solely on their own somewhat trivial cultural entertainment are but a fragment in the world of women's organizations. These today include not merely the clubs of leisure time activities, but the great associations of political force and civic responsibility, such as the League of Women Voters, and the powerful and constructive Trade Union groups. I would name organizations such as these as assuming conspicuous place on this road of progress in the last hundred years.

With all of this progress, all of this greater freedom of women, greater opportunity for choice and wider activities, we cannot blink at some facts which are still disconcerting. Women in these hundred years have not yet risen to distinction equal to that of men in arts, in the professions, in public service. There are of course today notable women in high political offices, and it has been the custom in the last few years for the Administration to appoint one woman on each of several important public commissions. But notice, please, that it is generally one woman, not five or six among a dozen members. This continued failure to assume full positions of power remains a problem. It is a surprise and a source of disappointment to many women - and to some men - that in these thirty years almost since women attained the franchise, so few women hold public office high or low, and so few even have stood for election to office. We doubtless all know women fully qualified who would make excellent members of our City Council or of the County Board of Supervisors. We know women we would like to see in our State Legislatures. And perhaps we can think of some who might make better governors than some governors we have known. It would not be difficult for us to think of women we should like to see in the United States Senate or the House of Representatives. And perhaps some of us have in mind a woman who is better qualified for the eminent position of President of the United States than several, or any one of the candidates who now put themselves forth. No. It is not that women lack the ability, the training, or the public spirit for office. Their absence is due, rather, to social pressures, to the continuance of a mode of thinking which has not caught up with the actual conditions of our time.

It may be that much of the force of women in society today is still indirect rather than direct. In this way it is a force difficult to measure by evident accomplishment. How much of the achievement of a great composer, for instance, is due to the creative force of some woman, through her giving inspiration, protection, understanding, or criticism? Clara Schumann, for instance, a great, brilliant pianist, had to forego and willingly gave up the use of the one piano in their household in Leipzig so that her husband Robert might use it all the time while he was composing his First Symphony. The kind of intense concentration needed for composition, for great productivity in any of the arts, is rearly achieved by a woman. Society still makes demands directly upon her from which she cannot withdraw; or if she did, it would be at a price of ruthlessness which would itself destroy her gift. In the business and industrial world how can we measure success and the contributing force of women behind the giants of finance and the organizers of industry? We may have a suspicion that some of this mastery of captains of industry comes from the imagination, the

steady resourcefulness of some woman, very often perhaps from that too little recognized Executive Secretary. Did you happen to see Ruth Draper in her monologue, "Three Women and Mr. Clifford"? If you did, you will know what I mean by the contributing force of the Executive Secretary, unknown, unsung, unrewarded.

The incompleteness - and I say advisedly incompleteness, not failure - of woman's attainments thus far, I believe, does not derive from biological difference of function or from predestined mental and emotional fixities and inferiorities. It is due, rather, to environmental causation, and to traditions of culture. Modes of acceptance and of rejection in social behavior may not create genius, but they can thwart the effective expression of genius. Social pressures change and ideologies of society cause shifts in acceptable standards. The development of women's powers, the conception of their rights, and the measure of their contributions cannot be wisely evaluated apart from the whole of society and the forces which control it. These forces are not immutable, but are constantly changing. For centuries Woman was only a sex. As persons we women are still young. Who, then, would dare to predict what the next hundred years may bring forth? When we contemplate where we were in 1848, and where we are today in 1948, we can salute the women of Seneca Falls a century ago. We can say to Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, You pointed our direction. We are still on our way.

WORKING WOMEN'S GAINS AND GOALS

By

Gladys Dickason
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

Address Tuesday Afternoon, February 17, to the Women's Bureau Conference 1948, "THE AMERICAN WOMAN, Her Changing Role as Worker, Homemaker, Citizen," February 17, 18, 19, Washington, D. C.

I am happy that the chairman of this conference, the Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States government, is Miss Frieda Miller. The conference commemorates the 100th anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. At this conference the woman's suffrage movement was first launched. I know of no woman in American public life who more fully exemplifies the contribution which women could make to our democratic way of life that was envisioned by these women of 1848 and their successors in the fight for women's rights than does Miss Miller. It was my privilege to know something of her work as Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York, and to be associated with her as a member of an advisory group in certain undertakings of her department. Miss Miller's skill in finding the common denominator of apparently dissimilar points of view, her profound understanding of the basic problems of our democracy, her generosity of spirit and her breadth of vision make her one of the outstanding women of our day.

Those women, scorned by many as dangerous extremists, who met in 1848 to sound the battle cry of women's rights, would be proud indeed today to see this conference, called under the auspices of an agency of the United States government, to assess the gains that have been made and to consider what lies ahead. It was no doubt outside the scope of their furthest dreams that their granddaughters should not only enjoy full rights of suffrage, and have broad opportunities for gainful employment and for participation in all aspects of our political and cultural life, but that, in addition, a special agency of the federal government would have been created to give continuous study and attention to the problems of working women.

The Women's Bureau was established in 1918. As those of us who deal with women's problems from day to day are well aware, it has made an important contribution toward the economic and social advancement of working women. Under Miss Miller's able guidance, the Bureau has been in close touch with the problems of women in industry. The Bureau has rendered important public service by its collection, analysis and dissemination of facts relating to these problems, and to their solution. Today, when nearly eighteen million women are employed outside their homes, when the number of employed women and their proportion to all women and to the total of gainfully employed persons is steadily increasing, and when the effects of the continuing entry of great numbers of women into the labor force are so intimately related to the health

and prosperity of our nation, the Women's Bureau stands as an indispensable agency of good government.

The conference of 1848 which it is part of our purpose here to commemorate met in a period of a great upsurge of democracy. We meet today in a time when democracy has been threatened and when our utmost efforts must be devoted to strengthening it. A favorable position for women economically, politically, and socially, is intimately bound up with the democratic form of government. It is intimately associated with a liberal and progressive democratic government.

As fascism and dictatorship are the enemies of women, as they are the enemies of society, so is reaction the enemy of women.

It is essential in today's turbulent world and in this period of post-war reaction that we re-evaluate our concepts of women's role in an industrialized deomocracy so that these concepts may be clear and distinct.

We cannot afford to be vague or confused in our views about woman's role today. We cannot afford to forget the lessons of the lst two decades. In great spaces of the earth where women had made headway toward a fuller life for themselves and toward contributing effectively to the life of their countries, they were summarily returned to the role of inferiors.

The countries in which women were thrown backward in status, in job opportunities, and in ability to live as individuals, were those countries where dictatorship replaced the ways of democracy. Women did not flourish under nazism or fascism. The women of 1848 who were accustomed to the accusation of making "clamorous and unfeminine declarations of personal rights which it is obvious a wise Providence never destined her to exercise" would have been familiar with many of the slogans of nazism as to women's proper sphere.

What is woman's role in democratic industrialized society? That is the question on which our views must be well-defined if we are to set goals for ourselves which will enable women to lead fuller lives and to make an ever increasing contribution to a happy and prosperous nation.

We are accustomed to the woman as voter. That is an outstanding gain of thepast century. It is a gain which was made only by decades of struggle and the ultimate achievement of which offers encouragement for the reaching of other goals if our thinking is clear as to our aims. Increasing opportunities for entry into occupations and professions to which women were not admitted even a generation ago, to say nothing of a century ago, is another great gain of recent years. But that is a gain not so solidly established as the right to vote. Shall we forget the cries of the depression years, "fire the married women"? And, although women are admitted to almost all the professions and to almost all types of jobs in trade, industry, and personal service, it cannot be said that women yet have equal opportunity with men for advancement or even for the same pay for the same amount of work.

A hundred years ago, there was small doubt in the minds of the great majority of the people of the United States as to woman's role in society. "Woman's place is in the home". That phrase summed up the prevailing thought quite succinctly.

The women of 1848 meeting in Seneca Falls formulated an answer to that view in a manifesto in which they proposed to amend the Declaration of Independence to read, "All men and women are created equal."

Time and a changing economy have been on the side of the women of 1848.

Women have always performed a major productive function in society in addition to child-bearing and child-rearing. This has been true from primitive times until the present. Rapid industrialization has, however, brought about a revolution in the way of women's lives in that it has transferred a large portion of that productive function from the home to the factory. Bakeries, canneries, packing plants, laundries, textile mills, and garment factories now do a large part of the work which women performed in the home. And women have followed their work from the home to the factory.

Women's roles of homemaker and co-producer were better integrated when both were carried on in the home. With increasing industrialization, however, it is not likely that woman's future is to be found in a return to the home. Industry needs the woman worker if the standard of living which Americans seek is to be achieved, and women need jobs since so large a portion of their work has gone out of the home.

The goals of women today, then, -- and the worthwhile goals of women are also the goals of the society insofar as the special problems of women are concerned -- are a clearer orientation of their rights as workers and a better integration of their responsibilities as homemakers with their duties as wage earners.

"Woman's place is in the home" was answered with "equal rights". Industry, commerce, and the service trades answered with jobs -- more or fewer jobs depending on the state of business activity. Better or worse jobs depending on current practices as to conditions of work, the strength of trade unions, the labor supply, and a variety of other factors.

Long hours, sweatshop wages, dangerous places of work, and other causes of unwholesome strain, were more quickly recognized as threatening to the nation's welfare when affecting women, and when greater numbers of women were employed, than they had been when the working force was largely composed of men. This fact, together with the fact that the fundamental law of the country permitted the states to act with respect to the employment conditions of women and minors, brought about protective legislation for women.

How does protective legislation for women square with "equal rights"? "Equal rights" has been a valuable slogan in the fight for women's rights for a century. Has not time, however, made a more spacious concept essential for today? Have not the gains of a hundred years made "equal status" the dynamic road to progress, not "equal rights"?

In 1848, the question of whether or not women were inferior beings could still be seriously argued. Today, such an argument would be advanced only at any man's peril! That battle has been won. The residue of that stream of thought still obtains in the economic sphere in limitations on women's entry into certain professions, in their opportunities for advancement in many lines of work, and in inequalities in pay for the same amount of work, but it is probably true that this residue remains, not because of any conviction that women are inferior in ability as workers, but, rather, because of fear of competition of women for better jobs or because of the simple desire of employers to obtain cheaper labor.

That women are equals of men is no longer a topic of debate -- even by men. No matter how much clearing away of outworn laws relegating women to a status inferior to that of men in respect to property rights and other subjects remains to be done, the issue today is not inferiority or superiority. Equality is recognized if not always practiced.

But equality does not make women the same as men. Equal but not identical: entitled to equal status, equal opportunities for gainful employment, equal participation in the national life, equal scope for self-development -- equality as human beings, the equality supported by such differentiation in the factory and in legislative halls as natural differences and lack of identity determine: that would seem to be the goal for women of 1948. Differentiation is the basic concept of democracy.

The public interest might, however, be served by securing equal rights for men in some of the aspects of work in which women now have protection. Night work cannot be considered as conducive to the better health or happier home life of men any more than of women. It exists in industries where it is not necessary. As a national aim, it would seem to be more constructive to work toward elimination of all unnecessary night work, rather than to strive for the right of women to share equally with men in the disadvantage of working at night. Substandard wages are no more contributory to well-fed children when earned by men than when earned by women. Constitutional amendment, if necessary, to enable states to set minimum wages for men as well as for women in intra-state occupations is a more serviceable objective than a demand for the equal right of women to be exploited.

Protective legislation begins with the weakest group, children, whose labor is now prohibited in most occupations. It has been extended to women. That minimum wage and maximum hour legislation applying to both men and women has been enacted by the federal government with respect to jobs affecting interstate commerce is evidence of the fact that it is recognized that the establishment of minimum standards of work for both men and women are deemed essential to national welfare and prosperity.

Let us have equal protection for men, not the destruction of protection for women if inequalities exist due to protective legislation.

An extension not a diminution of existing protective legislation is as a matter of fact urgently needed for the strengthening of our economic

system and our democratic way of life. Minimum wage legislation should be expanded to those intra-state occupations not now covered in states where some coverage exists and to all intra-state occupations in those states without minimum wage laws. Established minimum rates also need reviewing to be brought into a closer relation to present price levels and living costs where this has not already been done. Many thousands of workers, the majority of them women, work in laundries and other intra-state businesses today for as little as 25¢ an hour. Within the past ten years, just before the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed, tens of thousands worked long hours for as little at 10¢ an hour. And within the past fifteen years, only as far back as 1933, men and women in vast numbers earned as little as $2 and $3 per week for fifty hours and more of work. These facts must not be lost sight of in the discussion of protective legislation.

The expansion of trade union membership and the increasing number of women in trade unions has contributed in no small measure to improved conditions for working women. Wages substantially above the legal minimum, paid holidays, paid vacations, health insurance, maternity benefits, rest periods, reasonable speed of work, protection against favoritism and unjustified discharge, a method for adjusting grievances: provision for some of these terms of work is universal in all union agreements, and the others are common, if not universal, in such contracts.

Progress has been made through collective bargaining in securing equal pay for equal work. The fact that not all working women are members of trade unions, and that existing practices of discrimination in pay are so deep-rooted, makes the right of women to equal pay a proper and urgent subject for legislation.

Trade unions can make a further contribution to equality of opportunity for women workers by assuring that better-paid and more skilled jobs which they are physically qualified to perform are open to them on an equal basis with men.

It remains the policy of the federal government, as set forth by statute, to protect the right of workers to organize and to encourage the formation of unions, despite the obstacles to the enjoyment of that right which are contained in the Taft-Hartley law. Continued improvement of the working conditions of the great mass of working women can be promoted by the encouragement of women to join and take an active part in the established unions in the industries in which they work. Women were among the chief beneficiaries of the Wagner Act. They have a signal stake in the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and the genuine protection of the right to organize.

Extension of old age and unemployment insurance laws to occupations not now covered would make an important contribution to the welfare of working women. Because so large a proportion of them are employed in domestic and personal service jobs which, to a large extent, are not covered by social security laws, the extension of coverage would be a major benefit to women workers.

Great progress was made during the war in giving attention to improving the integration of homemaking and job-holding for women. In order to

reduce absenteeism and alleviate the strain of double work in the home and in the factory, laundries, grocery stores, order-taking for standard household and clothing items, and many other service enterprises were conducted at the factory site in numerous instances. The federal government aided in the operation of nurseries for the care of children. These were steps in the right direction not only during the war emergency but for normal times. Continued attention on the part of industry, organized labor, and government to the problems of combining home and job responsibilities will be advantageous to the health of women and the welfare of children and the home.

Much could be said about the goals of women in professional and executive fields, but time does not permit.

In conclusion, it may be emphasized that women need make no apology for being at work. They need not feel embarrassment now or in the future when jobs may be less plentiful that they are filling jobs which men should have. Women are not taking men's jobs: they are following into the office, the hospital, the school, and the factory the jobs which they formerly performed at home. Largely due to the influence of the Women's Bureau, the old notion that women work for "pin money" has been dispelled. The vast majority of women work because they must support themselves or their families or because their income is needed to supplement the earnings of the chief wage-earner. And with reference to that relatively small number of women who could be supported in comfort if they did not work, but who work because they are happier doing so, let it be remembered that we have no convention that men who have inherited sufficient resources to live without working, or whose fathers are able to support them and their families, should withdraw from the labor force when there are not enough jobs for all.

American women have come a long way since that historic meeting in Seneca Falls a hundred years ago. They have won political equality and extended their legal rights; they now enjoy most of the educational advantages formerly restricted to men; and the steadily increasing number of working women has gained some measure of economic security through greater job opportunities through legislation regulating their working conditions and supporting the right of workers to organize, through the narrowing of the differences between their wages and the wages paid to men doing comparable work, and through other forms of job security. These gains must be maintained and extended. It is only through equal opportunities, adequate protections, the extensive development of facilities for child care and aid with domestic duties, and above all, full employment at wages sufficient to maintain a high standard of living for all workers that women will achieve their real goal -- full participation in our country's political, economic, and cultural life.

CHAIRMEN PRESENT DEPARTMENT PLANS

CONTINUING PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES

FEATURE PROGRAMS FOR 1947-1950

American Home

Mrs. Frank J. Pratt, *Chairman*

The Home can be the school of schools, the haven of beautiful living and love, the inspiration of that which is fundamental in right and helpful attitudes toward others, and the guide to a recognition of God's presence and power.

Many factors enter into the success of the home. There is a growing demand that the family group concern itself about influences outside the home, which affect right living; constructive moving pictures and radio programs; reforms in various phases of the liquor problem, particularly the advertising which enters the home, calculated to attract youth by false standards set up; and support of the school and church program through basic family and home training.

Every home creates its own atmosphere and attitudes for law observance or being above the law. Peace leaders remind the home that family attitudes become reflected in the anti-social behavior of children in later life. Dr. Lin Yu Tang states that "the Bible is the only thing that can build civilization together," thereby giving a challenge to half the homes in the United States, where, a survey shows, more than half our children have no religious training.

The aims of the American Home Department are closely related to those of other Departments, Divisions, and Committees of the General Federation. This is true of the American Citizenship, Education, and Fine Arts Departments, while Youth Conservation and the Home practically merge.

Since strength comes from an integrated program, we desire suggestions from the Chairmen of related Departments and Committees, whereby the American Home can make contributions to our common purpose.

Of the 38 million families in the United States, who are developing the personalities that will determine the fate of tomorrow, nearly three million form the homes of General Federation members.

Through the State and Territorial Chairmen of the Home Department, we hope, by a survey of our members, to become acquainted with each other, that we may use the best practices and ideals of our Federation, for the inspiration and betterment of all homes.

Consumer Relations

Mrs. Mildred R. Hermann and Mrs. Rex R. Seeber, *Co-Chairmen*

Since success in finding a solution to the problems of the world depends in large measure on security to the homes of America, this division will attempt to develop a program of restricted buying and wise spending that will aid in establishing that security. Whether prices remain high or find their way quickly to normal levels will depend in large measure on the manner in which the homemakers of America discharge their responsibility. The development of a feeling of Consumer Responsibility may therefore be the pivot upon which the peace of the world will turn.

Citizenship

Mrs. T. C. Carroll, *Chairman*

In compliance with the wishes of our President, set forth in her address when installed as General Federation of Women's Clubs President, the name of the American Citizenship Department has been changed to Citizenship Department and will include in its program not only a study of American Government and training in American Citizenship but a study of world government and training for world citizenship.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has been fortunate in having many outstanding leaders serve as Chairmen of the Citizenship Department who have given to the clubs splendid plans of work and programs. Many of these programs we recommend to be continued in your club plans.

The objective of this Department will be to have every citizen regardless of age, race, creed or sex participating in the government; government which begins in the home, the school and continues on in all group affairs including all world affairs.

Through this department, in each state, we must create a vital interest in the government of the people and for the people. We must have a better understanding and more active participation in local, state, and national government and a knowledge of the meaning of world government.

It will be the aim of this department to have clubwomen demanding qualified candidates for office, studying issues in campaigns and supporting their views with their votes and, thus, protecting the heritage of America.

For a number of years it has been our creed to "follow vision with service" or to always have in view a practical application of our ideology.

Reprinted from THE CLUBWOMAN, September, 1947

We urge each club to continue to sponsor "Citizenship Day" in its community.

All Clubs are requested to hold a "Community Re-Dedication Week" during which time there will be special excursions to the "Freedom Train," the schedule of which will appear shortly in your papers.

We ask you to urge that a program be used in the public school on world citizenship, plans of which will be sent State Citizenship Departments.

The pamphlets "The Bill of Rights" — "Aliens and Citizenship" — "The Flag of the United States of America" — "Know Your Constitution" — "Our American Government" — prepared by preceding Chairmen, should be continued in use for study programs in clubs.

A prize of $25.00 will be given at the Annual Convention to the State originating and having participated in the best citizenship program and which reports the largest percentage of clubwomen voting in local, state and national elections.

We are grateful for the kindness of the outstanding men who have consented to serve as consultants to the Citizenship Department.

Education

Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman, *Chairman*

The purpose of our organization is two-fold—to help others by our leadership, activity, and influence in our communities, states, nation, and world; and to help ourselves by informing and equipping ourselves to live more vital and useful lives. The same two objectives are those of the Education Department.

Briefly, in public education we present a six-point program as follows:

1. Greater financial support of the public schools by communities and states and by Federal Aid.
2. Raise the salaries of teachers.
3. Raise the standards in the teaching profession by raising the standards of Teachers' Colleges and for State Certificates.
4. Raise the social status of teachers by giving them a place of honor and respect in the community and by encouraging teachers' organizations to set standards for their profession as the American Medical Association does for theirs.
5. Raise the calibre of members of School Boards. Put "Mother on the School Board."
6. Revise the curriculum to include education for living, for family life, and for community and world citizenship.

To accomplish some of these objectives legislation will be necessary and it is hoped that Education Chairmen and clubwomen generally will work closely with their Legislation Chairmen and their State Legislators in initiating and vigorously supporting such measures. To realize other of these objectives will require a concerted effort to inform and educate the voters, School Board members, and school administrators and teachers themselves, but it can and must be done if the future citizens of America are to be assured of their birthright and if the crisis in education is to be met with a practical and far-reaching solution.

In Adult Education we present a two-point program, again with the two-fold objectives:

1. To train clubwomen for community leadership and to develop an intelligent public opinion.
2. To guide the reading of our members and the community in the direction of preparedness for world citizenship—that is to develop through our reading and study groups a better understanding of other countries, their backgrounds and their attitudes.

The first may be accomplished in many ways, differing as clubs and communities differ, but in general the following are suggested:

1. A Women's Forum in every county—all women's organizations participating.
2. Regular study courses in Parliamentary Law, club procedure, leadership, public speaking, etc.
3. Discussion groups composed of both men and women — subjects, local, national, and international problems.
4. Sponsor community lecture series, Town Hall Forums, Lyceum Courses, etc.

For education for world citizenship, the following is suggested:

1. Enrich club programs by using the vast amount of material, tools, and suggestions available to you.
2. Change the emphasis of book-reviewing groups from current novels to non-fiction, especially books concerning other countries and their cultures.
3. Hold regular study courses in English, foreign languages, Comparative Governments, Comparative Religions, etc.

Libraries

Mrs. Karl Bishopric, *Chairman*

Although libraries have always been a first love of women's clubs, during the war years they suffered some unavoidable neglect. A recent exhaustive survey of library facilities made by the American Library Association shows cumulative needs and offers challenging opportunities for clubwomen. Believing that free libraries build and strengthen freedom everywhere; that early and regular use of a good library is one of the strongest forces for Youth Conservation, we hope that the three years of this administration will find clubwomen helping to establish libraries or library services where there are none; developing and improving inadequate library services; and assuming personal responsibility for introducing children and youth to the best use of available libraries.

We suggest these goals: A good library in every town, including a youth library; A county-wide library

service for every county; Every clubwoman and her circle of influence more library conscious.

Vocational Guidance

Mrs. Edwin Troland, *Chairman*

Since the most valid test of a program of education is its effectiveness in helping young people to find their places in the world, guidance is as essential a part of that program as curriculum or teaching.

This Division aims to secure active recognition of this fact; active cooperation with school leaders; active stimulation of public interest, that there may be provided—

1. An adequate Guidance program in every school system.
2. Proficient counselling for all youth in every community.

Religious Education

Mrs. M. E. Morland, *Chairman*

Over two thousand years ago Our Master gave to us these familiar words, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

At that time it was given as a guide for right conduct to the people in a world of limited area. Today, the world with its vast area has become, through the medium of war, merely an enormous community. Its citizens, in order to make a peaceful, happy neighborhood still need to follow the teachings of the Golden Rule.

Through the medium of our clubwomen, the Division of Religious Education will strive to emphasize the Golden Rule, for only by such a precept can our bewildered youth and our harassed friends across the sea come to know that justice and righteousness shall prevail in a confused and war-weary world.

Fine Arts

Mrs. John M. Pierce, *Chairman*

At this very beginning of the new administration, your Fine Arts Chairman has had no opportunity to consult with the division chairmen of Literature, Art and Music; but very soon we hope to present concrete plans for furthering the aims of this department.

Our president, Mrs. Buck, in her inaugural address asked that each committee in the organization emphasize the relations of the United States with the rest of the world. At first glance that would seem a little difficult for the Fine Arts Department, but it really should be quite feasible.

Other Federation committees have worked for years to relieve the physical necessities of those peoples of foreign lands who have suffered so terribly in the war. But isn't it true that more than food and clothes should speak for us abroad? Can't we minister to spiritual needs as well? Just for one instance: if the hope of the world's future lies in the psychological attitudes of the young of all nations, should not clubwomen plan to cultivate that field as a phase of world betterment?

Just how to develop this idea is something we'll have to work on. Perhaps you readers may have ideas on the matter. Already we have approached UNESCO, to see if it would be practicable to have an interchange of children's books, in order to acquaint Russians, Italians, Dutch,—all nationalities — with American ideals and American folk-ways. Of equal importance is the desirability of our young understanding other countries.

Won't you call yourselves part of the Fine Arts Department, and *help*? Above all things, we must not immure ourselves in an ivory tower and peer vaguely at the crowd milling about below. Literature, Art and Music *are* Fine Arts,—but not too fine for everyday living!

Art

Mrs. Edward Lodholz, *Chairman*

Sincerely believing that art is an important medium through which peoples can know and understand each other, and that knowledge and understanding are essential contributions to world peace, the chairman of Art suggests that a systematic study of the arts of other nations be a vital part of club programs.

For the furtherance of American art she urges clubs to study and exhibit the works of local artists.

Details, and additional suggestions and outlines for art programs will be supplied upon request.

Literature

Mrs. Stewart Scrimshaw, *Chairman*

As recognized by Mrs. Buck in her installation address, it is most fitting at a time when world issues of such great importance are at stake that this committee direct its program toward a study of the literature of other countries. Literature is the artistic expression in words of the meaning of life, and the study of the literature of a country can reveal much of the life and philosophy of its people. Such international understanding can be of tremendous importance in building a lasting peace.

It is not possible to announce a complete working plan at this time, but the following suggestions are made to literature committee chairmen:

1. Stress the contribution which a study of the literature of other countries can make to world understanding, and ask program committees to plan meetings which will feature these objectives.
2. Follow the developments of UNESCO and be alert for ways of cooperating with its cultural program.
3. Try to keep the approach to the literature of other countries sufficiently broad and varied, and include studies of poetry and drama as well as fiction and other prose.
4. Emphasize the relationships between the literature of the various countries and the philosophy, economic and political state of their peoples.
5. Consider the relative importance of contemporary and even periodical literature in planning these programs.

Plans for the stimulation of creative writing by clubwomen through contests and awards are under consideration. The writing and the reading of good literature must be encouraged.

Mrs. T. V. Moore
4315 N. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida

5. NORTH AMERICA, including Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Aleutian Islands, Bahamas, Bermuda, Hawaii, Philippine Is.
   Mrs. John D. Robinson
   Wallace, North Carolina
6. SOUTH AMERICA, Latin American countries, Central America, Galapagos Islands, Mexico, Panama, West Indies
   Mrs. Florence Johnson Scott
   Rio Grande City, Texas

Youth Conservation

Miss Stella Scurlock, *Director*

THE ROLE OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS IN COMMUNITIES HAS BEEN AND MUST CONTINUE TO BE:

1. To bring together citizens' organizations and private and public agencies including youth representives in a community council for children and youth which will—
   a. secure facts about conditions and legislation affecting young people through studies, surveys, community meetings, etc.,
   b. appraise present services in the light of accepted standards, and decide upon further services needed;
   c. plan an adequate program of services for the boys and girls of the community, keeping in mind the fact that those who are neglected or in trouble need these services equally with all youth. This program will include the fields of—
      CITIZENSHIP, or the participation of young people in the life and responsibilities of the community, at the level of their present development,
      EDUCATION,
      EMPLOYMENT and VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE,
      TRAINING FOR FAMILY LIFE,
      HEALTH, including mental health and adequate services for the handicapped,
      RECREATION and LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY.
   d. enlist all possible resources—local, state, federal; citizen, agency, professional and research groups. For example, call upon citizens to be leaders of classes and groups; call upon a government agency for aid to dependent children; call upon a national foundation for aid in developing a health program.
   e. assign each part of the proposed program to the organization or agency already functioning, or that might logically carry it.
2. To support these programs by giving volunteer leadership, raising funds for community youth projects; providing accommodations for recreational and training programs; enlisting public interest, informing the people and the government of conditions and needs; working for improved legislation and services benefiting youth.
3. To aid in planning study courses and institutes for parents and in securing attendance from every section of the community.
4. To seek out and support able candidates for public office, encouraging their own qualified club members to become candidates.

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1. To cooperate with other state citizens organizations, private and public youth-serving agencies and representatives of youth groups in the development of a continuing state council which will plan for children and youth.
2. To enlist the aid of experts, agencies, foundations and educational institutions in the state, in planning surveys, conferences, and workshops.
3. To provide information for local clubs and community planning councils regarding state and national services, resources and trends.
4. To give advice regarding procedures on local programs that are in line with state and national policies, and to assist the local clubs with material such as survey schedules, speakers, study programs, legislative action.
5. To collect, correlate, and report information about club programs which will assist the State Planning Council and the National Youth Conservation Committee in understanding the points of view, the activities and the policies of the communities.

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1. To cooperate with other national movements and programs benefiting children and youth.
2. To enlist the aid of experts, agencies, foundations and educational institutions in planning surveys, conferences, and workshops.
3. To keep abreast of trends, policies and findings growing out of the programs of other national organizations, agencies, research councils and study groups; and to help direct the policies and action of the GFWC in line with the best thinking of the day.
4. To collect and correlate the experiences and programs of the local and state units as a basis for further action and policy formation.
5. To advise with state and community groups when requested.
6. To discover and prepare literature for the use of local and state programs.
7. To cooperate with other GFWC departments working in fields affecting children and youth.
8. To aid in the interpretation of the youth conservation program to the federated clubs and to the general public.

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT

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TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

Music

Mrs. P. A. Petitt, *Chairman*

In this postwar era music has the opportunity of promoting understanding of other peoples and nations. With this thought in mind the first part of our program during this administration will be a study of the music of other countries with the definite objective of creating a greater appreciation for foreign contributions, and a renewal of the awareness that music is the universal language.

Music is an art which manifests itself in many at an early age. It requires many years of serious study to develop musical ability thoroughly. Consequently, the second part of our program will be a project for the conservation of the talented among the youth of our land. This will be done by the promotion of music auditions in the state federations. The aim of this project shall be the encouragement and stimulation of the unusually talented youth to continue his serious music study during those busy adolescent years.

Reference material, sample programs, and details of the music auditions for states beginning such a program, and enlargement suggestions for states now operating such an activity, will be available soon.

International Relations

Mrs. Ambrose M. Diehl, *Chairman*

In accordance with the announced policy of this administration — our International Relations program will be based on the principle expressed by Mrs. Buck—to "strengthen the forces of religion and of democracy at home and abroad. To give support and added strength to the United Nations."

Our objective will be to give every woman in the General Federation an opportunity to be intelligently informed on world affairs and international problems, so that we may effectively use the power of our organization to mobilize public opinion to build some form of a world government that will give us world peace.

We reiterate the principles of the previous splendid International Program developed by Mrs. Sporborg based on the concept of four classes of individual rights:

I. Basic Human Rights
   1. Freedom of speech
   2. Freedom of religion
   3. Freedom of assembly
   4. Right of petition
   5. Freedom of information

II. Procedural Rights
   1. Right to a fair trial
   2. Freedom from arbitrary detention
   3. Prohibition of retroactive detention

III. Political Rights
   1. Freedom of assembly
   2. Participation in government
   3. Free elections

IV. Social and Economic Rights
   1. Right to education
   2. Right to work
   3. Right to adequate food and adequate housing
   4. Social security

We will work toward the establishment of an International Court of Justice which will have power to enforce an International Law of Human Freedom—Our study course for the coming year will include such vital subjects as:

1. What Kind of World?
2. World Machinery
3. World Government
4. World Economics
5. Labor in the World to Come
6. Policing and Armaments
7. Racial Relations
8. Western Hemisphere Relations
9. Small Nations in an Ordered World
10. Africa's Role in the World to Come
11. China and a Universal World Order
12. India's Contribution to a Democratic World
13. The Deeper Foundations of the New World Order
14. The World We Want and How to Get It

We will support every effort to promote greater understanding of problems of other countries—through close cooperation with organized forces—striving for international rehabilitation—and we urge every General Federation member to inform herself on the ideals, privileges and responsibilities of living under a democratic form of government, and we pledge ourselves to try to strengthen the spiritual foundations vitally essential to the permanent foundation of World Peace.

Pan American Relations

Mrs. Florence Johnson Scott, *Chairman*

The plan of this division is primarily to establish friendly relations with the women of the other twenty American republics. Due to the excellent communication facilities existing in these countries, the exchange of cultural ideas has a better chance for success than at any previous time.

Clubs are asked to choose a study or activity program or a combination program of both. The present trend in interest points to activities to include establishment and maintanance of scholarships to be offered to students of Latin-American countries; exchange of correspondence with foreign women or American women living in foreign countries; and educational tours to other selected countries.

Legislation

Mrs. Leslie B. Wright, *Chairman*

The unselfish and constructive work done through six years by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, predecessor to your present chairman, has laid a pattern of high endeavor which is hard to equal. Her counsel will be gratefully received in her new position as advisor to the Department.

Spurred by the acumen and executive ability of our forward-looking President, Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, your chairman is preparing plans whereby State chairmen may spearhead campaigns in their respective states, to acquaint the Congress of the United States with the legislative requests of our clubwomen.

Engrossed in taxation, labor and foreign affairs, the Eightieth Congress, by its failure in its first session to take action on many issues rated of highest importance by the women of the nation, has given a challenge which they will meet gladly.

service for every county; Every clubwoman and her circle of influence more library conscious.

Vocational Guidance

Mrs. Edwin Troland, *Chairman*

Since the most valid test of a program of education is its effectiveness in helping young people to find their places in the world, guidance is as essential a part of that program as curriculum or teaching.

This Division aims to secure active recognition of this fact; active cooperation with school leaders; active stimulation of public interest, that there may be provided—

1. An adequate Guidance program in every school system.
2. Proficient counselling for all youth in every community.

Religious Education

Mrs. M. E. Morland, *Chairman*

Over two thousand years ago Our Master gave to us these familiar words, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

At that time it was given as a guide for right conduct to the people in a world of limited area. Today, the world with its vast area has become, through the medium of war, merely an enormous community. Its citizens, in order to make a peaceful, happy neighborhood still need to follow the teachings of the Golden Rule.

Through the medium of our clubwomen, the Division of Religious Education will strive to emphasize the Golden Rule, for only by such a precept can our bewildered youth and our harassed friends across the sea come to know that justice and righteousness shall prevail in a confused and war-weary world.

Fine Arts

Mrs. John M. Pierce, *Chairman*

At this very beginning of the new administration, your Fine Arts Chairman has had no opportunity to consult with the division chairmen of Literature, Art and Music; but very soon we hope to present concrete plans for furthering the aims of this department.

Our president, Mrs. Buck, in her inaugural address asked that each committee in the organization emphasize the relations of the United States with the rest of the world. At first glance that would seem a little difficult for the Fine Arts Department, but it really should be quite feasible.

Other Federation committees have worked for years to relieve the physical necessities of those peoples of foreign lands who have suffered so terribly in the war. But isn't it true that more than food and clothes should speak for us abroad? Can't we minister to spiritual needs as well? Just for one instance: if the hope of the world's future lies in the psychological attitudes of the young of all nations, should not clubwomen plan to cultivate that field as a phase of world betterment?

Just how to develop this idea is something we'll have to work on. Perhaps you readers may have ideas on the matter. Already we have approached UNESCO, to see if it would be practicable to have an interchange of children's books, in order to acquaint Russians, Italians, Dutch,—all nationalities — with American ideals and American folk-ways. Of equal importance is the desirability of our young understanding other countries.

Won't you call yourselves part of the Fine Arts Department, and *help*? Above all things, we must not immure ourselves in an ivory tower and peer vaguely at the crowd milling about below. Literature, Art and Music *are* Fine Arts,—but not too fine for everyday living!

Art

Mrs. Edward Lodholz, *Chairman*

Sincerely believing that art is an important medium through which peoples can know and understand each other, and that knowledge and understanding are essential contributions to world peace, the chairman of Art suggests that a systematic study of the arts of other nations be a vital part of club programs.

For the furtherance of American art she urges clubs to study and exhibit the works of local artists.

Details, and additional suggestions and outlines for art programs will be supplied upon request.

Literature

Mrs. Stewart Scrimshaw, *Chairman*

As recognized by Mrs. Buck in her installation address, it is most fitting at a time when world issues of such great importance are at stake that this committee direct its program toward a study of the literature of other countries. Literature is the artistic expression in words of the meaning of life, and the study of the literature of a country can reveal much of the life and philosophy of its people. Such international understanding can be of tremendous importance in building a lasting peace.

It is not possible to announce a complete working plan at this time, but the following suggestions are made to literature committee chairmen:

1. Stress the contribution which a study of the literature of other countries can make to world understanding, and ask program committees to plan meetings which will feature these objectives.
2. Follow the developments of UNESCO and be alert for ways of cooperating with its cultural program.
3. Try to keep the approach to the literature of other countries sufficiently broad and varied, and include studies of poetry and drama as well as fiction and other prose.
4. Emphasize the relationships between the literature of the various countries and the philosophy, economic and political state of their peoples.
5. Consider the relative importance of contemporary and even periodical literature in planning these programs.

Plans for the stimulation of creative writing by clubwomen through contests and awards are under consideration. The writing and the reading of good literature must be encouraged.

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The Displaced Persons problem, the Program for National Security, Uniform Marriage and Divorce Legislation, Federal Aid to Education, the Equal Rights Amendment, the information program of the Department of State, all went by the board. Clubwomen whose representatives in Congress are chairmen or committee members dealing with these matters, should be especially alert.

Congratulations are due the State of Maine for a most forward piece of social legislation. Certain lands have been set aside for refugees of Baltic origin, and negotiations are now under way with the Departments of State and Justice to see how displaced persons from Estonia, Latvia and kindred lands may be allowed to enter and purchase lands in Maine.

A bulletin is in course of preparation, which will be sent to clubs giving the status quo on all legislation sponsored by the Federation. Additional information desired by any particular club on any specific legislative problem will be sent promptly.

In conclusion, let me say to the clubs of the Federation throughout our whole territory, that they must realize that they are as spokes in the wheel whose hub is here in Washington and nothing can revolve without their support. *You* are the power of the Federation. In your hands lies the success of this Department in forwarding the Federation's aims.

Public Welfare

Mrs. Stephen J. Francisco, *Chairman*

Your new Chairman of the Department of Public Welfare, looking forward to the next three years with both pleasure and concern, is certain of one thing. Success in making the best contribution to the welfare of the nation will depend upon a free exchange of ideas, careful study and unity of action.

Therefore, it does not seem wise to offer a complete program without first discovering the particular needs of the various states, the special interests of each Federation, and the projects having universal appeal, which are worthy of your support.

The Department will have three Divisions—Mental Hygiene, Child Care, and Health, each headed by chairmen experienced in their fields.

Child Welfare

Mrs. Paul Koenig, *Chairman*

Family life, child-parent relationship, medical care, mental hygiene, as they affect children; nutrition; nursery schools for children of working parents; morals and religion; citizenship; orphans, adolescents, the blind, exceptional, normal and abnormal, handicapped, illegitimate boys and girls; recreation, radio, motion pictures, children's reading; youth groups, delinquency, juvenile courts, probation, alcoholism, labor laws affecting children, adoption laws, foster homes, federal and state aid, institutions, marriage clinics for the young; refugee children, jobs. All of this as it concerns youth in rural as well as urban areas will be our interest. We will follow youth around the world because today's children will shape history tomorrow.

Mental Hygiene

Mrs. William T. Bruckner, *Chairman*

The most serious medical problem facing our nation is that of mental diseases. One out of every twenty-two living persons will spend part of his life in a mental hospital.

Therefore the Mental Hygiene Division will promote securing facilities for more scientific research, investigation and correction of the causes of mental disease; better treatment of mental disorders; and legal reform, and greater care and protection for the mentally ill.

Public Health

Mrs. Benjamin F. Warmer, *Chairman*

I believe the outstanding need evidenced by the trend in administration and the opinion of those engaged in Public Health work is the furtherance of plans providing every local area whether city, county or combined units with service of a full-time local health organization and a well-trained personnel.

Foreign and Territorial Clubs

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, *Extension Secretary*

The greatest deterrent to international peace is the lack of understanding among the peoples of the world. If we could bring about a closer relationship between the women of the various countries, we could focus attention on the customs, psychology, and possibly the ambitions of the people of the countries. Distrust, in most instances, emanates from a lack of understanding of the other person's motives.

The objectives of this Committee will be to extend the great humanitarian work of the General Federation and its President, Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, of Richmond, Virginia, to all parts of the world. To carry on such a gigantic task, the work will be done according to Regions—Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America.

We shall continue the letter-writing project, which was carried on by thousands of our clubwomen in this country with women throughout the world. Food, clothing, books, etc., will be secured and sent to devastated areas, and exchange scholarships, particularly of teachers, as well as students, will be encouraged.

The members of this Committee will be:

1. AFRICA, including Madagascar, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Island
   Mrs. J. H. Morrow
   Moore, Montana
2. ASIA, including Japan, Netherland Indies (Borneo, Sumatra, etc.)
   Mrs. David Lennox, Jr.
   Estes Park, Colorado
3. AUSTRALIA, including New Zealand and New Guinea
   Mrs. L. A. Leadbetter
   Rhinelander, Wisconsin
4. EUROPE, including the Azores, Balearic Islands, British Isles, Corsica, Cyprus, Dodecanese, Sardinia, Sicily

Mrs. T. V. Moore
4315 N. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida

5. NORTH AMERICA, including Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Aleutian Islands, Bahamas, Bermuda, Hawaii, Philippine Is.
   Mrs. John D. Robinson
   Wallace, North Carolina
6. SOUTH AMERICA, Latin American countries, Central America, Galapagos Islands, Mexico, Panama, West Indies
   Mrs. Florence Johnson Scott
   Rio Grande City, Texas

Youth Conservation

Miss Stella Scurlock, *Director*

THE ROLE OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS IN COMMUNITIES HAS BEEN AND MUST CONTINUE TO BE:

1. To bring together citizens' organizations and private and public agencies including youth representives in a community council for children and youth which will—
   a. secure facts about conditions and legislation affecting young people through studies, surveys, community meetings, etc.,
   b. appraise present services in the light of accepted standards, and decide upon further services needed;
   c. plan an adequate program of services for the boys and girls of the community, keeping in mind the fact that those who are neglected or in trouble need these services equally with all youth. This program will include the fields of—
      CITIZENSHIP, or the participation of young people in the life and responsibilities of the community, at the level of their present development,
      EDUCATION,
      EMPLOYMENT and VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE,
      TRAINING FOR FAMILY LIFE,
      HEALTH, including mental health and adequate services for the handicapped,
      RECREATION and LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY.
   d. enlist all possible resources—local, state, federal; citizen, agency, professional and research groups. For example, call upon citizens to be leaders of classes and groups; call upon a government agency for aid to dependent children; call upon a national foundation for aid in developing a health program.
   e. assign each part of the proposed program to the organization or agency already functioning, or that might logically carry it.
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Vitamin B-12: 3 Million Cures per Ounce

AN AMAZING NEW DRUG BRINGS A PROMISE OF HEALTH TO VICTIMS OF THAT DREAD DISEASE, PERNICIOUS ANEMIA.

By Eric Northrop

WITH much less publicity but ten times the importance of the new B-36 superbomber, vitamin B-12 has zoomed into our lives.

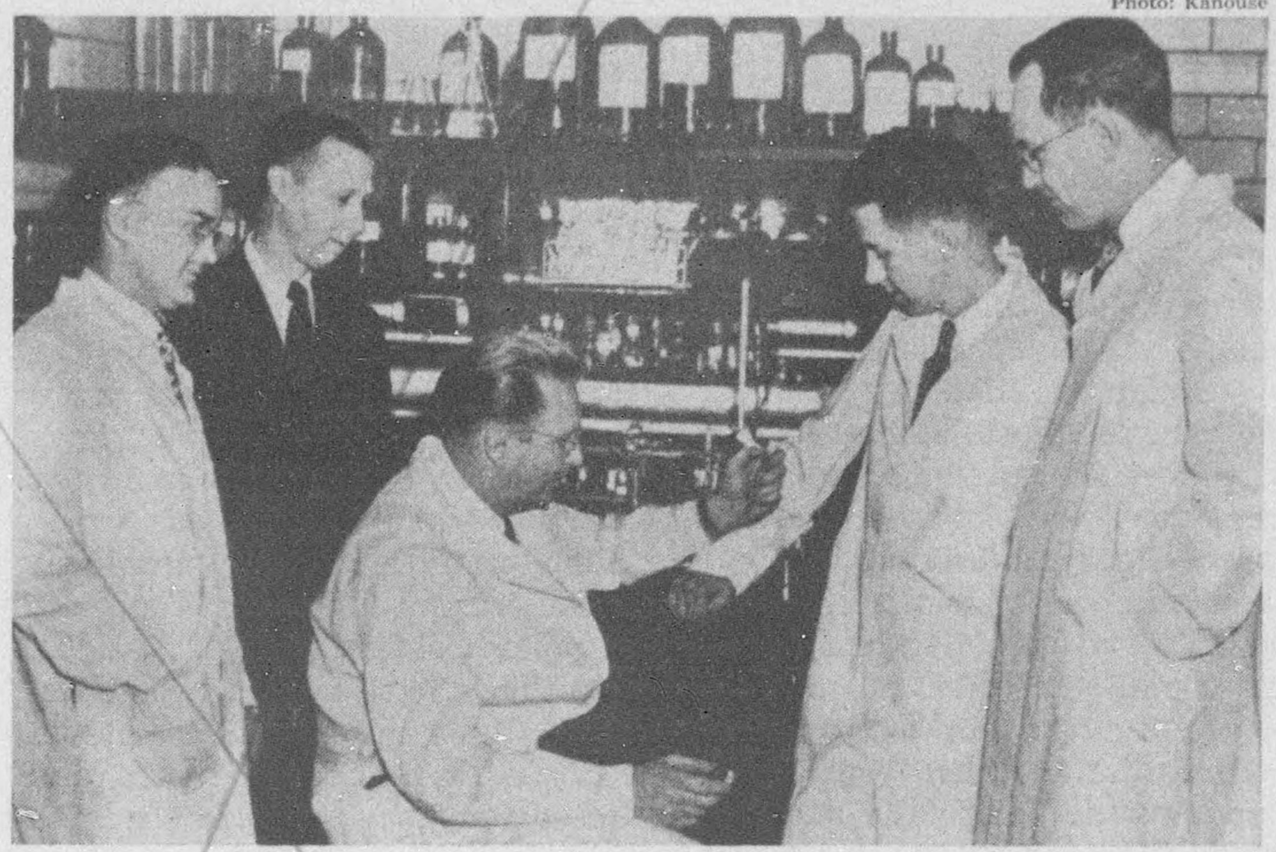
You may have missed the announcement of B-12's arrival late in 1948, but rest assured that the effects of the discovery won't miss you.

Isolation of this precious new compound ensures you for the rest of your life against the ravages of the horrible disease, pernicious anemia. It also solves a key riddle of modern biochemistry, linked with the vital secret of animal growth.

As you read this, specialists are already checking laboratory evidence of a *third* major health function of vitamin B-12. This evidence indicates that it's not the iron in your spinach which makes you strong, but cobalt—the very heart of the B-12 molecule.

All these good things come in a miraculously small package. *Vitamin B-12 is the most potent drug ever produced by man.* Successful hospital tests have proved that one dose weighing no more than ten micrograms—one three-millionth of an ounce!—will save the life of a critically ill pernicious-anemia victim.

Photo: Kanouse



In that little test tube, and so small they can be seen only with a magnifying glass, are the red crystals of vitamin B-12, the most potent drug ever produced by man. Pictured here is the team of five research scientists who isolated the new vitamin.

If you have ever known a pernicious-anemia sufferer, you will be deeply grateful for this discovery. The disease has a nasty habit of striking suddenly and without warning. It may down children and young people, but most of its victims are men and women who are 40 or over.

The club member who exclaims, "Good heavens—what's happening to John? He's put on 20 years in the last six months," often dramatizes a typical case. John may be going into or, if he's lucky, just climbing out of a pernicious-anemia seizure. A strange starvation, visible only to the microscope, has drained all energy from his rugged frame and the normal "healthy outdoor look" of which he was so proud has given way to a sickly, lemon-yellow pallor. Buoyancy and youthfulness are shattered by a rapid succession of seemingly minor disorders: headaches, nausea, diarrhea, and frequent internal pains.

The victim and his family often do not suspect what's wrong with him, blaming his other symptoms, such as dizziness, breathlessness, and "shot nerves" upon stomach upset and overwork.

Actually he is suffering from an acute breakdown of red blood cell production which, if not repaired, will kill him. Healthy males carry about 5½ million red corpuscles per cubic millimeter of blood. To maintain this normal "blood count" the human body produces and destroys some 21 billion cells a minute. John's blood count has dropped to one million, or just 20 percent of normal, and his red corpuscles have become abnormally large. His wife and the boys at the club may not know it, but John is walking around, going to business, perhaps even playing golf, while in a critical condition!

Until 1927 all victims of pernicious anemia faced certain death. In that [*Continued on page 51*]

DR. FISHBEIN SAYS

Until recent years pernicious anemia was considered invariably fatal. . . . Recently a substance called folic acid has been isolated. It has an effect like that of liver on pernicious anemia. It has also been found extremely efficient in sprue, a tropical disease that is like anemia. Still more recently a substance called vitamin B-12 was discovered. . . . It is a thousand times more potent than liver against anemia. There are new magic bullets in the armamentarium of medicine.

—*Morris Fishbein, editor of* Hygeia, *in his column in the Chicago* Sun-Times. *Reprinted by permission of the publisher.*

Let's *Really* Get Together

HERE'S HELP FOR DISCUSSION LEADERS:

A FEW NEW METHODS FOR BRINGING EVERYBODY INTO THE ACT.

By Charles W. Ferguson
A Senior Editor, The Reader's Digest

IT IS ODD that we in this day and time have not evolved a way of holding public meetings that is distinctly 20th Century. In most of what we do we ape what has been handed down to us, never worrying lest one good custom should corrupt the land.

I remember that in my college days the fetish was Robert's *Rules of Order*. The Atkissonian Literary Society of Clarendon College, where I got my first whiff of public affairs, was a strict and precise affair. The whole intent was to mark well the order of business, to see that a motion was properly seconded, that there were never two motions before the house at once, that a motion to adjourn took right of way over all other matters. The chair (as the presiding officer came to be called) presided with stony justice—even referred to himself in the third person, as a king might: "The chair rules that. . . ."

There was, perhaps, nothing wrong with this stern control of the human spirit in the wilds of western Texas. Robert's *Rules of Order* may even be said to have lent a certain civilizing influence to the cow country. Indeed, my chums and I needed the training and the chance it gave us to think and speak on our feet.

All the same, it was odd. And the stilted way in which we handled our business had no tie with the culture of which we were a part. Not 20 miles away from these Friday-night sessions cowboys were squatting around campfires or whittling in front of stoves. But we youngsters took our cue from 18th Century England. It did not occur to us that there might be adventure and originality in the way we met.

The same rigidity marks what we of mature ages do today. The man who chairs a meeting (as the unhappy phrase has it) usually looks upon himself as a performer whose rôle it is to amuse, enlighten, wisecrack, or dominate. He is usually deemed successful if he approaches the emcee (m.c. —Master of Ceremonies) of the night club, moving the show along with *elan* and introducing the acts with frenzied smoothness. I understood this the other evening when I heard a woman tell the chairman of a serious workshop on community problems, "You were wonderful! You were a perfect clown!"

I know, from talking before Rotary Clubs in the U.S.A. and in Great Britain, that an honest and worthy effort is made to give luncheon and fireside meetings both variety and verve.* Surely the lecture, the forum, the panel, and the sermon have their place. But with all our chances for talk, there is very little communication. The world isn't finished. And our methods of getting a group together is as open to improvement and change as anything else.

Let me mention three new techniques to set the springs to flowing.

*For free Club Service bulletin on fireside meetings, write to Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.—Eds.

The first comes from the British Army. A class in tactical problems during the war would face a specific problem—say, fighting in a town. Instead of lecturing, the instructor would simply pose the question, "Where is the best place to fight in a town?" The class of some 60 men would be broken up into groups of six, called "Syndicates." The Syndicates would be given ten minutes or so in which to form an opinion to be voiced by a spokesman.

Syndicate A would perhaps report that fighting should be done in the streets. Syndicate B would venture the opinion that the alleys might be best. Syndicate C would suggest houses as the safest place. By means of elimination and synthesis, the class would come to a valid conclusion—valid because it was its own.

"The leader will drive the group as if he were conducting a band or orchestra."

And testimony of many training officers with whom I talked was that an ordinary body of men would, by this way of hammering the question out, come to altogether sound conclusions without previous experience and without the aid of lecturers who knew beforehand, of course, the most likely answers and could have given them out of a notebook. But by

Nov 1949

this lecture method they would have left unscathed the minds of all before them. In the Syndicate Plan the groups approximated experience, facing problems personally and coming up with their own answers.

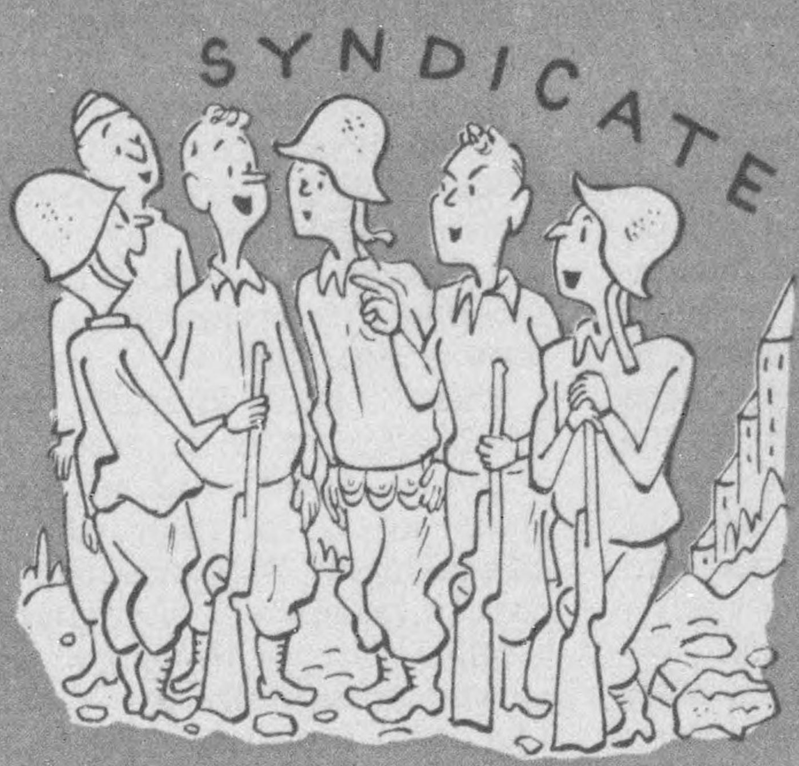
Like unto the Syndicate Plan is a new method of discussion known colloquially as "Phillips 66," because its author is Professor J. Donald Phillips, of Michigan State College. Its first step also is to break an audience into groups of six. This can be done by the simple device of having three persons in a row turn their chairs and face the three sitting immediately behind them. A specific question is then posed to the groups. Each of the six persons in every group has a minute in which to make his suggestion. A secretary-spokesman notes the salient idea of each contribution. After six minutes of individual contributions, each group assesses its findings and the spokesman-secretary tells the audience as a whole what each group thinks.

This plan was used last Spring when 2,500 supervisors of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company met with executives to raise questions that were on every employee's mind. It was agreed first that each session would be limited to 250 supervisors. Each meeting was held in a hall that permitted seating in groups of six. The executives briefly set forth the company point of view. Then questions were invited.

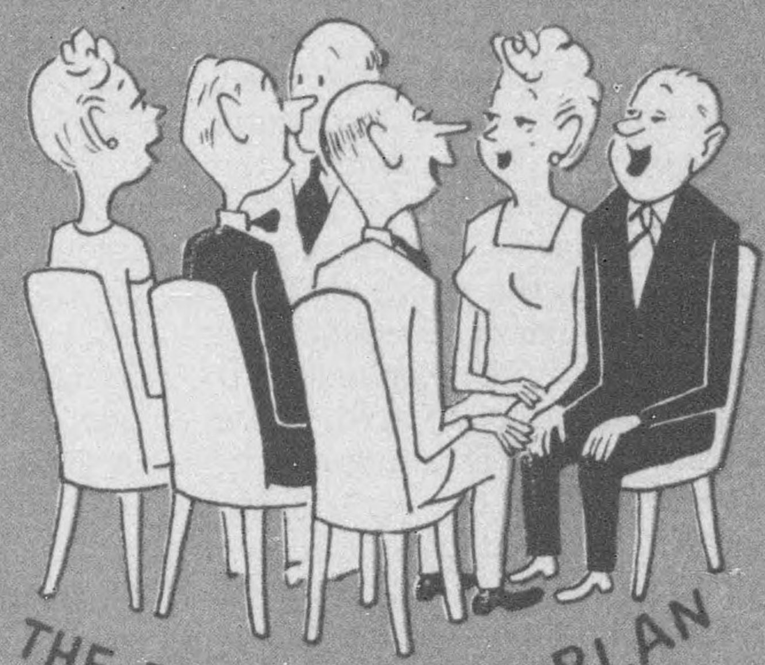
In the clean-up session that followed the six-minute discussion, the group agreed on the question most pertinent and of the most general interest. A record of all questions was kept, and those not raised publicly as representing the chief interest of the group were answered in writing by executives of the company.

The experience with Michigan Bell is only one instance of a wide clinical test to which Phillips has subjected his method during the past five years. At the 1948 convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, at the national meeting of the 4-H Clubs, with church assemblies, youth conferences, farm meetings—in a dozen and one different kinds of situations Discussion 66 has shown that it is a practical and at-

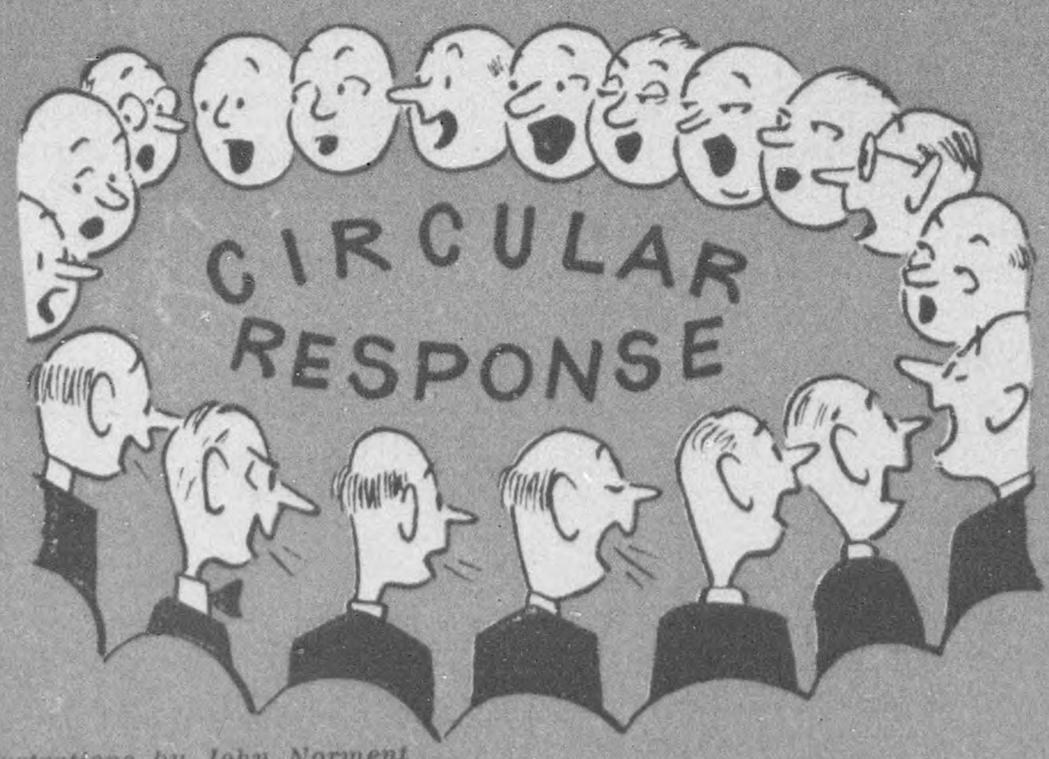
THREE NEW WAYS TO DO IT



Here's a war-proved method: Posing a problem, the leader doesn't lecture, but asks, "What would you do?"



As informal as a party game, this plan breaks up audiences into lively group discussions.



Illustrations by John Norment

There are no stars on this team where everybody has his say. The leader tosses the conversational ball to the right and 'round she goes.

tractive method of doing the one thing everybody claims to want to do: get every member of the audience to feel that he has a part and not merely a seat. Recently I saw it used at a convocation of 1,000 students concerned with religion in our times. During the morning there was the usual harangue by an imported authority; during the afternoon the students took over with 66. I could not help feeling that a century of progress had been made between the two sessions.

We tried Phillips 66 at the Couples Club in our church the other night. We listened to a broadcast of the main speeches of America's Town Meeting of the Air. The subject which the speakers addressed was "Are we educating for the needs of modern man?"

When the oratory was over, we became alert and squirming groups of six. Every one of the 72 persons present faced this problem: what specific church project would educate the youth of Chappaqua for modern needs? The groups gave it concentrated attention and came up with some real and imaginative suggestions. The question and the method put us on a track that took us down out of the clouds. Our over-all time was limited by the fixed hour of adjournment; we were all amateurs at using this method; we made some mistakes and, moreover, our organs of expression had virtually atrophied from attending lectures or "discussions" where someone else did all the talking. Hence I don't think we changed the course of education in our town that night. But at least we confronted a real problem and not a headline and we had to say personally, through the selection of a project, what we would do to add to or take away from the way we were doing things now.

It is not sufficient to break an audience into groups. We must also develop the ethics of group membership. Most of us know that even a small group, whether it be a committee or a gathering of 15 or 20 for educational purposes, may turn out to be a mass. A few old snorters dominate the conversation; two may get into a protracted argument and forget that others are there. The majority say nothing at all, but sit in reverent boredom under the delusion, at best, that they are being edified.

Or, as often happens, the leader —generally a brash and executive fellow—will set the course, do most of the talking, and, with a fiery baton of words, drive the group as if he were conducting a band or orchestra.

There is need, obviously, for a scheme by which a group can achieve selfhood. One method of enormous use to those who are just taking up the practice of discussion (as opposed to argument) is called "Circular Response." This is the name given it by Dr. E. C. Lindeman, professor of social philosophy at the New York School of Social Work. It accurately describes the process, which operates as follows:

A group is seated in a circle. The number of persons present should be limited to 20 at the outside and can be as few as six. The leader states the problem and the discussion proceeds to the leader's right. The person sitting next on his right makes his contribution, followed by the person next in line. The comment goes all the way around the group and comes back to the leader before anyone can answer back. If you are sitting to my right, you can, if you wish, say anything about my views, but I can't retort or comment until it comes my turn again.

I have tried circular response on all manner of occasions. It has its limitations, of course, but it is astounding to observe what it does to improve the manners and increase the benefits of most small group meetings. It takes care of the monologists automatically and reduces argument to a minimum. It puts the emphasis on coöperative effort. Above all, it gives every member of the group a logical and honored chance to take part, whether he is aggressive or not.

Circular Response can be invoked occasionally in the course of an evening even if it is not used the whole time. It has a splendid effect when used this way. Aggressive talkers object to it violently, which is one of the best recommendations of it. I have seen it almost kill lawyers. And it yields itself to local improvements and adaptations. For instance, there is a strong Quaker influence in our community. We have set up the understanding that if a person does not want to make a comment when his turn comes, he may invoke a moment or two of silence on the part of the whole group. This works wonders. What discussion often needs is a complete absence of talk.

Because it invokes thought, it can be painful. It was so the other evening when I saw 60 persons trying hard for an hour and a half to think together. Finally one man could stand the gaps no longer. He made a rousing speech. It was wonderful to hear and everybody cheered. Here was somebody willing to do our thinking!

But that was just what should not have happened. That it did is because there had been insufficient study and planning. The new forms of discussion should not be left to chance, for if they are, we fall back into the old ways. They tug hard.

I DO not want to suggest that all or any of the three methods—the Syndicate Plan, Phillips 66, or Circular Response—will solve our problems or prove a whooping success on first trial. For perfection of operation, they need practice like cooking or, well, golf. I have cited them to show that there is a ferment at work in this realm of communication of ideas. For there is in our day a new trend—and, as Sir Norman Angell is fond of saying, a trend is more important than a fact because it indicates change.

The broad movement visible in our time is toward the breaking down of the inert mass into the volatile dynamic group. Only through it can the individual escape the tyranny of the mass and attain some sense of selfhood in a mechanistic age.

Hence, it seems to me, we should not hesitate to experiment boldly with new forms to rediscover the individual and restore the fellowship of coöperative effort. Organizations like Rotary that have a serious purpose here have an opportunity to lead the pack!